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Bay State Guard Forms; Bombs Over Dodecanese; Nazis Assault Liverpool

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 21, 1940

New England: Bay State Home Guard Organizes

Organization of the Massachusetts State Guard to watch the home front while the National Guard is away on Federal service got under way today. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signed the executive order yesterday. [Details: Page 9.]

Dr. Carl S. Ell, President of Northeastern University, today told faculty members that academic freedom does not require any institution to open its doors to Communists and Nazis. [Details: Page 9.]

Robert W. Mortimore, Chairman of the British War Relief Society in Boston, announced that 12 of 25 rolling kitchens sent to England have arrived and are now in use. [Details: Page 9.]

Architects Committee is organizing plans for sweeping Boston clean of hazardous buildings. [Details: Page 10.]

Italo-Greek Front: Dodecanese Islands Bombed

Rhodes, Stampalia, and Scarpanto were disclosed to have been bombed by British naval planes Dec. 17, setting fires in the Italian bases. No plane losses were reported.

Greek destroyers were said to have actually preceded British warships in their sweep of the lower Adriatic Dec. 18. Eyewitnesses believed the Italians were so surprised that the shore batteries at Valona did not open fire until after the British left.

RAF bombers based on Greek soil were reported to have attacked oil tanks and railways at Brindisi, Italy, on the heel of the Italian boot.

Greeks claimed the capture of an Italian colonel and two battalions near Tepeleni, Albania, and occupation of two villages and two strategic heights. Successive captures in the area indicated extensive Italian withdrawals.

Italian naval units were reported by the High Command today to have attacked the Ionian coast of Greece, scoring heavy hits on targets ashore. No details were given.

German War Front: Liverpool Heavily Bombed

Liverpool sustained one of its worst poundings of the war last night and early today as far-ranging German bombers pounded scattered objectives in England including London. A large Liverpool hotel was hit. Only one German plane was downed.

Near Dublin, in neutral Eire, two bombs dropped from an unidentified plane, despite the fact that the city was brilliantly illuminated.

Berlin and "invasion ports" were bombed, the RAF claiming an aircraft factory was hit. Germans charged "deliberate" bombing of Berlin's Dom Cathedral, saying the damage was $600,000.

Nearly 5,000 air raids on Germany, Italy and Axis-occupied territory have been made by the British in the past eight months, London radiocasts said.

National: Samoan Naval Air Base Started

Honolulu (AP)—Preliminary work of construction of a naval air base in the American Samoan Islands has started, it was learned unofficially. Rose Island, a 25-acre coral atoll, was believed to be the location of the base. Rose Island is the farthest east of the group.

New York (AP)—Beech Aircraft Corporation announced approval by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of a loan of $13,540,509 with which to expand the plant at Wichita, Kan., and increase working capital.

In Africa: Bardia Under Sea and Air Attack

Bardia was under naval and air bombardment as British sought to force capitulation of the Italian base in Libya, now surrounded; 20,000 Fascist troops were reported trapped around Bardia.

Nine hundred more Italian prisoners were taken in "clearing operations" northwest and west of the Eastern Libyan base.

In Washington: Air Corps Contracts Awarded

The War Department awarded contracts totaling $67,852,735 for the expanding Air Corps.

President Roosevelt named Lieut. Col. William E. Chickering as Deputy Administrator of Export Control. Col. Russell L. Maxwell is the Administrator.

London newspapers, including the London Times, discussed the possibility of Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax's appointment as Ambassador to the United States.

Contracts for 31 additional minelayers, tenders and other naval vessels estimated to cost $265,765,500 have been awarded to private shipyards, Secretary of the Navy Knox announced.

Far East: Cabinet Changes in Tokyo

Japan shook up its Cabinet, appointing new Home and Justice Ministers—a move believed related to popular uneasiness over Japan's military alliance with Rome and Berlin. ["Who rules Japan?" Page 4.]

Japan's naval budget for 1941 was expected to total $300,000,000 an increase of $50,000,000 over the current year.

Thailand (Siam) radio warned that Thai warplanes would bomb Dalat, Pnompehn, and Saigon, all in French Indo-China, if French forces attempted to attack Bangkok. French planes reportedly had "approached" the Thailand capital.

Japanese "armed native rebels" near Langson on the northeast Indo-China border were said by French officials to have been dispersed by aerial and ground attacks of French Colonial troops.

Axis Developments: Commissions' Setup Indicated

The Axis "general political commissions," to be set up in Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo under the recent Tripartite Alliance were expected by authoritative sources in Rome to be composed of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries and their Ambassadors.

United States aid to Britain was the focus of sharpening diplomatic attacks in Germany. [Details: Pages 1 and 6.]

Italian newspapers reiterated that the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Military Alliance was intended to keep the United States from entering the war as an ally of Britain.

In Vichy informed sources said Marshal Pétain had dispatched word to Germany that France would refuse to make changes in its Cabinet or to take back ousted Vice-Premier Laval. France was said to have agreed, however, to change some of its representatives in the Occupied Zone.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Dec. 21, 1940

The Week in Focus	2
Washington Sidelights	3
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
The Consciousness of Dominion [With Dutch Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Radio Timetable	10
Entertainment Timetable	11
Sports Page	12
Chess	13
News of Art, Music, and Theater	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Movie Guide	19
Daily Feature Page	19
Editorials	20

Weekly Magazine Section

A Greek-American Speaks	2
A 4,000-Mile Course in Economics	3
Enterprise and Old Iron	4
Let's Scrap the Electoral College!	5
Dickens Writes to the Children	6
Best Friend, Severest Critic of Suburbia	7
Yachting Goes Collegiate	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Defense Board Delays Threatened Bus Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Intervention by the National Defense Commission delayed threat of a strike by bus drivers for the Central, New York, and Illinois Greyhound Lines.

David T. Roadley, Conciliator of the United States Labor Department, said the Commission asked that no strike action be taken pending an investigation by the the Commission. He reported that representatives of bus lines and the American Federation of Labor Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees failed to reach an agreement in conferences, but arranged another meeting.

Yale, Harvard Greet Cambridge, Oxford

By the Associated Press

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 21

The Presidents of Harvard and Yale Universities will send Christmas greetings expressing "sympathy and admiration" today to officials of Cambridge and Oxford Universities in England.

Signed by James Bryant Conant of Harvard and Charles Seymour of Yale, the prepared cable asserted:

"Believing that Christmas is the season of imperishable hope we express to you our sympathy and admiration as well as our confidence in the ultimate victory of the ordered freedom for which Oxford and Cambridge stand."

The message was addressed to Ernest A. Benians, Master of St. John's College, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, and George Stuart Gordon, President of Magdalen College, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.

Boston Busy In Bestowing Yule Bounty

This is a story that Charles Dickens would have liked to write. It is the story of charity at Christmas as it comes to the people, all the people of a great metropolitan city.

In this case the city is Boston. But it is not Boston's story alone. It is a story that is being told and retold in the holiday season in every city, town and hamlet of North America.

It is the story of voluntary service by hundreds of people in hundreds of organizations—Christmas gifts for the needy, Christmas banquets to the children, Christmas bonuses to the workers, extra half holidays for some, precious overtime pay for others.

It is a story you will find told day to day in the newspaper headlines: "Christmas Gifts for Needy British," "Army Dinner for 100 Boys," "Junior Red Cross Working on Gifts," "Good Samaritans will Give Shoes," and so on.

Busier Than Ever

In all these Christmas activities of a great city, the good times that Dickens used to write about are being re-lived again. This year the people of Boston are busier than ever.

But Boston is not forgetting other peoples of the world, nor are any of the peoples in this western world unmindful of those in distant lands.

To bring this story of Christmas in great and little American cities down to the case in point, Boston, here are a few of the activities now going on:

One hundred Boston boys selected by the South End Boy's Club will be entertained on Christmas Day by officers and men of the First Corps Area in South Boston—a real Christmas entertainment with more than 500 pounds of turkey—not to mention toys and gifts.

The Good Samaritan Army of America announces it will distribute over 1,000 pairs of shoes and overshoes on Christmas Day; will hold a party for more than 300

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Defense Boom Fails to Check WPA Increase

Nation's relief rolls swell in spite of job upsurge; women and unskilled men constitute bulk.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Despite the defense boom, Work Projects Administration rolls are mounting steadily this winter.

From a low point of 1,610,711 in July WPA enrollment had increased on Dec. 11 to 1,854,000. Workers are being added at the rate of from 10,000 to 20,000 a week.

WPA officials say the increase is seasonal.

Notwithstanding a recent appeal by Howard O. Hunter, acting WPA Commissioner, for all WPA workers to take private or public jobs whenever they are available under fair conditions, WPA officials say privately they expect to see little diminution in WPA rolls this winter.

Even if a WPA worker gets a defense job, someone else is ready to take his place on the WPA rolls. It is estimated that there is a waiting list of approximately 500,000 already certified as eligible to WPA jobs not available under the present Congressional appropriation.

Skilled Workers Placed

Defense jobs, WPA officials point out, usually cream off the skilled workers from the unemployed but there are few jobs as yet for the men or women without any special training.

In its early days the WPA had many skilled workers on its rolls, but in the sifting down process most of those left on the WPA rolls today are not in a position to accept many of the private jobs that are available. While the WPA has made some attempt to retain men whose skills have become rusty, a good many have passed the age limit generally imposed by industry. Approximately 300,000 of the 1,800,000 workers are women, many middle-aged and without any specialized trade.

In the South the WPA has given a lift to many stranded farmers whose plight will rise and fall with agriculture, not industry.

Warning From Washington

In his recent message to all WPA workers, Acting Commissioner Hunter warned that they are required to accept bona fide offers of employment, whether of a permanent or temporary nature provided: they are capable of performing the work, the wage is not less than the prevailing wage for such work in the community where they reside, the employment is not in conflict with established union relationships and provides "reasonable working conditions."

To encourage WPA workers to take private jobs, Congress has instructed the WPA to retire such workers without certification if they have not been off the rolls for more than a certain length of time, usually three to six months. Also in effect is a requirement that every WPA worker be dropped for a month after he has been on the rolls for 18 months straight. If his place has been filled at the end of the month, he is required to go on the waiting list.

President Picks Supercouncil To Meet 'Urgency' of Defense; Nazis Decide Upon Axis World

© Harris & Ewing

New Supercouncil for Defense

Members of the newly appointed Office for Production Management for Defense shown at a recent meeting in Washington. They are (left to right): Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Sidney Hillman, representing organized labor; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy. Inset: William S. Knudsen, Chairman of the OPM, which will speed the Nation's production.

Board of four members represents industry, labor, and armed services of Nation.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—President Roosevelt's new four-man, superdefense council, significantly linking labor and industry in coordinate roles, began today the crucial task of adding greater speed and drive to the production of armaments for both America and Britain.

The Council, to be known as the Office for Production Management for Defense, will give increased authority and effectiveness to William S. Knudsen as its Director and as the representative of management. Associated with Mr. Knudsen will be Sidney Hillman, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as Associate Director and spokesman for labor.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, will represent the armed forces.

In announcing his reorganization of the defense administration President Roosevelt, calling in the press for an unscheduled conference late yesterday, said that it was his intention to delegate to the Office for Production Management, which under the law now becomes a unity within the White House Executive Department, as much power as is constitutionally possible.

No Defense "Czar"

Constitutional limitations, he explained, made it impossible for him to appoint anything like a "czar" for defense production—even if he could find a person qualified for such a post—but he stated it as his desire to divest himself of a large measure of responsibility in the actual execution of the defense program.

It remains to be seen how this will work out in practice. When one correspondent sought to discover exactly where the balance of power would reside in the new defense council, Mr. Roosevelt said the four men will agree unanimously, that they would not vote.

The net result appears to be that Mr. Knudsen will make more final decisions, that the President will be called upon to make fewer, but that final, effective authority, including a decisive veto, will rest in the hands of the President. Mr. Roosevelt considers that to be a constitutional necessity.

The President is able to effect this reorganization immediately, he said, because of the existence of a little-noticed clause in the First Federal Reorganization Act which provides for organization of the emergency management with broad powers. It is under this Act that the Office for Production Management is being established as a part of the Executive Department, although it will not be housed in the White House. No further legislation will be required and while it will take several days to complete the executive orders, the streamlining of the defense agency will take effect at once.

Subordinate Body

The present seven-member Advisory Defense Commission will not be abolished but will be a subordinate body, its particular task being to co-ordinate defense with the civilian life of the Nation.

The work of the OPM—a new group of letters which soon will be standard in newspaper headlines—will, Mr. Roosevelt explained, be divided into three main subdivisions:

1. Actual production of war munitions in which Mr. Knudsen will be directly concerned. This division will have suboffices in charge of producing various categories of war supplies and will take in many of the leading industrialists now working for the Advisory Defense Commission. Thus Edward R. Stettinius, John Biggers, and others will serve here.
2. An office for defense purchasing to be headed by Donald M. Nelson, former Sears-Roebuck executive who has been supervising the same work for the Advisory Defense Commission.
3. A Defense Priorities Board which already is in existence and whose personnel, now comprising Mr. Knudsen, Mr. Hillman, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Stettinius and Leon Henderson, may be altered from time to time.

Month of Study

Decision to follow this line of reorganization follows, the President said, more than a month of study on his part as soon as it became apparent that the earlier Commission was too cumbersome to meet the needs of the emer-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Europe Not Enough for Hitler

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 21—A period of deliberation is concluded, the decision has been made, the new course charted, and operations along every front have either begun or are about to begin in Reichsführer Hitler's drive for a new German role in the world, according to all indications here.

What diplomatic propaganda and military steps will come are, of course, a secret of German strategy in this new phase of the war. Nor are the specific objectives ascertainable. But from all available indications Germany has resolved a choice which has been before its leaders during the past period of a lull between a broad world objective or a narrower European objective.

The choice has apparently been the broad world role in which Germany will stress the concept of a group of nations fighting for a new world order. The alternative would have been to let this group idea go by default and concentrate on developing Germany's continental European position.

The possibility that Herr Hitler might have chosen the more limited course for a moment opened an opportunity of restricting the scope of the war, and even perhaps opening the way for a compromised peace. But that would have meant abandoning the Mediterranean course, abandoning Italy, and being satisfied with a moderate compromise with France.

Full Support for Axis

Instead of taking such a course, all indications now point to a decision to support with all means available other members of the Axis group to preserve this idea of an international Fascist world movement.

This involves:

1. Bolstering Italy's military position.
2. Using the forces necessary to orient France more completely into the Axis picture.
3. Some new gesture or measure of solidarity with Japan.
4. It also means that, instead of turning its back, Germany will attempt to counter America's steadily increasing aid to Britain.

This increased American aid has apparently been a main reason behind the choice. President Roosevelt's suggestion of loaning American war material to Britain may have been the deciding factor in the German deliberations, since that promise from across the Atlantic could be assumed here to stiffen Britain's will to fight on, and therefore reduce the possibility that the other choice might have led to a compromised peace.

Renewed emphasis on the common Fascist front would seem to the Germans the only possible answer to Mr. Roosevelt, since by bolstering Italy, England would be deprived of the opportunity to divert part of its Mediterranean naval forces to home waters, and by drawing the strands to Japan closer Germany always hopes to divert the stream of American war material from East to West.

Loyalty to Friends Stressed

The strange importance attached by German officials to Pierre Laval's position in Vichy represents the touchstone of the decision. A continental policy would be aided by jettisoning a man who enjoys the most unpopular role in France.

Had Germany desired even a modicum of friendship with Vichy it would have found it better to work with someone less unpopular even among the most pro-German French elements in Vichy than M. Laval.

But if the theme song of the future period is to be world Fascism then Berlin must emphasize its loyalty to its friends, regardless of their unpopularity in their home countries.

M. Laval is after all the most openly avowed friend Berlin has

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Peace in Balance On Ship Transfer

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 21

The United States agreed to withdraw two officers and an employee of the American Embassy in Paris at the request of Germany.

Berlin, Dec. 21

Continued peaceful relations between Germany and the United States hangs in the balances as the Reich awaits reactions to the British proposal that the United States assign "enemy ships" in the United States to British service, an official Foreign Office spokesman declared today.

Reich puts ship transfer by U. S. in war class: Page 6.

Intimate Message from Washington

Roosevelt's 'One Little Item' for the Press Was Dramatic Announcement of Plan to Give Britain Vast Aid by 'Lending' Arms

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

There's been a full order of drama at the White House since Franklin D. Roosevelt took office. When excitement was missing, the President has never been at a loss to stir up a little if it seemed appropriate. But of all the dramatic scenes of the past eight years, it would be hard to match that of last Tuesday when the world finally learned that Britain was going to get every possible stitch of American aid whether it could pay for it or not.

Back from his two-week cruise aboard the Tuscaloosa, the President sat smilingly at his desk as 200 newspapermen—each brimming with questions—stampeded into the big circular room with its frieze of ship paintings. From the President's easy manner there was little indication that his vacation had produced decisions that may well hold the key to the final outcome of the spreading struggle between democracy and its apparently implacable totalitarian foe.

Nor were his first words indicative of what was to come. Following a common pattern he said he didn't have very much for the press, then corrected himself and said that there was one little item that he wished to touch on, saying his remarks were merely for background. He held that there had been a lot of loose talking and thinking about financial aid to Britain lately. And with this down went the hopes of the 200 newspapermen who had expected at least a little story on financial aid to the British.

"There Are Other Ways"

Leaning back comfortably and looking up at the ceiling, the President remarked that it was banal and old-fashioned to believe that aid could come only through credits or through a revision of the Johnson and Neutrality Acts. There were other ways and the Government was studying them, he said, as his audience crowded closer, all doubt gone that this would be a barren conference.

As pencils raced furiously, the President said that when a neighbor's house was on fire you lent him your hose without asking him to pay for it first. This, then, was what the United States proposed to do about the arms needed by Britain. The United States would manufacture them and lend them to Britain, which, under a gentlemen's agreement, would make them good after the war.

For more than half an hour the President slowly and deliberately elaborated his "one little item." As the full significance of his remarks dawned upon his listeners, they glanced at each other, nodded their heads significantly and one could hear whispered asides such as "There it is," "I suppose this means the fleet, too," and "Is this a hot story!"

A Cascade of Questions

When the President stopped, the questions tumbled at him in a cascade. What about the legality of this move? Why, that was under study, the President replied, leaving no doubt but what the Attorney General would find it perfectly above board in every way and in perfect harmony with the Johnson Act. Did it mean that Britain could borrow battleships? Oh, no, merely merchant ships was the rejoinder, although few doubted but that cruisers and destroyers might form a link in the hose if the "neighbor's house" started burning too badly.

Recalling that the President had labeled his remarks as background only, one reporter asked if one particular phrase on greater production could be used. Swinging around to Steve Early, White House press secretary, as if debating the matter, the President remarked that he saw no reason why all of it shouldn't be used.

In this manner, as if talking to a group of old friends, the President told a watching world that Britain's path to the immense financial and industrial resources of the United States was being swept of all obstacles.

Undeniably, the signing of an Axis agreement is impressive, nor can anyone deny that a meeting of Hitler and Mussolini at the Brenner Pass is dramatic in the extreme. But last Tuesday's press conference at the White House can claim a rightful place among the historic and gripping occasions of 1940.

Joseph G. Harrison

Britain's Drive Into Libya Made With Incredible Speed

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, Dec. 21—In a fast Ford V8 utility automobile it has taken me precisely as long to cross the strip of Egypt recently occupied by the Italians as it took the British force—always one day ahead of me—to cover the same strip cutting through enemy opposition the whole way.

Apart from a couple of minor breakdowns and the very necessary snailspace over the worst patches of bowlder-strewn desert, I have forged on steadily for eight days.

So the astonishing velocity of Britain's middle East military tornado can still only be realized with difficulty.

Dense Pall of Smoke Seen

Yesterday I zigzagged out of the port of Salum, which the British recaptured Dec. 17, into a raging gale on top of the strategic escarpment running parallel with the coast. The way led over the Helfaya Pass, which the Italians have made no attempt to blow up, as the British did in their retreat.

Today I have crossed the Libyan frontier.

Above Bradia I can see now a dense pall of smoke hanging out to sea as corroboration of the effectiveness of the British navy's bombardment, the boom from the guns of which dinned through my camp all night.

Close by me near the Italian Fort Capuzzo was standing an armored brigade that was waiting to roll into the town as the last of the Italian elements were leaving, while other mechanized elements lurked even further beyond to add a shock ingredient to the Italians' discomfiture.

Huge Stores Abadoned

Salum was lying disconsolate and battered in its picturesque creek when I left. There the escarpment just across the littoral into the sea, and British troops moving west from Buqbuq onto Salum had to swarm across a completely shelterless coastal plain under point-blank artillery fire

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

The Week in Focus: $3,000,000,000 Arms Loans for Britain; Italy Wavers

Richter, PM

Look Out, Uncle

Donahey, Cleveland Plain Dealer

"Yes, but Where's the Boss?"

Harper, Birmingham Age-Herald

Where He Did His Cub Reporting

British in Libya; Greeks Gain; 4-Man Defense Board in U. S.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In bold, simple, unorthodox terms President Roosevelt this week conceived American aid to Britain as a hose thrown over the fence to a neighbor so he can save his own house and prevent the fire from spreading to your own.

The hose would be ships, arms, planes—whatever is needed short of manpower. The materials would be "loaned," for return after the war. Payment would be made for those lost or damaged, but this is left for agreement after the fire is out.

"Go ahead, send in your orders up to $3,000,000,000. We will fill them somehow!"

London heard this offer from the Chief Executive of the world's largest industrial power, and looked above the ruins to another broad patch of blue breaking through.

Congressional leaders believed the Roosevelt plan would be approved.

Cheer for Britain came in good stead. The Nazi regime, confronted with a junior Axis partner in desperate danger of collapsing before British attacks in Libya and Greek attacks in Albania, weighed new and heavy blows against England.

Shipping losses reached more than 100,000 tons in a single week. Britain rationed meat more strictly.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned Parliament that Italian setbacks, while gratifying, merely intensify the Nazi aim of dealing a knockout blow at Britain. Invasion may again be tried at any moment, he said, and the British land army is being kept at a pitch of readiness.

France, standing across one of the paths for German troops to use in coming to Italy's rescue in the Mediterranean, restored Pierre Laval to an undefined measure of favor after Marshal Pétain had been summoned by Nazi Ambassador Otto Abetz for an explanation of France's attitude toward Berlin.

In Japan, Foreign Minister Matsuoka pleaded with the United States not to enter the war. He said the result would be "Armageddon."

Replying firmly at the same luncheon, United States Ambassador Grew reminded Tokyo that peaceful words must be backed up by peaceful acts, and that America is upholding its rights as well as fulfilling its obligations.

Board for 'All-Out' Defense

The President returned to Washington from his Caribbean vacationing to find the Nation restive over the slow pace of arms production.

To speed defense, a new four-man directorate was named by President Roosevelt, headed by William S. Knudsen, and including labor leader Sidney Hillman, Secretary of War Stimson, and Secretary of Navy Knox.

Mr. Knudsen, Production Chief of the National Defense Advisory Commission, had disclosed that plane output was 30 per cent behind schedule. The Army cannot expect the first of its combat planes under the $1,000,000,000 program to be off the assembly lines before well into next year.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, who presides over the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, and the Southern Policy Committee in North Carolina were among those urging full speed ahead for aid to Britain, and for American defense.

The Axilles Heel

With sledge-hammer blows, Britain drove home its advantage after seizing the initiative from Italy in the Mediterranean.

Royal Navy warships penetrated the Adriatic, most intimate bay of what the Fascists call "Mare Nostrum"—"Our Sea." In one night—Dec. 18—nearly 100 tons of shells were poured into Valona, the Albanian port relied on for the landing of Italian reinforcements. Durazzo, the last major port of Albania north of Valona, and Bari, on the Italian heel, were brought under naval surveillance without encountering the fugitive Italian Navy.

Greek troops, hindered somewhat by snow and ice, invested the vital inland towns of Tepeleni and Klisoura. On the coast, they neared Palermo.

The second Fascist "invasion-in-reverse" swept backward into Libya. Egypt is cleared of Italian fighters. British mechanized units encircled Bardia. Italian troops were seen retreating to Tobruk, and farther on to Derna more than 150 miles along the coast inside Libya.

Total Italian prisoners counted are more than 30,000. Camps in India are being prepared for some of them. Front-line observers report a lack of enthusiasm among the Italian troops for what they view as the Fascist Party's war.

British advances were also reported in Somaliland, and native uprisings in Ethiopia.

Reichsführer Hitler faces the crucial decision of what to do about Italy. Economically, and now under arms, the Duce's role as junior Axis partner is anything but reassuring to Berlin.

Nazi troop-carrying planes of the type used against Norway were reported ferrying Italian soldiers to Albania across the Adriatic. Certain German specialists were arriving in Italy, but the rumored thousands of Nazi troops were not confirmed.

Both the aims and scope of German assistance to Italy remained obscure. The German High Command is believed to view everything as a side show except the conquest of Britain. Whether the attempted conquest is to be direct—by invasion; or indirect—by further blows against British seapower and industry, is the secret and puzzle of the Nazi strategists.

Strengthening Pétain

Marshal Pétain's courageous stand in rebuking the most ardently pro-Nazi of his subordinates brought pressure from Berlin, and counter-pressure from Washington.

Ambassador Abetz came to Vichy accompanied by a military staff. Conferences with M. Laval followed. Marshal Pétain bowed to Germany, but not all the way. He reportedly refused to allow passage of German troops across France, or the use of French naval bases in the Mediterranean.

Washington, seeing revived hope of stiffening French resistance to the Axis, announced that newly-appointed Ambassador William D. Leahy will be sped to Vichy, crossing the Atlantic on a cruiser.

To keep up with the swiftly changing scene in Italy, Ambassador William Phillips is also being rushed back to Rome.

Both envoys will leave immediately after the holidays.

The newspaper Le Temps, referring to disorders centering on French Indo-China, declared that France will not "resign herself to letting her vast empire be carved up."

To pay costs of the German army in the occupied zone, the Bank of France raised a loan issue from 65,000,000,000 to 70,000,000,000 francs. Under the armistice terms, France is assessed $8,000,000 a day for the upkeep of occupying troops.

Ships for Sea-Girt Albion

Shakespeare's England, "set in the silver sea," faced the grim and rising toll of Nazi attacks on merchant shipping. British and Allied losses for the week ending Dec. 8 were reported as 101,190 tons. Britain alone lost 19 vessels in this figure, totalling 86,740 tons. Weekly averages since the war began have now reached 63,192 tons, leaving out of account the sinkings during exacuation of Dunkirk.

Sir Walter Citrine, ranking British labor leader, warned that in this war of production the resources quickly available to Germany exceed those quickly available to Britain. Within the next few months, in his view, seaborne war materials must make up the difference to assure Nazi defeat.

Keenly aware of the necessity for keeping supplies moving, the United States sold Britain 62 freighters, and prepared to sell and build more. Sixty new cargo vessels of 10,000 tons each are promised in the next 18 months.

Search by the Royal Navy for a German surface raider in the South Atlantic brought no results. Several raiders are at large. Long-range bombing attacks on convoys in the North Atlantic, and packs of submarines are taking full advantage of operations from bases on the French coast.

Administrative Curb Delayed

Vetoed by President Roosevelt, the Walter-Logan bill for submitting administrative tribunals to judicial review fell short of an overriding majority in the House. The tally recorded 127 to sustain, and 153 to override, or 34 less than the needed two-thirds.

In a pithy veto message, the President promised recommendations to the next session of Congress for action to achieve some of the aims of the bill, without putting the administrative tribunals into what he views as a too rigid mold. He accused lawyers and industrial interests of seeking through the bill to stymie administrative action by "never-ending lawsuits."

Charging that the bill would slow defense, Mr. Roosevelt said this is no time for the "luxury of litigation."

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson added in an accompanying report that the bill would have put the Government on less than "an equal footing with a corporation or individual contesting its rules."

Supporters of the move for reform in the administrative field admitted that the bill, as drafted, left room for improvement. The effort to find an acceptable text goes over to next year.

By deciding not to adjourn Congress set a record of 366 days in a single session.

Vs. Electoral College

The United States Electoral College fulfilled on Monday its perfunctory role of casting 449 votes for Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and 82 for Wendell L. Willkie. Upon the hoary form of that creaking institution bore down a new set of critics.

It is so every four years, but the voices are becoming more insistent for abolition of the college. As one writer put it, the net result of this archaic circuit around the electoral mulberry bush is to give a false picture of the country's political sentiment.

Final official figures from 46 States and unofficial figures from the other two show 27,241,939 popular votes for Mr. Roosevelt, and 22,327,226 for Mr. Willkie. The total, 49,808,624, is an all-time record.

Mr. Roosevelt's plurality of 4,914,713 is the smallest of any winning candidate since 1916, but his Electoral College total is the third largest since the Union attained its present 48 States.

Mr. Willkie exceeded the Republican record set by Herbert Hoover in 1928.

Returning from vacation, Mr. Willkie began to map his announced drive for an "Alert Opposition." In New York he addressed delegates from Willkie Clubs, asking them to carry on but not to use his name in the organization's title.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, said he will remain as Chairman of the Republican National Committee until next March. He and Mr. Willkie agreed that the next chairman should be able to devote his entire time to the work.

In the sizzling good humor of the annual Gridiron Dinner, Mr. Willkie "took it," along with the Electoral College and everyone of prominence. President Roosevelt, away on his Caribbean cruise, missed the satire for the first time.

Tokyo Cabinet Shift

Internal dissensions in Japan over rising prices and the Berlin-Rome Axis alliance were reflected in Cabinet resignations affecting the Home Ministry, in charge of national police, and the Justice Ministry.

Wings Minus Bombs

Onto the green waters of Flushing Bay settled the Yankee Clipper, 10 hours and 44 minutes out of San Juan, Puerto Rico, in a pioneer flight. Not only is Pan American Airways exploring the direct New York-San Juan route to open in 1941, but the flight tested new equipment designed to speed trans-Atlantic service.

Long-range tanks, new-type engines of increased horsepower, and special propellers, give a still-air range of more than 4,000 miles. Non-stop flights to Europe, starting either from the mainland or from Bermuda, are anticipated in the spring.

Major Parties Busy in Capital

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Although it is nearly two years until the next Congressional election, neither major party is letting any grass grow under its feet.

With Republicans talking of a full-time permanent staff here, it was announced last night that the Democratic National Headquarters would move the first of the year into a luxurious 25-room suite in the Mayflower Hotel.

National Chairman Edward J. Flynn of New York, it was learned, will move into an apartment in the hotel and spend most of his time here after Jan. 1. Mr. Flynn has been paying only occasional visits here since he succeeded James A. Farley last fall.

Coincident with this news came word that the Democrats would not hold their customary Jackson Day banquets on Jan. 8. Because this date comes close to inauguration day on Jan. 20 it was thought best to have a "victory dinner" in February or March, as was done after the 1936 election.

The Republicans are holding up reorganization of their headquarters until a new national chairman is selected. Wendell L. Willkie, the party's 1940 residential nominee, is represented by associates as desiring for that position a man who can represent the "back home" element.

Republican offices occupy several floors in a building across Lafayette Square from the White House, while the Democrats have been housed in eight cramped rooms in the National Press Building.

Both National Committees are preparing their final post-election expenditure reports for submission to the House. The last reports showed that the Republican National Committee received $2,993,991 and spent $2,313,400 between Jan. 1 and Oct. 30, while the Democrats received $1,917,213 and spent $1,848,727.

Mexican Farm Policy Shift Made to Speed Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Orders issued by President Camacho for the immediate granting of title to land given to Mexican peasants in communal farms marks the greatest reversal of policy on Mexico's famed agrarian program since its adoption in 1917. Granting of ownership to the peasants is in fulfillment of campaign promises made by the Mexican President and its enforcement 12 days after his inauguration indicates the speed with which the new Chief Executive is putting his program into effect.

The orders issued to Fernando Foglio, head of the Agrarian Department, called for the immediate setting up of legal machinery to grant title to land now held in common by hundreds of thousands of Mexican farmers. It further decreed that title be given simultaneously with land in all future donations to the peasants. The rapid enforcement of the new policy was exemplified on the following day when the new President signed 73 titles of ownership to land previously held under the communal system by farmers in the States of Puebla and Veracruz.

Thus, in two weeks the agrarian program which reached its radical extreme under former President Cardenas was swerved back into a middle-of-the-road path which will be of profound influence on Mexico's entire social and economic system. Its restoration of private ownership, as contrasted with communal ownership maintained under the "ejido" system, will restore the small property owner.

Prime motive for this reversal of policy, as explained by the President, is the necessity for restoring confidence to Mexico's agricultural masses and for inspiring them to increase production from which both they and the nation will benefit. The original purpose of the agrarian program for the division of big estates and donation of land to the peasants was fulfilled, said General Camacho, when peonage was abolished and the peasant given the means for earning his livelihood.

Conversations with communal farmers throughout the nation, during his Presidential campaign, convinced him that the next step essential for strengthening the agrarian program was to give permanent ownership of the land to the men who work it. This ownership, which includes inheritance rights, is now being given with the expectation that it will serve as an impulse to increased industry and production throughout the nation.

One of the chief virtues of the new system will be to free Mexican agriculture from "The men who have used the collective system to promote exotic doctrines and exercise undue influence over the farmer." This is a direct slap at the Communist Party which has aggressively organized the farm areas and agitated for extreme leftist doctrines.

Ownership of the land will, in the view of the new President, "consolidate the agrarian reform for always" and eliminate agitation from the rural areas. It should not, however, destroy the system of collective labor which has been used in the big farm areas such as the Laguna cotton district where machinery, water, warehousing and marketing were all maintained on a communal basis.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the drastic new order President Camacho called upon the State Governors to aid in the quick enforcement of the plan because of the "urgent necessity to inspire confidence in the farm population." That this sharp turn to the right will demand co-ordinated and firm action is apparent but the majority of Mexican farmers view it with gratification because of the promise which it holds for them to enjoy the full fruits of their labors.

British War Relief Shop in Chicago Sells Scottie Dogs and Wedgwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Live Scottie dogs, Wedgwood tea sets, phonograph records, and old fashioned sofas are all doing their bit to provide aid for British bombing victims. They along with all types of furniture, china, glass, paintings and bric-a-brac, are only a few of the many items donated from the homes of Chicagoans for sale in the shop maintained by the British War Relief Society here.

Originally, the headquarters of a two-week fund raising campaign through a sale managed by the architects and decorators of the city, the shop proved so popular as a shopping rendezvous that it has become a fixture.

Donations have included every thing from pianos to dainty tea cups and from dogs to chintz pillows. The sponsors make it plain that this is neither an antique shop, a rummage shop, or a second-hand store, but rather a spot where people who wish to help support the British cause can do so by purchasing useful and valuable objects.

Sale items have included a set of victrola records donated by Charlie Chaplin, a Wedgwood tea set which was a family heirloom, and fruit cakes and plum puddings made by the sister of a popular radio commentator.

The shop has all kinds of customers ranging from the postman and corner policeman to society people and celebrities. Prices range from five cents up to as much as $500 which was paid for one fine antique at one of the periodic auctions. Newlyweds, folks looking for an odd piece of furniture, collectors, and lots of people doing their Christmas shopping frequent the shop.

During the two weeks when the shop was managed by the architects and decorators when both new and used items of great value were sold, a total of $30,000 was raised. Of this amount $5,000 was used to purchase mobile soup kitchens and the rest sent to the British Government for aid to people whose homes have been bombed.

Argentine Officer Enthuses Over U. S. Defense Moves

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Gen Guillermo Mohr, ranking officer of the Argentine Army who recently returned here from the United States, told an American Colony luncheon in his honor that he was deeply impressed with the "solid organization" of the United States Army and industry for defense.

"I have been turned into an enthusiastic propagandist for your country by my visit," General Mohr said.

Canada Eyes Wages and Prices

OTTAWA (CP)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board and other Government agencies are keeping a sharp eye on the relationship between wages and prices in the Dominion.

The Board believes wages are up sporadically over the period of a year anywhere from 5 to 15 per cent. The cost of living, according to latest indexes of the Bureau of Statistics, was up 3.5 points last October, standing at 107 compared with 103.5 for October of last year.

Government officials are watching the relationship between the two because of developments in the World War, when prices rose as the purchasing power of the people increased. For a time there seemed no end to the upward trend.

A Trade Board spokesman used the plywood and veneer industry as an illustration of what conceivably could happen generally in the present war.

Because of improvement in the general business situation, more money was in circulation and many persons had sufficient funds to buy new furniture. The manufacturer, knowing this and naturally wishing to take advantage of the enlarged market, was prepared to offer higher wages in order to satisfy the demand.

But plywood and veneer workers were needed by airplane manufacturers.

Airplane factories, operating on Government "cost-plus" contracts under which the manufacturer figures his costs and then adds a fair profit, were prepared to offer wages high enough to lure plywood and veneer workers to new jobs.

The Labor Department admonition against enticing workers from one industry to another does not apply to enticing of workers from the furniture industry to the essential wartime industry of making planes, and competition for workers between the airplane and furniture plants might boost wages for such workers to extravagant heights.

Defense Projects On Lehman Agenda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—A comprehensive preparedness program will take up much of the agenda of the 1941 Legislature that will convene here on Jan. 8, according to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who said that items calling for the expenditure of "several million dollars" for defense would be included in the 1941-'42 budget.

The Governor would not say what these projects would be, but they will be listed in his annual message to the Legislature on its opening day. He has until Feb. 1 to submit the budget.

About $100,000 will be lopped off department requests for appropriations, the Governor said, declining, however, to give the total amount sought by department heads. The State is running under a $393,000,000 cost sheet for the current year.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Returned Monday from cruise in the Caribbean.

Vetoed the Logan-Walter bill, to subject rulings and regulations of administrative agencies to court review.

Authorized the contract for construction of 60 new freighters for the British, following 16 overage ships that were just awarded to British.

Informed British officials to proceed with their war orders, which total $3,000,000,000, without concern about funds.

Signed a bill authorizing him to appoint an Undersecretary of War to serve during a period of national emergency.

Issued an executive order extending priorities control to cover defense subcontractors.

Senate:

Confirmed Robert P. Patterson as Undersecretary of War and Brig. Gen. Lew B. Hershey as Deputy Director of Selective Service.

Due to Republican opposition, Congress is unable to adjourn, although it will actually be in recess until Jan. 3.

House:

Shortly after the President's veto of Logan-Walter bill, it upheld the veto, thus killing the legislation for this session of Congress.

Departments:

Navy—Secretary Knox announced awards of contracts for construction of 40 more destroyers than were previously contemplated.

Supreme Court—Sustained the licensing authority of the Federal Power Commission in the 15-year-old New River case, thus extending wide authority over the hydroelectric resources of the United States to the Federal Government.

Labor—Reported that, on the basis of contracts already placed, the aircraft industry will require 455,500 workers in August, 1941, an increase of about 252,000 men over employment in October this year.

State—Secretary Hull announced that United States Ambassador William Phillips would return soon to his post at Rome. Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, U. S. N., Ret., left Friday on board a naval cruiser for his ambassadorial post at Vichy.

N. Y. 'Gas' Use Up

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York motorists burned 1,653,505,137 gallons of motor fuel during the 10 months ending Oct. 31, an increase of 58,904,335 gallons over the similar 1939 period.

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Washington Sideglances

House Minority Clerk has two red-letter days yearly—Valuable chairs at Latvian Legation go at auction—United States and Uruguay may exchange ambassadors—Who originated arms-loan plan?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Page's Diary: There are two red-letter days in every year for William Tyler Page, veteran clerk to the minority in the House of Representatives.

One is the day in mid-April when he helps open the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress with recitation of his "American's Creed," written in 1917.

The other is Dec. 19, anniversary of the day in 1881 when he became a page boy in the Clerk's Office of the House.

Page Statistics: Has witnessed convening of 73 sessions of Congress, served under 14 Speakers, seen eight general revisions of the tariff and been present at 15 Presidential inaugurations.

Sir Transit Gloria: One of Washington's better auction halls was the scene this week of a sale of fine furnishings that formerly graced the Legation of Latvia, now a part of Soviet Russia. Two chairs brought to the New World by Maxmilian Hapsburg when Napoleon sent him to rule over Mexico, were sold to a Government worker for $19 each.

Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, the Latvian Minister, seeing his "priceless" objects going for a song, commented: "Today the glory is less bright; the passing faster."

Better Neighbors: News that the United States and Uruguay soon expect to exchange Ambassadors instead of Ministers is more evidence of hemispheric unity. In the old days—before the good neighbor-policy—only Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Peru, Cuba and Mexico, in Latin America, had Ambassadors. Today—with Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Uruguay added, the United States has 11 Ambassadors in Latin America; only 10 in the rest of the world when all vacancies are filled.

An Ambassador represents the sovereign head of a State and may confer directly with another head. A Minister represents his Government and may ask only to be received by the Foreign Minister or Secretary of State.

Author, Author!: Who thought up the plan President Roosevelt outlined this week for leasing arms to Great Britain?

Ten minutes before the President arrived back from his Caribbean cruise, Mrs. Roosevelt was apparently ignorant of the plan. She was advocating outright gifts.

Disclosure of the President's program came as a complete surprise to the British Foreign Office which received a report on it from its Washington Embassy after reading about it in the news flashes.

The complete story may have to await the writing of President Roosevelt's memoirs.

Air Bases, Ammunition Dump To Boom Northwest 'Empire'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENDLETON, Ore.—The vast inland empire of eastern Oregon, Washington and southern Idaho, long overlooked in the Nation's defense preparations, are scheduled to receive millions of dollars in appropriations and thousands of new residents in the drive to gird the West Coast against possible invasion, it became known with the arrival here of Army officers to lay plans for two new air bases and a gigantic ammunition depot.

The air bases will be located here and at Boise, Idaho. The ammunition dump, to be one of four in the United States, is expected to be constructed just west of Pendleton in the sage brush lands of Umatilla and Morrow Counties.

The three projects will represent an outlay of more than $15,000,000, the ammunition dump alone to cost approximately $12,000,000.

The new Army air base recently allocated to Pendleton will bring 2,400 men and their dependents to this little city of 6,500 enlarging it by at least half its present size. A similar number will be needed to man the Boise air station.

The projected ammunition dump would be located in an area of 24 square miles. Surveys already have passed well beyond the preliminary stage. Capt. R. C. Williams, constructing engineer, has been on the site since mid-November and construction is expected to begin in February or March.

The project will rank as Oregon's most costly defense establishment to date, surpassing even Tongue Point naval air base, for which $10,000,000 has been appropriated.

Plans call for 650 dome-shaped concrete "igloos" in groups of 100 or more. In the "igloos," which will have a five-inch concrete top and a ten-foot concrete base, will be stored a tremendous variety of explosives, ranging from heavy bombs to small arms ammunition. Purpose of the heavy base is to direct possible explosions upward. When completed, the dump will supply munitions for Boise, Spokane and Pendleton air bases, and also for the Arlington-Boardman bombing field, where pilots of the Nation's air force test their accuracy on a remote bombing range.

Michigan Puts Labor Pickets On Legal List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Labor leaders here believe quicker settlement of industrial disputes will result from the recent decision of the Michigan Supreme Court holding peaceful picketing to be legal, and thus bringing state law into line with federal rulings.

For 42 years the State's highest court had held all picketing to be unlawful on the ground that it constituted a form of coercion or intimidation. Circuit courts were not uniform in their attitude, however. Some would issue injunctions restraining labor elements from any form of picketing, while others would not interfere so long as the demonstrations were peaceful.

This led to confusion as to what the picketing rights of workers really were. Labor leaders have felt that disputes could have been settled much sooner in some cases if employers had not gone into court over the question of picketing. It is therefore felt that now, with the issue apparently settled, there will be a greater tendency on the part of employer and labor to get together at the outset in an effort to solve the real question at stake.

In the Michigan ruling, Chief Justice Henry M. Butzel referred to a decision by the United States Supreme Court.

"The right of peaceful picketing has been upheld, as an exercise of the right of free speech, by the highest court of the land," the opinion stated.

Explaining its reasons for reversing its rulings of 1898 and 1922, in which all picketing was held illegal, the court pointed out that times have changed. The decision of 42 years ago held that the display of signs by pickets was a subterfuge for unspoken threats.

"Such a conclusion of another year should not necessarily control the experience of today," the ruling asserted. "Even the dictionary definition of the word "picket' has been changed in the meantime."

The court also held that the Legislature's failure to enact laws permitting peaceful picketing was no argument against the court's taking such a stand.

"Our legislative inactivity is no answer for denying a right secured by the fundamental law of the United States," the opinion stated.

Five justices signed the ruling, which affirmed the right of Local No. 415 of the United Automobile Workers Congress of Industrial Organizations to picket a Detroit garage last March.

In a separate concurring opinion, two other justices held that a labor dispute may be publicized but such action must not be "animated by ill will, carried to the point of interference, planned and calculated to intimidate patrons, destroy business rights, and coerce compliance."

Because the Michigan ruling is in line with decisions of the United States Supreme Court, informed sources see no likelihood of an appeal from this opinion.

'America in Flowers'

Wide World

Miss Sally Stanton

Selected as queen of the annual New Year's Day floral pageant during Pasadena's Tournament of Roses

American Ambulance Unit To See Service With Free French

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—A group of 24 Americans and 20 ambulances will leave New York within a few weeks for service with the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in French Equatorial Africa, the British-American Ambulance Corps revealed today.

Capt. William Wydenbuck will be in direct charge of the ambulance unit, which will take the next available ship to Africa,—expected to leave here near the end of January—and Francis Vicovari will act as liaison officer between the French forces and the ambulance unit. The rest of the group will consist of a medical doctor and 21 drivers.

The unit is being sent to French Equatorial Africa on request of General de Gaulle, it was learned.

Mr. Vicovari said the Ambulance Corps had no idea where his unit was being sent in French Equatorial Africa, what its services would be or what unit of the Free French forces it would be attached to.

May Mean New Advance

It will be recalled, however, that headquarters of General de Gaulle in London reported on Nov. 12 the capture of Libreville, the capital, and some other places in French Equatorial Africa. Much of the colony is, however, still under the control of the Vichy regime. Military observers here held that dispatch of the ambulance unit might foreshadow a concerted drive by Free French forces to bring the rest of the coastal and interior cities of the colony under de Gaulle control. Last reports of General de Gaulle received here placed him in London.

Before the ambulance unit can be dispatched to Africa, $25,000 is needed for the payment of passage and for equipment for the drivers. Contributions for this purpose are being solicited by the British-American Ambulance Corps, 420 Lexington Avenue, and should be marked for the ambulance unit going to French Equatorial Africa.

All the men engaged by the Ambulance Corps as drivers are young, and most of them will leave reglar employment to serve with the Free French forces for a minimum of six months. They all speak French. They will be trained by Captain Wydenbuck and Mr. Vicovari in first aid, mechanics, driving under fire and army drill.

Was Nazi Prisoner

Mr. Vicovari, a native of New York, returned home from France in September after service there with the American Ambulance Volunteer Corps for five months preceding the French surrender. He received the Croix de Guerre for his service in action.

He was stationed on the Maginot Line for four months until June 1, when he was transferred north to support the Ninth French Army. It was for his service there, when he worked two weeks under fire, that he received the French Medal of Honor. Mr. Vicovari was captured by the Nazis on June 15 and interned in a camp about 150 kilometers east of Paris. His release was effected by the American authorities in Paris at the end of a month.

The British-American Ambulance Corps has raised money for and ordered 450 ambulances, of which more than 200 have already been sent to England, 26 to Kenya, 25 to Greece, and 10 to Egypt. Each vehicle costs $1,350.

CCC-NYA Fusion Advocated For More Efficient Youth Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Consolidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps with the National Youth Administration is recommended by the American Youth Commission as a move toward greater efficiency and economy in the Nation's assistance to youth.

Another major benefit of the move, as seen by the Commission after its recent CCC survey, would be the freeing of the War Department (which now supervises the CCC) for "undivided attention to the urgent problems of military defense."

The Commission, which is part of the American Council on Education, charged unnecessary duplication and inefficiency in the present operation of the two youth programs. As a solution, it proposed formation of the CCC and NYA into a single agency under the branch of the Federal Security Agency.

In its findings and recommendations, the Commission found that "more than 2,500,000 young men have been enrolled in the CCC since 1933. There are now about 260,000 junior enrollees, between the ages of 17 and 23, in about 1,360 CCC work camps scattered all over the United States. A larger number of boys enter the CCC each year than the number who enter the colleges and universities of this country as freshmen."

CCC of Real Service

The Commission said it "is convinced that the CCC is performing a service that is essential to the national welfare and of great value to the young men who participate."

The study extended over four years, including an 18-month project in which the Commission assisted in the development of an experimental program in CCC camps in the Fifth Corps Area. At times, the Commission staff included 125 persons. The study had the co-operation of 100 colleges and universities, and covered 250 camps scattered throughout all 48 states; 14,000 enrollees underwent individual questioning.

"The central purpose of the Civilian Conservation Corps," as defined by the Commission, "should be that of improving the health, skill and efficiency of the boys who are enrolled, to help them become useful and successful citizens in whatever occupation they may afterwards enter. The conservation work accomplished through the Corps should be regarded not only as valuable in itself, but also as an essential element in teaching youth a realistic appreciation of the true values in national life and a patriotic sense of membership in the national body of citizens."

Additional Recommendations

Other recommendations include: Elimination of relief or charity stigma from enrollees; transfer of selection of enrollees from public assistance offices to public employment offices; change of admission dates from once each three months to once a month; study of the whole system of assignments to camps in order to assign enrollees to camps best suited to their needs and capacities; special literacy training centers for illiterate enrollees; requirement of Army Reserve Corps membership for camp administrators be dropped; administrative personnel be speedily brought into classified civil service, so that political influence in connection with appointments will be outlawed.

It also urged assistance in finding employment for boys who leave camp; educational and training program planned to utilize resources that are peculiar to camp life and the work projects; lifting of compulsory attendance at classes, and developing of incentives which will permit organized educational classes to function on this basis; increase the use of Negro supervisory and administrative personnel in all-Negro camps; establishing of a direct, unified line of authority from the Director of the Corps to head of each individual CCC camp.

Although the Commission praised the "administrative miracle" of the co-ordination of the Departments of War, Agriculture, and Interior and the United States Office of Education, in manning the camps, it urged immediate adoption of its program in order to achieve better results without delay.

Higher Pensions Sought in Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—The domestic side of the New Deal is readying two new items of social legislation which it will press for enactment as soon as possible after the convening of the 77th Session of Congress on Jan. 3.

The most significant and far-reaching proposal, understood to have gained the indorsement if not the active support of President Roosevelt, calls for an enlargement of the Social Security Law providing more liberal pensions for persons over 65 years of age.

The other extension of new social and labor legislation will be to help the "Joads" of the "Grapes of Wrath" and will seek specifically to better the lot of the approximately 4,000,000 migrant workers found in increasing number in different sections of the country.

This legislation will stem from the House Committee which is just completing its investigation of migrant labor problems and which will be ready to report to Congress early in January.

The recommendations, now in tentative form but reflecting the majority opinion of the Committee involve application of the wage-hour law, the National Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act to laborers employed by large, industrial farming enterprises.

At present these laws do not take in agricultural labor, but in the judgment of the Committee these migrant workers really represent "industrialized farmers." The suggestion is also being advanced that there be a limitation of AAA payments to such farms.

It is pointed out that in the main these migrant workers do not average more than six months' work a year and do not get more than $300 to $400 a year a family.

The evidence before the House Committee is that this migratory labor is increasing rather than decreasing and is likely to increase for some time to come. The Committee concludes, therefore, that migration and transiency must be recognized as a more or less permanent characteristic of American society and treated as such, that the problem is out of control of any single State and must be handled on a national basis with the Federal Government both aiding the migrant worker and directing as far as possible the flow of migration.

Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, Chairman of the Committee, explained that its chief proposals would grow out of the testimony taken from 250 witnesses who have appeared before it.

Extension of Federal pensions is not a new quest of the New Deal, although it has been quiescent for some little time. It is known that at one time Mr. Roosevelt contemplated introducing the issue in the 1940 presidential campaign and no doubt would have if he had felt doubtful about the outcome.

The issue is now, however, being raised by others in the Administration and the plan is to enable the Federal Government to pay a more liberal pension to persons over 65. At present the Federal Government contributes anything up to $20 per month which any state will match and thus the actual pension payments range from $6 per month in Arkansas to $32 in California.

Air Drive on Hitler Urged By Founder of 'France Forever'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 — The American people have in their hands the weapons—mass production of airplanes and petroleum—to assure liberty not only to themselves, but for the whole world, according to Eugene J. Houdry, founder and president of "France Forever," in an address before a mass meeting held by the organization at Carnegie Hall here last night.

At the same time Mr. Houdry called on the Washington Administration to recognize as a nation Free France, the French possessions under Gen. Charles de Gaulle's control, which, he said, were already "five times larger than metropolitan France."

Mr. Houdry urged that the United States build a "second air fleet" for night bombing operations alone, entirely separate from the one it is now building, declaring that, with such weapons in the hands of the Allies, Adolf Hitler could be defeated in 1942.

Recalling that night bombers do not require such stringent perfection of construction as day bombers, Mr. Houdry said an investigation by his group had revealed that American manufacturers could use mass production methods and get a "second fleet" of airplanes off assembly lines long before the craft the nation is now engaged in building are finished.

"Weapons of Liberty"

"People of America, you have in your hands the weapons to assure liberty not only for yourself, but for the whole world," he continued. "These weapons are mass production of planes, and petroleum and no dictator or group of dictators can oppose anything worthwhile to your weapons because those dictators lack your petroleum power which added to the British petroleum power represents six or seven times the petroleum power of the remainder of the world against Hitler as he is today—your petroleum power of the order of 50 to 1."

The head of "France Forever" said that according to the findings of his group Germany would start to feel the stress of defeat from the air in the summer of 1941 and should be "paralyzed completely" from the air in 1942. He held that Great Britain with the help of America should be able to keep in the air at least 3,000 airplanes daily next summer.

"The German people will be punished more severely than any other people have ever been punished in world history if they persist in following their present leaders," he asserted.

A Battle of Industries

Mr. Houdry saw no reason for the United States to enter the war, declaring that the allies do not need man power. He viewed the war as a battle of industries and said that a declaration of war by this country would mean more Government control of what industry should produce, of which "there has been entirely too much already."

Mr. Houdry stressed the importance of the twice-weekly radiocasts being sent out from the United States to France by his organization, and hoped soon, if financial aid was forthcoming, to radiocast daily. He announced simultaneously that a monthly magazine would soon be published expressing "French ideas, the culture of France and French traditions for honor and fatherland."

"In helping General de Gaulle, we help Britain, and in helping Britain we help America," Mr. Houdry said. "The speeches by Hitler and Mussolini leave no doubt that if the British Empire were defeated, it would mean only the end of the first part of the show."

Mr. Houdry held that for the time being it seemed that the only possibility for Hitler to beat England was through bombardment from the air.

Ban on "Short of War"

Other speakers at the meeting were Dr. William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union; Dr. Henri Focillon, of Yale University; Clark Eichelberger, Executive Director of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; Robert Sherwood, playwright; Dr. Frank Kingdon, and Wythe Williams, commentator.

Dr. Schieffelin declared that the time had come for the United States to discard the slogan "short of war," and said this nation must help stop Hitler, "short of nothing."

"If we join the Allies now the militarists in Japan will retire and commerce on the oceans will be restored," he held. "Hitler will be checkmated, France and the occupied countries will be liberated. A union of free democracies will ensure world peace guaranteed by overwhelming sea and air power."

Dr. Focillon held that any nation that will not take risks or assume its responsibilities toward the community of nations was doomed. He voiced confidence in the ultimate re-emergence of France from the European debacle.

Carnegie Hall where the rally was held, was jammed to capacity, with more than 4,000 persons packed into every seat and available standing place. The police estimated that at least 2,000 more were turned away.

Milk Referendum Will Not Be Halted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agriculture Department officials indicated they had no intention of permitting protests from dairymen in the area to halt a referendum to be concluded tomorrow on proposed amendments to the Federal-State milk marketing order for New York.

A suggestion that the referendum, which may determine whether Federal regulation of the New York metropolitan milk market is to continue, be halted pending further discussion of the amendments, was made in the official publication of the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency.

Representatives of the agency voted disapproval of the amendments after they were submitted to the dairymen last week by Secretary of Agriculture Wicard.

Active Naval Reservists To Get Academy Credits

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced plans to permit some Naval Reservists, while on active duty, to qualify for appointment to the Naval Academy.

Under the new policy, active service may be accepted in lieu of drills required to establish eligibility to take examinations for appointment to the Academy.

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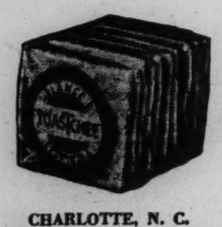

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FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE

Italy Lacks Essentials at Home

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Italy is fighting on three important fronts—in Africa, in Albania, and at home. The three are closely connected, but the home front in the most vital. And it is as perilous as it is vital.

The struggle there is difficult, because the Italians have insufficient materials from which to make a living, on which to live, and with which to manufacture war implements. They face the threat of not enough jobs, not enough guns, not enough food.

Of the 44,000,000 inhabitants of Italy, about a third are engaged in agriculture; most of the others normally live from industry, commerce, transportation, the professions, state jobs and looking after tourists. Most of the farmers are still assured of having work and food, but many of the others are in danger of not having enough of either.

Making goods and marketing them go hand in hand; without raw materials neither is possible. And Italy lacks most vital industrial raw materials.

Shortage of Essential Materials

This is strikingly true in the textile industry, which is the largest and most important in the country. There are about a thousand textile factories, employing about 300,000 persons. Most of them use cotton, wool and silk. Practically all of the raw cotton is imported, as well as three fourths of the raw wool.

So, due to the present blockade, the whole supply of cotton is cut off and the necessary quantities of wool are unavailable. Thousands of Italian families, making goods from these materials, will be without jobs or incomes. Likewise, those families who make their living by selling textile materials and finished textile products will be in hard straits.

Of silk Italy produces a sufficient supply, but where can it be sold? Germany is buying silk only for war purposes, and no other available market is buying silk goods in quantity.

The situation of the textile industry has still wider implications. The Italians have been paying for essential imports with their textiles. They imported cotton and wool, gave it an additional value by converting it into garments, and traded those garments for meat or eggs or iron or coal. Now Italy will not have very much to trade for the commodities it requires.

Industrial Position Weak

Italy also makes good machines and metal objects. Its workers have long been excellent artisans. Italian automobiles, airplanes, bicycles, wagons, glassware, decorations are of superior quality. But Italy has a very limited supply of metal and even less coal. The only oil it produces must come from Albania; transportation of it is difficult, the quality is poor, the quantity is meager. Italy also has but little wood and not much pulp. Therefore Italy's whole heavy industry is in a precarious position. How can it make bricks without enough straw or enough clay or enough fuel for the oven?

Italy's industrial workers have been Italy's gold. Workshops produced goods that could be traded for imports. Now that source of wealth is menaced.

When Italy's supplies of cloth, wool, wood, rubber, iron, copper, oil, coal, nickel, tin and the like are exhausted, many of its people will simply not be able to make a living. They will be like a taxi driver with no "gas."

War Supplies Limited

Not less important than this is the matter of war materials. Italy has a limited supply of them. A few days before Italy entered the war, one of the leading Fascist editors, Virginio Gayda, exultantly wrote, "The economic war is over. The blockade has failed."

In a sense it has failed, for the Axis has access to large supplies of iron, coal, wood, copper, and other war materials. But that doesn't help Italy so very much.

Italy must import coal, wood, copper, oil, part of its iron and other things from Germany, German-occupied lands or the Balkans. That causes a great strain on the railroads and is expensive. In addition, Italy must pay for all those imports and what has it got to pay with?

It may buy cannon from Germany, or iron and coal with which to make cannon, but what will it send to Germany in exchange? Lemons, peaches, other delicious fruit, some vegetables, sulphur; but that is not enough. Italy has practically no gold, not enough wheat even for itself, no surplus butter, and only a limited supply of extra cheese. It can't win the war on lemons. When an Italian plane, ship, or cannon is destroyed, replacement is difficult.

Food Reserves Depleted

To those two vital deficiencies—lack of jobs and of war materials—must be added a lack of food. That such a lack exists one cannot doubt. This does not mean that Italians are starving or that many are threatened with starvation, but it does mean that many are inadequately fed and that this inadequacy will increase.

Even in normal times many Italians are undernourished. Objective studies by experts have established that. Three recent wars have caused a still greater strain on food reserves. The number of mouths to be fed grows quite rapidly, the need of sending food to armies in Ethiopia, Spain, Libya, and Greece consumed some supplies. The waste and loss of war has been considerable, and general weariness has been augmented month by month, and local sources of food have not been greatly increased by the Fascists.

More wheat is grown, but despite all attempts at autarchy, Italy has constantly been obliged to import food. Its imports almost always exceed its exports and one of the chief causes for this continuing deficit is the need of food. Such articles constitute more than a fourth of all that Italy buys abroad. Every year Italy imports animals, meat, fish products, eggs, sugar, cereals and fats, while the food it exports in quantity consists of fruit, cheese and flour products.

It is true that some of the food products which Italy needs might still be obtained from the Balkans, but they must all be shipped by land, on which transportation is difficult, delayed, and costly. Besides, how is Italy to pay Bulgaria for poultry, Yugoslavia for pork or Rumania for its oil and grain? Italy can provide little that these countries want.

Fuels and Metals Scarce

Normally Italy produces about a sixth of the coal it uses, barely a tenth of the oil required, less than two thirds of the iron, not 1 per cent of the cotton, only about seven eighths of the wheat, and only a part of the necessary meat. It has no rubber, nickel, or tin, and almost no copper. Its meager production of wool has been steadily declining.

There are already four or five meatless days weekly. Real coffee long ago disappeared from homes and restaurants, eggs are not plentiful, the daily ration even of macaroni is comparatively small.

It is probable that one after another factory machines will stop, men and women will be laid off, wages will dwindle, houses will be cold, lamps will literally go out, shoes, dresses, utensils will disappear from the shops, food rations will diminish, prices will soar, war dangers will increase, the power of defense diminish and prospects grow ever dimmer. Each Italian will begin to realize that even when he risks his life and makes sacrifices he does it only for German domination and his own eventual subjugation. So to many the whole struggle will come to seem futile.

Inadequately fed, unsatisfactorily clothed, poorly paid, tied to the chariot of Italy's age-old oppressor, the ordinary Italian may lose his will to fight. He may come to hate a conflict in which even victory would mean his country's humiliation. Day by day more pressure may be required to keep him patriotic.

Italian Guns Silent As British Fleet Fires

By the Associated Press

With the British Battle Fleet, Dec. 21

Italian shore batteries of 12-inch guns remained silent during the bombardment of Valona, leading to the belief that the Italians had been taken so by suprise that they could not fire—possibly they were not able even to determine the British positions.

For 12 minutes the British Battle Fleet pumped out a hundred one-ton shells. It was only after the British completed their bombardment and started away that Italian shore batteries fired a few shells trying to locate their attackers. Not even an Italian bombing plane appeared to attempt to attack.

The British Commander before the bombardment, posted a bulletin with the notation: "The objective—to discomfit the Italians."

Canadian Fruits Going to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The British Food Ministry is expected to use anually 30,000 tons of Canadian tomatoes and 10,000 tons of solid-pack apples, a considerable increase over previous imports.

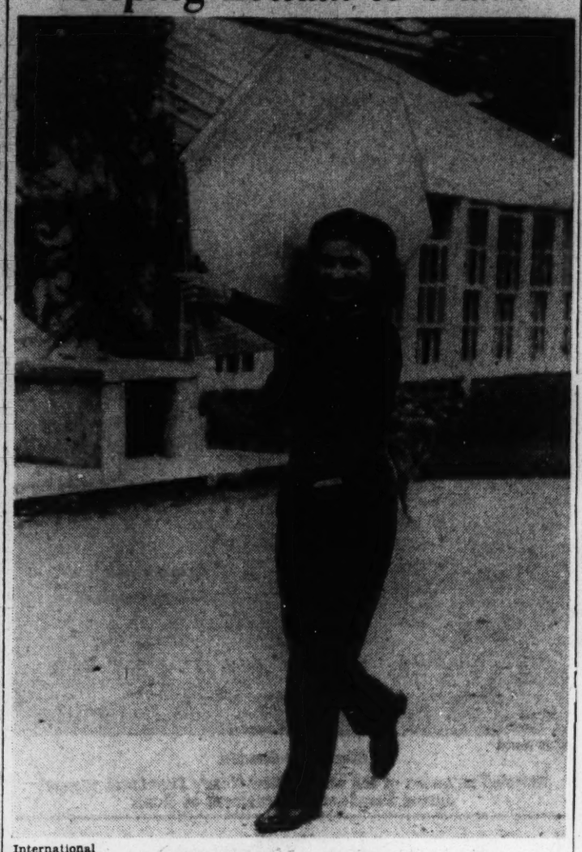
This was announced by Col. R. L. Wheeler of the Federal Department of Agriculture, in a recent address at the seventh annual convention of the Canned Foods Association of Ontario here.

In the past the English have used quantities of Italian-packed whole tomatoes. Welsh miners, Colonel Wheeler said, use a lot of Canadian canned tomatoes.

Canada Building Permits

Building permits issued in 204 municipalities in Canada during the first nine months of 1940 totaled $81,324,052.

Helping Britain to Stand



International

British Woman Shipbuilder

Ship-building, once the most exclusively masculine of British trades, is now open to women. At a large country house women are being trained to take the place of semi-skilled men shipbuilders who are being called to the colors. Here we see an apprentice learning her trade by carrying one of the sections to be fitted into a model hull.

Trawler Hauls Food to England In 'Fishing Under Fire' Epic

ABOARD THE BRITISH FISHING TRAWLER EFFICIENT (AP)—Brave-hearted fishermen with hands and eyes that see in the dark are defying bombs, mines, and shell fire to bring Britain food from the sea.

To reach the fishing grounds and haul in a catch, they take chances with Axis warcraft on the sea, above and below it. Then, on wintry nights so black the land makes only the dimmest blur on the horizon, they feel, listen, and smell their way through unmarked mine fields and past dangerous, unlighted rocks to get their fish to port for the morning market.

But there is compensation. Because of increased demand for seafood to supplement rationed meats, the fishermen now are earning their best pay in years.

For instance, Skipper Joe Carr and his crew of six men and a boy docked the 35-ton trawler Efficient in predawn darkness with a hold full of herring-like pilchards hauled in from drift nets.

Full Speed Ahead

Mr. Carr, a blue-eyed, square-jawed veteran of the North Sea herring industry, was one of the first fishermen to pilot his craft from the guarded British port for the fishing grounds early in the afternoon.

After clearing the harbor, he jangled the engineroom telegraph for full speed ahead and warned, "This is not a party. . . . There are some back there afraid to go out now that it's wartime."

The diesel puffed as Joe explained the course of the small boat was not the regular channel.

"She's full of mines from there to there," he said, pointing, "and from there to there. They leave us fishermen this track."

It didn't look to be much wider than the Efficient herself.

Before 5 p. m., the Efficient had reached the spot Joe thought would be good, and the crew heaved out 57 nets which made a wall a mile and a half long and 30 feet deep astern.

In the wheelhouse, Joe watched and told of a recent surprise attack on a trawler fleet by a German warship. One of the unarmed, unescorted fleet was sunk and another badly damaged by shells.

Left in a Hurry

"When the German started shooting, we scattered in a hurry. I cut loose the nets and ran for home."

For three hours, while the nets drifted, the skipper, the crew and I had tea and fished with hand lines for whiting and dogfish. Owners don't take a share of the handline catch.

At supper, the fishermen stowed away helpings of bread, margarine, cheese, pastries, cupcakes, and bowls of sliced tangerines. Above our heads were six bunks. At the end of the snug, small cabin was a tiny stove which, with a smoking oil lamp, made things warm inside despite the cold outside.

After supper, the skipper and crew rigged two shaded lights over the hold where the nets are stored and set up a long roller over which the net was drawn in spreckled with fish.

Once during the five-hour, arduous job, Harold Carr, the skipper's son and six-foot "boy" of the crew, shouted: "Lights out . . . plane overhead!"

The ship was blacked out instantly. The plane's motors roared ominously, then faded away. The lights were turned on again, and dim flashes across the dark waves marked the positions of other fishermen resuming their work.

When the nets were in, the Efficient turned homeward. After changing their wet clothes, the fishermen went on deck for lookout duty. The Efficient needed every pair of eyes to get home safe.

In the wheelhouse, the skipper pointed into the blackness.

"See those rocks ahead?" he asked. I couldn't see a thing.

"Once we get around them, we have it fairly easy."

At snail's speed, the Efficient slipped beyond the danger. Several times the engines stopped altogether while the crew studied the dim shoreline for landmarks and by the splash of waves on rocks recognized their location, and made home slowly to end a night of "fishing under fire."

Greek Prince Joins British Naval Forces

By the Associated Press

Valletta, Malta, Dec. 21

Prince Philip, first member of the Greek Royal Family to join Britain's forces, will take a place as midshipman in the British Mediterranean Fleet on Christmas, it was disclosed today.

The Prince, son of Prince Andrew and grandson of the assassinated King George I, has been assigned to active duty on a battleship. He is a cousin of the present King George II.

Britain Awaits Indian 'Partnership'

LONDON (AP)—The British Government, pinning its faith in the ability of Indian leaders to settle differences, is waiting patiently for India to adopt proposals made Aug. 8, 1940, for the future Indian state and for fuller native participation in the war effort.

The Government's patience, it might be noted, far exceeds that of the man in the street who, under the impact of bombs, is not presently concerned with India's freedom. Even labor, which once brooded over its Indian brethren, now pays little attention to the situation.

The Government offers India a "free and equal partnership" in the British Commonwealth at the end of the war, but would leave formation of the Indian state to the Indians themselves—the unreconciled Hindus and Moslems.

The policy of the Government steers between two extremist views on India.

Two Extremes

On one hand are reactionaries, military, political, and industrial leaders, who advocate a "strong hand" in India. This would mean a larger garrison than at present, rigid censorship and probably conscription of labor for war industries.

Liberal Britain, speaking through the "New Statesman and Nation," bewails the present state of affairs and presents a four-point plan to replace the August, 1940, proposals, which it calls "sincere but clumsy."

This weekly demands the release of "many thousands" imprisoned in India because the police viewed them with "suspicion or disapproval."

The prisoners, it says, include Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Nationalist Party, the All-India Congress, and six Prime Ministers of provincial governments, including another former head of the Congress, C. R. Rajagopalachari, who for a time replaced Mohandas K. Ghandi as leader of the Congress Party.

The liberal organ admits the prisoners "challenged authority by delivering anti-war speeches," but declares, "We shall soon have in prison cells all the men who ruled over eight of the 11 provinces of India, and it may be assumed that in opposing us today they still have behind them the electorate which gave them a majority three years ago."

Three other steps of the liberal weekly's "Indian Platform" follow:

1. Accept the offer of moderate leaders Sir Tej Bahadar Sapru and M. R. Jayakar to mediate between the Hindus and Moslems, admitting representatives of the less advanced Moslem organizations to balance Mohammed Ali Jinnah's Moslem League, which wants a separate Moslem state, and selecting new representatives with a fresh viewpoint from the Congress Party.

2. Instruct the Viceroy of India to reorganize collective responsibility of Indian members of an enlarged executive council, making it in effect a cabinet responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

3. Embody a pledge to grant Indians the right to determine their own Constitution immediately after the war, in parliamentary resolutions. The resolutions should stipulate that all Indian creeds are entitled to equal rights, but must not arm the minority with the right of veto.

In the meantime, the weekly holds, India through a national government should enjoy all rights and dignities of a dominion, leaving to the future the elaboration of a Constitution.

There are almost as many solutions to the Indian problem offered in Britain as in India. The Government, rebuffed by the Indians' failure to agree, nevertheless is laboring hard for a vital preliminary agreement between Indian politicos.

People Have Patience

Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, is convinced "the final word has not yet been said" on Britain's offer and that there is a sufficient number of people in India "endowed with the spirit of patience, tolerance, and compromise" to develop "what both countries desire—a new Constitution for India."

It is evident that Jinnah's plan for a separate Moslem state now meets with little favor at the India Office.

"Britain has given India a strong administration and a just legal system," Mr. Amery said recently. "Beginnings of unity thus created must be maintained, for it would be disastrous if there were any relapse toward an India of separate entities and contending states. The Viceroy's offer still is open."

Sir Tej Bahadar Sapru and other moderates continue to urge reconstruction of the Central Indian Government on the understanding its members remain responsible to the Crown throughout the war. They advocate an Indian in charge of national defense, revival of popular government in the provinces, and establishment of a separate war board.

The tragedy of the situation, to the thinking of Britons and Indians, is that a reconciled India would enable the War Office to bring fresh divisions of British and Indian troops into Africa to fight Italy.

Mr. Rajagopalachari has declared that if Britain grants India a "National Government," India "will make good to Britain what she lost by the defection of France."

View of Underground London Shows 'Pageant of Fortitude'

An Associated Press writer, back in the United States after long service under bombs in London, writes of some of the human phases of the conditions brought about by the aerial Blitzkrieg.

By the Associated Press

"Ain't underground London wonderful?"

It was my waiting taxicab driver who spoke. He had strolled from his cab to lean over a barrier and peer down into the crater of the bomb which hit the Associated Press Building.

He saw workmen replacing a giant watermain valve which had been wrecked. The part they were putting in was about as big as the 550 pound bomb which had done the damage.

He saw a crisscross of gas mains undergoing repair and just freed of earth, debris and the mess made by sandbags which, after effectively protecting part of the side of the building, had toppled in. And there were two separate families of multiple cable conduits. Some of their casings were the worse for the beating they had taken but none of the cables had been snapped.

His exclamation was pat but, to me, it would be still more pat applied to the life that goes on in the deep underground railway stations of London once night has driven the shelterers there.

Newspaper people are often caught off base by the night bombardment and, therefore, we frequently make an involuntary tour of the deep shelters.

To Me, a Pageant of Fortitude

It seldom fails to brings tears to my wife's eyes when she sees nursing mothers with their babies, youg children, aged crones, bespectacled old men, stretched out on all too thin blankets on the cold concrete.

To me, however, it is an endless pageant of fortitude and determination; and there is something inspiring in the way these people make a smiling best of a bad situation.

As the train stops first at one station, then another, another and another, you see successive tableaus involving new types of people, new postures of repose, new devices for amusement.

And sometimes I see it as a fashion show with living models answering the question: what are the best-dressed shelterers wearing this season?"

So I'll tell you.

Warmth Comes First

Quite obviously it is desirable to choose something warm, something loose, something in colors which do not show the dirt too plainly and yet with a touch of brightness to liven the otherwise too drab scene and lend courage.

Also, because one squirms and twists on an unsprung concrete bed, something not too easily disarranged and revealing, is needed.

For warmth there is a predominance of sweaters and light overcoats and often a glimpse of woolen underwear. The old-fashioned shawl is quite good taste and the blanket worn Indian fashion is not frowned upon. Younger women prefer slacks to skirts which climb above the knees. Some simply wear an old pair of a husband's or brother's trousers. A scattered few have ski suits; they are fortunate.

Looseness is desirable because, after all, shelter clothes are meant to be slept in. The blanket bathrobe would seem to be a perfect garment, but it is almost never seen in the railroad shelters.

A Study in Toes

Unshod stockinged feet are prominent. Since most of the shelterers lie with heads to the wall presenting their toes trainward, the passing spectator might say they are very prominent. The shoes are beside the sleepers. Only a small percentage brings carpet slippers to take their place.

Few shelterers wear light-colored clothes. Pastel shades are definitely out. Muddy browns, dusty dark grays and oldish tweed mixtures are commonest.

But there has to be some color relief. That is supplied by the sweaters and scarves and it is curious how many are wearing yellows and oranges as if they realized how these vivid colors save a shelter from having the aspect of a charnel house. It is too bad most photographs of people in shelters Americans see here are in black and white and fail to show the touches of bright color stubbornly insisted upon.

Silk Stockings Persist

Another relieving touch of color comes in the kerchiefs tied about the hair. These are primarily utilitarian, designed to save as much as possible of an endangered coiffure in a place which has no primping-up facilities, but there is no reason why they should not also be bright, and they usually are.

The more intelligently dressed women who do not have slacks or care to wear borrowed trousers use cotton or woolen hose, but silk stockings still outnumber these. This is notwitstanding the fact that silk hose are no longer imported or manufactured for sale in England.

I suspect that if my train paused long enough I might see that most of these are old pairs with sewed-up runs. In any event they are likely to disappear later in the season.

Accessories are of the simplest. Jewelry is not worn. Instead of handbags women carry small square overnight cases, usually the worse for wear. The handbags and purses are inside with the gasmasks and probably the best of the family jewels, too, if any, for these cases are carefully guarded and often form the base of the sleeper's pillow.

Plans to Rebuild Hamburg Show RAF's Effectiveness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Extent to which Royal Air Force bombers have gutted the German port of Hamburg is indicated in a recent announcement here that 80 young Danish architects and master-craftsmen have been asked to take part in the rebuilding of the city.

According to information received here from Marinus L. Yde, Danish Consulate General in Hamburg, plans for reconstruction call for drastic changes in the city's appearance, even to the demolition of many historic and important buildings, leading to the belief that such broad changes could only be necessitated by heavy destruction caused by the RAF's repeated air assaults.

Germany apparently now intends that Hamburg shall become a vital door between the continent of Europe and overseas markets, with attempts to surpass in size and capacity any port in the world.

Plans include a quarter for dwellings for those whose work is connected with the harbor, or the inner part of the city—chiefly business and working class people. A belt of green trees will form the ramparts around the inner part of the city, which is said to involve demolition of some buildings well known to tourists, such as Circus Busch, the Harbor Hospital, Seaman's House, and the Navigation School.

An elevated street would also be constructed with a large bridge over the River Elbe. Around this part will be the center of industry, trade and shipping administration buildings, together with other business groups. The present business quarters will disappear. There will also be an Administration Forum conected with High Street, where the National Socialist Party will have a large Assembly Hall, a People's Hall and parade ground, also an Administration Building for Party officials. Dr. Ley, the German Work Leader, will have a building. The large surrounding territory, or so-called "Elbe Park," will be reserved for dwellings, together with buildings for societies, technical schools, and institutions. The Foreign Consulates will also have buildings in this locality. There are also plans for a Fisher Town in Finkenwarder. This has already begun to take shape.

Already a project is under way in Denmark to connect the island of Fehmam lying between the island of Danish Laaland and the German coast more closely to that country by bridges, thence by motor roads over Lübeck to Hamburg.

All American Mail Lost on Sunk Liner

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Postmaster Albert Goldman announced yesterday that all United States mail on the Western Prince was lost when the vessel was torpedoed and sank 450 miles off the Irish coast on Dec. 14.

The vessel carried mail addressed to England, Ireland, and Northern Ireland and all mail for Iceland, Malta, and Faroe Islands received at New York between Nov. 16 and Dec. 5.

New Cornell Laboratory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 21—Construction of a new $150,000 laboratory for the College of Engineering of Cornell University, designed primarily for research in problems of high-voltage transmission, has been authorized by the Board of Trustees, Edmund E. Day, President of the University, announced here.

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Vagueness Clouds Nippon's 'Structure'; Who Rules Japan Also Remains Obscure

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The question of who actually rules Japan is raised again and again when two Japanese official actions or statements are so contradictory as to suggest that one department of the Government does not know what another one is doing. Characteristic of this apparent inconsistency was the recent appointment as Japanese Ambassador to America of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, a well-known and consistent moderate, after Japan's adhesion to the tripartite pact with Germany and Italy and the oratorical fireworks which accompanied this act.

I remember Admiral Nomura as a familiar figure in the Tokyo Club, housed in a red brick building in the center of the Japanese Capital where Japanese with foreign backgrounds and foreigners of various nationalities often went for exchange of ideas or for the latest books and newspapers from America and Great Britain. Always genial in manner, he was at the opposite pole in his ideas from the type of fire-eating extremist in or out of uniform who shuns contact with the foreigner and sets out to organize some fanatical nationalist society with a small membership and an imposing name.

Now and then one suspects that there may be a little element of design in the opposition between Japan's militarists and moderates. It is a mutually advantageous game if the moderate can convince the outside world that the militarists will take over power completely, with disastrous consequences, unless a few more concessions are made to Japan's demands.

Sources of Power in Doubt

But there is a deeper reason for the fact that the right hand in Japan often does not seem to know what the left hand is doing. In no large country is it so difficult to identify the source of power, the final authority that makes the big decisions. There is no such difficulty in the dictatorships. It is quite obvious that Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Joseph Stalin have the final word on any important question of German, Italian, or Soviet foreign or domestic policy. The process is more complex in a democracy; and yet there, too, decisions are taken through recognized constitutional bodies and individuals in response to the balanced pressure of public opinion.

In Japan, on the other hand, there is a curious diffuse anonymity about the whole business of government. The Emperor is supposed to enjoy divine status; yet it is a matter of common knowledge among educated Japanese that the Emperor reigns, but does not govern. There is no question of the present Japanese Premier, Prince Konoye, owing his power to the confidence of the Diet. That body has lost almost all its former limited power during recent years. Changes of Cabinet take place without reference to votes of confidence or nonconfidence in the Diet.

One begins to approach the truth or the situation when one recognizes that government in Japan, as in the United States, is a matter of checks and balances. The Japanese system of checks and balances is in some ways more intricate than the American and is unwritten and traditional, instead of being expressed in a formal constitution.

Barred From Taking Initiative

The late Prince Kimmochi Saionji, for instance, the last survivor of the Genro, or group of Elder Statesmen who were supposed to guide Japan with their counsel in difficult moments, enjoyed very exceptional personal prestige. His advice was sought whenever a new Cabinet was to be formed.

But he could not effectively control the course of events during these last years. Along with other high officials with the right of access to the Emperor, such as the Minister of the Court, Count Yorishisa Matsudaira, and the Lord Privy Seal, Count Yuasa, Prince Saionji could and no doubt often did block certain measures of the extremists. But he could not take the initiative in shaping Japanese policy along more moderate lines.

The Army has obviously had much to do with the aggressive trend of Japanese policy during the last decade. Yet here again one is baffled in seeking to attribute power and responsibility to any individual. The military men who hold such key positions as those of War Minister, assistant Chief of Staff (the nominal Chief of Staff is Prince Kan-in, the Emperor's uncle), Director of Military Education (an important propaganda post) are frequently changed. There is no Bonaparte on the Japanese horizon.

Premier Shakes Up Japanese Cabinet

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Dec. 21

Premier Prince Fumimara Konoye shook up his cabinet today, naming new Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs in a surprise move observers believed was aimed at stricter enforcement of economic restrictions.

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Former Premier and Minister Without Portfolio, was named Home Minister to succeed Eija Yasui.

Lieut. Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa was appointed Minister of Justice, replacing Akira Kazami.

As Home Minister Baron Hiranuma will control the nation-wide police system, prefectural, municipal and village authorities.

The Japanese press recently has reported widespread complaints of numerous violations of the Government's low price policy, for which 95,000 have been reported arrested in the Tokyo area alone.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Premier Prince Konoye's assurance to the House of Peers that the Japanese "new national structure" does not signify a drift toward Communism is an enlightening, somewhat amusing commentary on the difficulties which the new structure proponent is experiencing in making clear a state of affairs possibly not too clear to himself.

Totalitarianism elsewhere has varied between the reactionary and the radical; why should Japan be the exception in occasional confusion as to just which way affairs are drifting? It is particularly embarrassing for Japanese leaders to find that many of their supposedly novel slogans happen to resemble quite closely the catchwords against which the police have long warned as "red" and therefore anathema.

Prince Konoye has tried to make it clear that nothing communistic, or even socialistic, is in prospect by giving assurance that individual initiative and resourcefulness will be fully respected in applying his new, or supposedly new, theories to the Japanese economic world. But these words run squarely up against the hard fact—fully apparent to every Japanese manufacturer, trader, and other businessman—that totalitarianism whether made in Nippon or elsewhere, simply cannot permit individual liberty.

Goods Banned as Luxuries

When a manufacturer tries to display individual initiative in fabricating some new product, for example, under current conditions he will instantly learn that what he wants to make is a "luxury" and that the State controls of raw materials will prevent him from presenting it to a public which already has been sternly bidden to stick to necessities and few of them.

The same thing holds true of anything else not directly geared to essential enterprise—officialdom providing all the required interpretations as to what is essential. Materials and even power are rationed, on a basis the very opposite of giving the slightest encouragement to individual enterprise because everything is regimented as far as possible to the service of the state.

The Japanese State today is to all intents and purposes a military dictatorship. There is no one-man dictator, it is true, and the civilian Premier constantly strives to reconcile the usually conflicting interests of the Army and business. But the strongest power lies in the hands of the military. Both the Army and the Navy have a constitutional authority to put any Cabinet out of commission if and when they see fit.

Japan's outstanding problem continues to be the achievement of a military conquest of China—although that process has now become very much entangled with a variety of economic considerations, both in China and in Japan. Certainly while the national destinies are chiefly controlled by a military hierarchy, with Big Business the runner-up, Japan is a long way from Communism regardless of some superficial signs pointing in that direction.

Sharing Without Pledges

About the only thing in the "new structure" which gives the slightest ground for a comparison to Communism is the base of the organization. This is in the form of groups, which have been compared with the Japanese "street unions" in Shanghai but which also bear a slight resemblance to the Soviets of the U. S. S. R.

But there seems to be a great deal of difficulty about evolving a mechanism which will cause these groups to have any effective voice in what goes on at the top of the structure. And as far as the vital issue of a people's sharing in economic control, or economic fruits, is concerned, there is no evidence that the people are to do more than receive what the Government cares to allot to them for their living necessities—on a basis which more and more bears resemblance to subsistence rationing, though devoid of any guarantees!

What Japan has is a thing largely bound up with devotion to the Emperor and the ancient fabric of Japanese life, but bearing far more general similarity to dictatorial totalitarianism of Germany, Italy, and Russia then to any real Communism as laid down in the textbooks by the economic theorists. Japan's structure is mystical in some aspects, it is true, but it is a hard-boiled selfishly-controlled thing in essence.

Courtesy Pays Cash In Youth Contest

WEEPING WATER, Neb. (AP)—There's a reason you see little Johnny carrying grocery bundles for the neighbor lady and little Mary curtsying to her elders.

The Lions club has offered prizes of $10 each to the boy and girl whose behavior during the year is "most courteous."

Americans Share in British Defense

Wide World

Home Guard Unit Ready for Service

Gen. Wade Hays, commander of the American Mechanized Home Guards, is shown inspecting members of the Guard who are under training "somewhere in England." The unit was formed by Americans now resident in England, and it works in conjunction with the British units. This picture was passed by the British censor.

Princess Juliana Enjoys First Soda

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The blonde girl in the small brown hat and three-quarter-length mink strolled down Fifth Avenue and dropped into a store for an ice cream soda.

Christmas shoppers paid no heed as she window-shopped along, made a few purchases in a department store and retraced her steps to the Waldorf.

They didn't know it, but she was the Crown Princess Juliana, heir of the Royal Netherlands Empire, having a quiet excursion on her first visit to New York.

Here for three days, Princess Juliana went sight-seeing yesterday, and although the window displays left her delighted with their "amazing originality," she insisted the ice cream soda was the best treat. It was her first.

The Princess arrived from Washington after a "strictly personal" three-day visit with President and Mrs. Roosevelt. She is en route to Ottawa to spend Christmas with her two daughters, the Princesses Beatrix and Irene. She and her children left Holland last summer as war refugees.

Last night the Princess attended the Metropolitan Opera for the performance of "Pelleas et Melisande." Today she planned to visit the Dutch Seamen's Institute before a round of functions in her honor by local representatives of the Netherlands Government in exile and by Netherlands-Americans in New York.

Britain Turns to Movies To Present Its Cause in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With its latest production, "London Can Take It," the General Post Office Film unit sought to enter the cinemas of the United States as a rival to the vast German propaganda machine controlled by Dr. Joseph Goebbels. The Unit, originally designed to give publicity to the British Empire's postal arrangements, has now established itself as one of the weapons, as a high official recently put it, "with which Britain is going to win the war."

At the outbreak of war the Post Office closed down its publicity work and handed over the Film Unit to the Ministry of Information under the auspices of which "London Can Take It" was made.

The Ministry employs various organizations in the production of its pictures. The Post Office Unit has been responsible for "Do It Now," a film about war precautions, "Squadron 992" (the balloon barrage), "Men of the Lightship," "Unrecorded Victory" (an agricultural subject), "The Front Line," "Britain at Bay," and 'London Can Take It."

London Can Take It

Undoubtedly "London Can Take It" is its most ambitious and successful presentation. The version seen in the United States is somewhat longer than that shown in Great Britain under the title "Britain Can Take It."

In order to shoot it, Mr. Harry Watt and his cameramen spent several nights out in the open in central London, with the guns firing and bombs dropping. They were not touched even by a splinter. But when Mr. Watt was walking down Piccadilly one afternoon a few days later the nose-cap of a shell whizzed past within a few inches of his face. He recovered this nose-cap after it had cooled down, and presented it to Mr. Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent of "Collier's Weekly" who commentated the film.

The film is an effective transcription of things which every Londoner, and a good many people in the Provinces, are now thoroughly familiar. Mr. Reynolds' commentary, grave and unrhetorical, is very fitting.

The film is essentially unmelodramatic. It does not heighten terror. In fact, to those who have lived through these days in London, it actually misses one of the worst features of air raids—the time element.

A "Short" Raid

The film is all over in ten minutes, and a considerable part of this short period is occupied by what precedes, and folows a raid. The raid itself therefore, seems a brief affair, a matter of a single explosion, a fire or two, a fallen building, and then the dawn. But the raids have gone on for 10, 11, 12 hours at a time.

Yet it is felt this film will probably frighten cinema audiences more than the actual air raids have done Londoners. These much-raided people have been surprised themselves at the way they have become accustomed to, and have almost learnt to disregard, aerial bombardment.

After 30 or 40 raids, one attains an attitude of curious detachment, and most of London's millions had been through, not 40, but 240, raids by the time that "London Can Take It" was made. What would, in imagination a year ago, have been adventures to rival in excitement the worst thrills of Edgar Wallace, turn out in practice to be quite dull.

There is a picture in "London Can Take It" of a small child peacefully sleeping through the worst racket of the night. This is perfectly accurate in London's experience. Children have accepted the air raids into the present curriculum of their day and when they do that, fear does not touch them.

They have even invented new games to pass away the couple of hours of aerial bombardment each evening before their normal bedtime. Sung lustily, with full-throated zeal, in a small and echoing shelter, to the light of a romantically flickering candle, nursery rhymes and folk-songs make a noise brave and cheerful enough to drown the rattle and shriek of the dark skies outside.

A. R. P. for London Animals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Thanks to the National Air Raid Precautions for Animals Scheme, under the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London's 2,000,000 animals have survived the Blitzkrieg beyond anything thought possible, September, 1939.

When the Battle of London began, there were in Greater London 40,000 horses, 400,000 dogs, 1,500,000 cats, 18,000 pigs, 9,000 cattle, 6,000 sheep and numerous smaller pets, not counting the Zoo's 3,000-odd animals. Many animal lovers helping relieve human suffering were concerned over the possible fate of these dumb friends. But the destruction has been so slight that London's animal population has received only an insignificant number of fatalities.

Nevertheless, problems have arisen which have tested the scheme elaborated for their benefit last fall. The greatest difficulty has been providing shelter for pets whose owners have seen their houses destroyed and themselves forced to obtain relief in quarters where there is no room for their animals.

But so far shelter has always been readily offered. In addition to first-aid posts and mobile animal clinics of London's A. R. P. arrangements for its pets, further developments have been utilized in the form of detention posts in cellars, sheds and empty garages, for animals that have bolted from bombed areas. They can thus be given shelter until their owners are traced. In this way the old village "pound" system of rescuing lost cattle has been adapted to modern needs of the metropolis. Manchester and other provincial cities are copying the idea for the future protection of their animals.

Emergency shelters for horses caught on the streets by a daylight raid have also been formed by hundreds of voluntary animal lovers whose spare garage or shed could quickly be converted into a horse shelter with the aid of sandbags or brick walls.

The chief casualties to animals have been injuries from falling buildings or splinters from the bombs. Some horses and dogs have had to be destroyed, but the numbers are surprisingly few in view of the widespread nature of the raids.

Chinese Educator Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE, Ohio, Dec. 20—Dr. William Hung, Professor of History in Yenching University, Peiping, China, and well-known in this country for his part in forming the Harvard-Yenching Institute for the furtherance of Chinese studies, was honored at Ohio Wesleyan University here today. The Doctor of Laws degree was conferred upon him.

Improvement Is Sought In Lot of Afrikanders

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa—The Afrikander Movement, known as Die Reddingsdaadbond, because of its constructive statesmanship, stands in sharp contrast with the marked political conflict in this country. It aims at eliminating a grave social condition which lies at the root of much of the political discontent in South Africa today.

Seeking by economic means to raise the social status of the depressed, it acts on the thesis that his present condition is a result of economic causes foreign to his tradition. The Afrikander has been content to follow pastoral and political pursuits. Neither by tradition nor training has he taken to commerce and industry.

Since Commissioner-General Hendrik Adrian van Rheede tot Drakenstein left his instructions for the economy of the Cape these two national activities have largely fallen to the lot and to the good fortune of the English.

Politics and Government

That politicians govern a country has proved a fallacy on more than one occasion. Politics is a function of economics, as far as the Afrikaner as a race is concerned, and has been confined to the bookkeeping of the stoep. When the Afrikaner stepped off the stoep he did so to enter the public services—for which he has developed a particular aptitude—to pursue his politics with religious zeal, or to join a labor market already overflowing in cheapness. His wealth was in cattle, not in machinery, in morgen, not in cloth; his wits were in conflict with nature, not with commerce. The diamond rush, the gold rush the industrial rush, left him beached on the farm, or high and dry on the labor market, competing in vain with a non-European standard.

Two results of these factors are discernible: the almost complete absence of Afrikaner control in industry and commerce, and the presence of more than 250,000 Afrikaner "poor whites." The facts have been analyzed by several commissions and something has been done by successive Governments to remedy the condition of "poor whites."

Economic Improvement

Little, however, has been attempted to alter the distribution of control in industry and commerce. It remained for Dr. J. D Kestell to relate the two consequences of history, aptitude, and tradition. The relation is not obvious. It is only to be recognized in an appreciation of political and economic discrimination, the one tending to make of civil service and Government administration a monopoly of the Afrikaner, the other giving a prerogative to the Britisher. Briefly and rather broadly, the Britisher made the money, the Afrikaner administered the country.

For a quarter of a century, Afrikaner Cabinets have ruled Parliament, without any substantial improvement in the economic or social status of the "poor white." Die Reddingsdaadbond seeks to effect improvement in a constructive way by increasing the Afrikaner's opportunities to rehabilitate himself economically.

The average earning capacity of the Afrikaner is £86 per year; that of other South African workers, £142. This covers a wide range which includes the income of the "poor whites," 90 per cent of whom are Afrikaners with earnings below subsistence level.

On the other hand, Afrikaner investments in industries and commercial undertakings, over which their control is negligible, is calculated at £100,000,000. Proposals have now been made whereby a large capital fund will be invested in economic enterprises in which the Afrikaner "poor white" can be gradually absorbed. Bonafide enterprises are to be backed by the committee and legitimate concerns supported by loans and propaganda. Thus, the Afrikaner, should one day share in the economic direction of the country from which till now, he has been debarred.

Some Objections Raised

Some objections have been raised to this vast project. It is suggested, for example, that the movement is purely sectional and intended as a boycott of existing interests. These charges are denied, but, whether justified or not, the measure of success will depend to a large extent upon the sectional nature of the scheme.

By the nature of the case, national activities are sectional—Government and civil service to the Afrikaans, commerce and industry to the English. To alter it by artificial means is neither unmoral nor harmful to the whole.

It is all to the greater good of the nation that such division and divergencies should disappear as quickly as possible. The right admixture of control of economic progress by English and Afrikaans will make for national maturity and social contentment.

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French Restore Teaching Of Religion in Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recently announced decision of the French Government to introduce religious teaching in the schools marks a further swing away from the efforts of the Third Republic to limit the political influence of the Roman Catholic Church.

It also fits into the larger pattern of the close relations which have existed between the Vatican and Marshal Pétain's Government Ever since the formation of the Vichy regime a close relation with the Roman Catholic Church has been emphasized. The reception of the French Ambassador to the Vatican, Léon Berard, by the Pope, emphasized the trend.

French conservatives with clerical sympathies see in Roman Catholicism the cement for a future Latin bloc of France, Italy, and Spain which may offer some counterpoise to Adolf Hitler's domination of Europe.

The question of religious teaching in the schools is an old source of discord in the Third Republic. The country is predominantly Roman Catholic, with an active minority of Protestants, especially numerous in Alsace-Lorraine, and a comparatively small Jewish community.

The number of persons with no religious affiliation is probably greater in France than in any other European country, with the exception of the Soviet Union, where the Government has employed strong propaganda and pressure of various kinds to induce the people to renounce any form of religion.

Religious Orders Expelled

So, although the number of Roman Catholics in France considerably exceeds that of all other denominations, the political trend under the Republic was against permitting any association of Church and State or any Church influence in the public schools.

Many religious orders were expelled from France under the Associations Act of 1901; the churches were declared state property, which associations of laymen could administer for purposes of public worship; and the former practice of paying state contributions to bishops and priests of the Roman Catholic Church, to Protestant pastors, and Jewish rabbis was discontinued.

Broadly speaking, clericalism and anticlericalism were the distinguishing signs of the Right and the Left in French politics. The more conservative parties generally attracted the following of the more militant Roman Catholics The Socialists and, of course, the Communists, were uncompromisingly anticlerical and insisted on the maintenance of "the lay school in the lay state."

The Radical Party, which numbered among its leaders such well-known statesmen as Edouard Herriot and Edouard Daladier, in the main shared the anticlerical attitude of the Socialists. Not a few of the Radical leaders were Freemasons, and continental Freemasonry has traditionally been anticlerical.

After the World War special arrangements were made for Alsace-Lorraine, where the people desired to continue religious instruction in the schools. Even the evacuated Alsatians still claimed this privilege of having religious instruction in the schools.

Banned in State Schools

But the French state schools remained without religious teaching, although there was some agitation for relaxation of this rule in Roman Catholic circles after the outbreak of the war. There was no prohibition of Roman Catholic parochial schools; but these were somewhat handicapped because members of religious orders who had formerly acted as teachers were in some cases expelled from France.

French public school teachers, as a class, were inclined to radical, often to socialist, economic ideas, and were often pacifists. The Teachers' Union repeatedly put itself on record as opposed to policies which were likely to provoke war. After hostilities broke out, however, some 20,000 teachers were mobilized and sent to the front, their places being taken by women and retired teachers.

There will apparently be no effort to make the religious teaching exclusively Roman Catholic or to deny freedom of conscience to Protestants and Jews. But in a country where belief is predominantly Roman Catholic compulsory teaching of religion in the schools is certain to operate to the benefit of that denomination.

It is the conservative groups which predominate in the Vichy Government; Marshal Pétain is himself a devout Roman Catholic.

Relations with Vatican

Certain features of the corporate state, its repudiation both of liberalism and of unrestricted economic individualism, fit in with the teachings of Roman Catholic theology.

While neither Premier Benito Mussolini nor Gen. Francisco Franco has proved docile in his relations with the Vatican (Premier Mussolini has sternly repressed Roman Catholic educational groups and General Franco has not accepted the Vatican terms for a Concordat), Italy and Spain, like Portugal, where the dictator Dr. Oliveira Salazar is a strong Roman Catholic, are officially Catholic countries.

Marshal Pétain would like to give back to France the character of a Catholic state which it possessed before the Revolution; and the idea of a Latin Catholic bloc, including France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, where Catholicism and some form of corporate state would go hand in hand, is probably not absent from the calculations of Vatican diplomacy and may influence future Vatican action in the delicate question of endeavoring to promote peace.

Navy Lets Contracts For New Type of Ship

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 21 (AP)—The Ingalls Shipbuilding Corportion announced yesterday it had been awarded contracts for construction of four net layers, to cost $50,000,000, by the U. S. Navy.

The ships, a new type for the Navy, will be fabricated in Birmingham and welded and launched at the Ingalls Shipyard at Pascagoula, Miss.

Ingalls officials said the ships would be the first all-welded smooth-skinned, rivetless vessels ever ordered by the Navy. They will be approximately the same length and beam as the 17,600-ton cargo-passenger vessels now under construction at Pascagoula.

Home Building Shows Big Gain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration said today that national defense activity had spurred home construction in many industrial centers, with one city showing a gain of 155 per cent for the 18 weeks ended Nov. 30 over the corresponding 1939 period.

For the country as a whole, the FHA said, work was begun on 64,542 new small homes being financed by FHA-insured mortgages during the 18 weeks, which represented an increase of 33.4 per cent over the comparable period last year. Thirty industrial regions accounted for 40,867 of the new homes and showed an average increase of 52 per cent.

The largest gains reported, with the number of new FHA-insured homes begun and the percentage of increase over last year, were: Hartford, Conn., 558 and 155 per cent; Cincinnati, Ohio, 606 and 123; Des Moines, Iowa, 861 and 100; Richmond, Va., 990 and 94; Denver, Colo., 736 and 90; San Francisco, 5,849 and 81.

Meanwhile, the United States Housing Authority reported that 184,960 persons are living in low-rent housing projects developed through the USHA.

Ammunition Plant Listed for Colorado

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—War Department officials said yesterday that a site "in the vicinity of Denver," had been selected for a new plant to produce small arms ammunition for the Army.

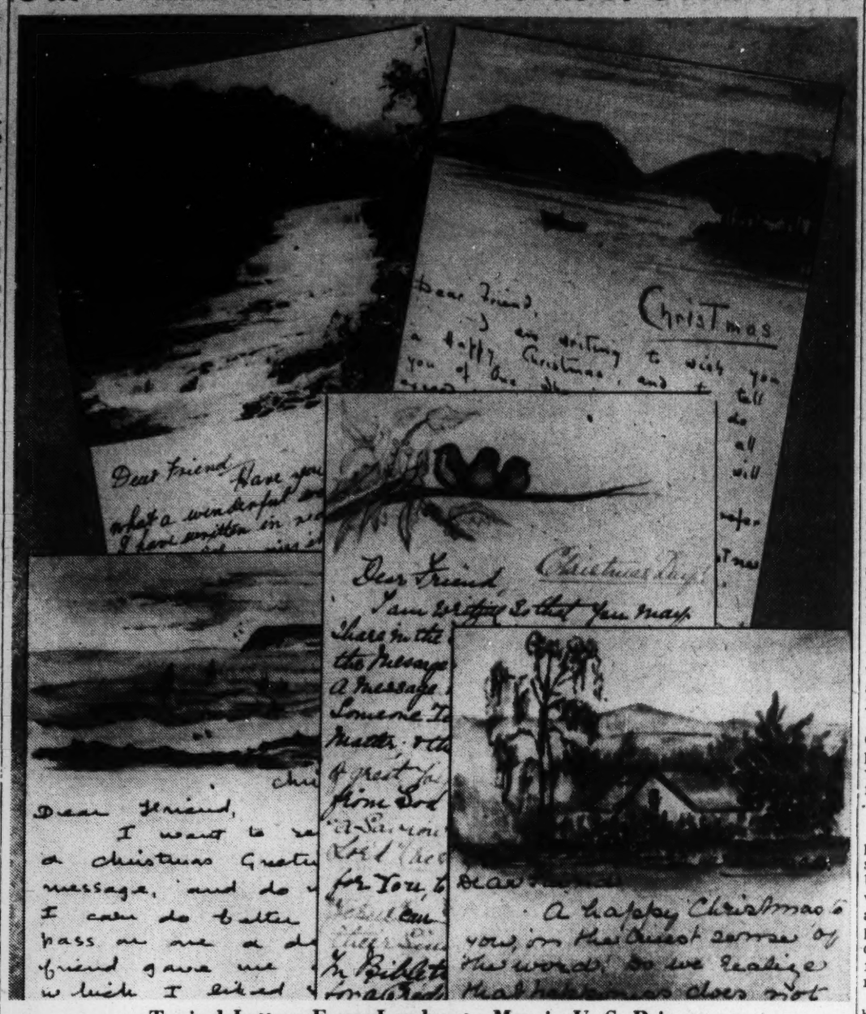
The plant, third of the kind to be contracted for in recent weeks, will be operated by the Remington Arms Company, which already has received a $73,000,000 contract to operate a new plant at Kansas City.

Officials said contracts were being negotiated with the Remington Company for the operation of the plant and, with another concern, for its construction.

The new arms factory is expected to cost considerably more than $25,000,000 although officials withheld information of this point. It will produce ammunition of 30 and 50 calibre, used by machine guns. The smaller size is also used in rifles.

The war department announced contracts last week totalling $105,000,000 for the operation of a small arms plant at St. Louis, and said actual construction would increase this figure.

Out of the Shelters Come Words of Good Cheer



Typical Letters From London to Men in U. S. Prisons

These cheering letters were sent out by the London Prison Mission, a voluntary welfare society. Many references to Biblical passages are included. Often the letter-paper is hand-decorated with scenes in many colors. In one, a photograph of a woodland stream is used. Writers often use two colors of ink, red and black or blue. They sign only their initials.

U. S. Prisoners Get Messages Of Love From War-Torn Britain

"Christmas Letters to Prisoners" have again been received in the United States from London's Prison Mission. Many may have been written in air-raid shelters. Here is the way one recipient who is an inmate of the State Prison of Southern Michigan expresses his appreciation:

Christmas to many prisoners on the surface seems just another day, but down underneath is the force of reality and the sympathy of true values which we can't escape. Many of the thoughts we wish to express are held in check by fear of ridicule and unsympathetic interpretation of our intentions. However, we who are branded as convicts, freshen up old dreams dimmed with time and are boys again. Smiles we once knew, yes, even laughter and happiness seem a trifle closer at Christmas. Somehow in part we catch new life and the common air is cleaner and the sky a bit more starry.

That we are permitetd a few extra privileges by our keepers on Christmas day seems a fitting indication that civilization has survived the dark ages.

We receive, as part of our experience as prisoners, Christmas letters of cheer each year from England. They are written by many people in varied walks of life. Their desire is to bring happiness, comfort and the Christmas message to those perhaps less fortunate than themselves. They know that most of us don't receive many cheery greetings from the "outside world" and some are entirely without contacts. So out of the love in their hearts these letters are formed and sent on to us—convicts in a country thousands of miles away. Miles that have been lengthened because of war and man-created darkness.

We wondered if the letters would come this year of Our Lord 1940. Would they remember us when they were witnessing a Christmas season filled with so much discouragement, tragedy and suffering? Surely many of our English friends must be sorely tried in faith, hope and trust for the future. It would be asking too much—England at war and her people with burdens almost impossible to bear. But we failed to take into consideratio the indomitable free spirit of the English people; we failed to understand that in the hearts and minds of these people is a will and love to spread happiness and cheer under any circumstances, however seemingly adverse. To believe that in their dire extremity, fearlessly facing almost indescribable situations daily, they would find heart and time to send encouraging Christmas messages to prisoners seemed beyond imagination. Yet, the messages did come this year in spite of everything! More than 5,000 letters in long hand with pictures of flowers, birls, English country-sides and joyous winter scenes hand painted on the letterheads.

Some of the letters were actually written in underground air-raid shelters in the London area. I try to fully appreciate what that means. Could any man-made sermon speak more eloquently of absolute faith and love of brother?

I read in my Christmas greeting the heart and trust of England. The concluding sentence reads: "That you may call upon Him and prove the truth of His promise, is the earnest prayer of your sincere friend, H. P." I see clearly the backbone of England's defense is faith and truth in the babe whose birth we celebrate at Christmastide.

An air raid to our friends across the sea means destruction of scenes they held dear and supreme trials perhaps to themselves, their loved ones and their leaders, but they carry on and write these letters as in years gone by. That we are prisoners and the people of England engaged in a conflict calling for all their energies hardly is sufficient to arrest their desire to pass on a little love, joy and prayer for our welfare.

Christmas this year seems to mean infinitely more to me because of this remembrance from England. That I am a convict makes it doubly significant. Perhaps the fortunes of war would make my lot enviable to many in the countries involved. Christmas to them this year calls for all the prayers and help this gloriously free United States of America can send in the name of Love.

Every word of the letter from my new English friend, whom I have never seen, breathes the ringing words: "Love ye one another as I have loved you." Perhaps the prayers and hopes of prisoners can't mean much in the total whole, but in a nation where religious freedom and Christian principles are the very foundation of government, I know that her people will not permit the English "way of life" to fall for lack of moral and spiritual support. American friendship for England and what she stands for is not a godless friendship.

British Study Masaryk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Aiming to promote a better understanding and knowledge of the life and culture of the Czechoslovak and other Central European peoples, a Manchester Masaryk Society held its inaugural meeting here recently.

Dr. J. Cisar, co-worker and personal secretary of the founder of the Czechoslovakian Republic, and now a member of the Foreign Office in the Provisional Czechoslovak Government in London, was chief speaker. The fundamental of Mr. Masaryk's faith, he said, was that a nation's greatness lay in its contribution to the general progress of humanity. He portrayed Mr. Masaryk as both the incarnation of Czechoslovakia and a great European.

Ignorance about Czechoslovakia and its people was still great, and for this reason a number of interested persons decided to form a society which would help them to better knowledge. There already were Masaryk societies in Oxford and Cambridge, closely associated with the universities. The Manchester Society is to pursue its mission through such activities as lectures, exhibitions, readings, films, and a library.

Canada's Meat Industry

The value of production of Canada's meat packing industry in 1939 was $185,196,133, an increase over the preceding year of $9,428,751.

Supercouncil Appointed To Speed Defense

Continued from Page 1

gency. Action followed two conferences with leading defense advisers and the plan was discussed at length with the Cabinet on Dec. 19. It represents the widest agreement among all his conferees and was first worked out, not by Mr. Roosevelt, but by Mr. Knudsen, Mr. Stimson, and Mr. Knox.

The broad effect of the reorganization is to elevate Mr. Knudsen to a level of authority where his effectiveness will not be stalled by too great a distribution of power. Subsequent events will have to reveal whether these changes will achieve that end.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the reorganization is the fact that it gives equal representation to labor, industry, and the armed forces, and while Mr. Knudsen himself receives the top-ranking position he brings to his relationship with labor a record of full support of collective bargaining and an attitude which has earned him the respect and confidence of labor.

Mechanism also has been provided for close consultation between labor and production managers on the one hand, and the Army and the Navy on the other.

Mr. Roosevelt discussed at length during the course of his special press conference the considerations which guided him in adopting this form of reorganization.

Abides by Constitution

First he emphasized that it is impossible under the Constitution to set up a second President of the United States which he implied would be the result if he appointed a one-man czar of defense. He pointed out that it is possible to delegate some responsibility away from the President but not the final responsibility.

Second, Mr. Roosevelt, with perhaps mild irony, laid strong emphasis upon the fact that the American Government is a government of laws and not of men and that, therefore, administrative procedure must follow the laws of the United States or seek changes in those laws. Mr. Roosevelt believed that it would be a serious setback to speed and efficiency to have to await any new legislation before carrying through the needed reorganization.

Finally, he said, there was another criterion which was too often overlooked by amateur observers, this was, that in the process of production there are three occassions which do not occur in the layman's individual experience. These involve the special needs of the buyer and user of the equipment, in this case the War and Navy Departments; the needs of management, and the needs of labor.

The President was convinced that there was no single person in the country qualified to represent labor, management, and the military services all at the same time and that in consequence the new four-man council was evolved.

"Terrible Urgency"

Mr. Knudsen takes on added responsibilities at a time when he himself has disclosed that the whole defense production is 20 to 40 per cent below estimates of a few months ago. Mr. Knudsen has with characteristic bluntness described the situation as one of "terrible urgency."

The objective of Mr. Roosevelt and his new defense council is to enlist the supreme and unqualified co-operation of both labor and industry whose views and interests are jointly represented in the new defense administration.

To explain to the Nation more fully and more candidly the exact nature of "the terrible urgency" of the situation the President is expected to go on the air soon.

Powder Needed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Defense officials reported today that the Army had forestalled a perilous threatened shortage of ammunition by speeding a new $50,000,000 smokeless powder plant toward completion.

Under War Department pressure, two of six projected production lines at the new Charlestown, Ind., plant are expected to be finished early in the spring, two months or more ahead of schedule.

These limited facilities alone, by authoritative estimates, will more than double the Nation's existing capacity to supply powder to the Army and Navy. Until they are put into operation, the capacity to replace limited reserves is so low as to cause official concern.

Just four substantial producers of the type of smokeless powder used in shells have supplied the peacetime needs of the Army and Navy for years. One of these, the Hercules plant at Kenvil, N. J., was damaged by an explosion this fall.

The others are the Army s plant at Picatinny, N. J., the Navy's Indianhead, Md., arsenal, and a du Pont plant in Delaware.

To multiply many times their combined normal recorded output of about 25,000,000 pounds a year, the War Department is building huge plants at Charlestown and at Radford, Va. It contemplates two more, but none was scheduled to attain full production until next summer.

Devil's Island Men Must Leave the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Immigration officials have refused to permit 28 prisoners who escaped from the French penal colony at Devil's Island to enter the United States, it is learned here.

Informed persons said that the Coast Guard cutter Unalga would proceed to Miami, Fla., early next month to pick up eight of the prisoners and then to Puerto Rico to pick up the remaining 20 and take them to the French island of Martinique.

Reich Puts Ship Transfer By U. S. in War Class

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (AP)—The question of continued peaceful relations between Germany and the United States hangs in the balance as the German Government awaits reaction to the Cross shipping proposal, an official Foreign Office spokesman intimated today in a solemn press conference.

[Ronald H. Cross, British Minister of Shipping, said yesterday in London that the assignment of "a certain number of enemy ships in the United States" and addition of United States ships to the British service "are the only ways I can see for replenishments of any consequence."]

"The entire attention of the German Government is centered upon the American reaction to the Cross proposal," the spokesman asserted.

"That proposal is nothing other than inciting America to commit a warlike act," he said. "I speak with tremendous earnestness in my capacity as your official informant and spokesman."

German Restraint Cited

"Our interest is extraordinary," he continued, "because in an increasing manner one nation (meaning Germany) has shown restraint to the point of self-effacement, while on the other side there has been a systematic policy of pinpricks, challenges, humiliations, and even moral aggression.

"The Reichs Government is, therefore, centering its entire attention upon this problem."

The conference was one of the most serious ever held by the spokesman.

Mr. Cross was speaking, he said, at the moment when "Great Britain is in a death struggle."

The German Government for some time has become accustomed to formulations by American officialdom which "are guided by certain rabulistic characteristics," the spokesman said.

Time for Decision

"Demands and interpretations are launched as though actions contemplated did not fall within the scope of practices defined by international law."

The English-American discussions over the United States assistance to Great Britain have become increasingly interesting, the German spokesman added, because it is unbearable for Germany to let things drift further.

The importance of the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman's utterances may be gauged by the fact that there are several rumors in press circles that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop himself was originally intended to come before the foreign press to give the German reaction to the Cross proposal.

When asked whether yesterday's announcement of the establishment of military and economic commissions under the three power act was a partial answer to the Cross proposal, authorized sources said they had no instructions to make any interpretation on that point.

Recalls Asked

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that the State Department would comply with the request of the German Government and withdraw two officers and an employee of the American Embassy in Paris.

Mr. Hull emphasized that any government has the right to demand the withdrawal of officials or employees of another government without submitting any reason.

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (AP)—The German Government requested the State Department in Washington today to recall Cecil M. P. Cross and Leigh W. Hunt, Secretaries in the United States Embassy in Paris, and an Embassy employee, Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, on the ground that they helped an unnamed British officer who escaped.

An official announcement stated that the United States Government had heeded the German request and had informed the Reichs Government that it had started investigations.

The announcement said Mrs. Deegan supported the English officer in an effort to enable him to flee.

Furthermore, Mr. Cross was charged with having hidden for months in the Embassy building an unnamed English citizen in the employ of the Secret Service. The agent finally was arrested.

Spain's Promise on Tangier Fails to Convince Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 22 — Britain's concern at the possible future developments in Tangier, following Spain's recent unilateral abrogation of the international statute, is shown in the recent debate in the House of Commons, when a number of members demanded that the Government should seriously consider whether to continue to permit food for Spain to pass through the British blockade. The question of suspending, if not terminating, the Anglo-Spanish trade and financial agreement was also raised.

The Tangier situation is naturally considered in relatior to any possible German action in the western Mediterranean and the House of Commons was hardly appeased by the statement of Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, that the Spanish Foreign Minister had assured Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid, that in the Tangier International Zone Spain was not erecting fortifications of a permanent nature.

British sketicism on this question is more understandable in view of the attitude of Gen. Francisco Franco's Government in Tangier, especially since Italy entered the European war. It has been an attitude of gradual encroachment upon the international zone which in summer, when the first overt act occurred, was accompanied by the definite statement by General Franco that the "international statute will continue." Yet only a few months later Spain shows a complete disregard for such a promise

That the British Government shares the general view of the seriousness of the situation is evidenced by Mr. Butler's statement in later debate that Sir Samuel had been instructed to make "further vigorous representations . . . in language which was very definite" in Madrid regarding Spain's unilateral action.

Five or Six Bombers Daily Is Expectation at Boeing

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Boeing Aircraft Company, which produced one of its big four-motored bombers weekly a year ago, expects to be turning out five or six bombers daily by late in 1941.

E. R. Perry, Executive Assistant to the Boeing President, reported the figures at a civic meeting. The schedule will include about half four-motored planes and half two-engined bombers. Mr. Perry said the plant now employs about 7,700 men but expects to have about 18,000 on the pay roll by next summer.

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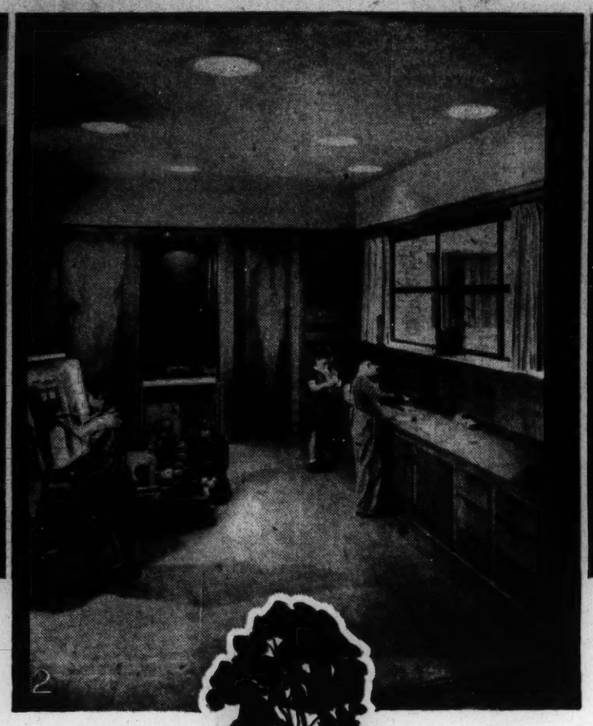
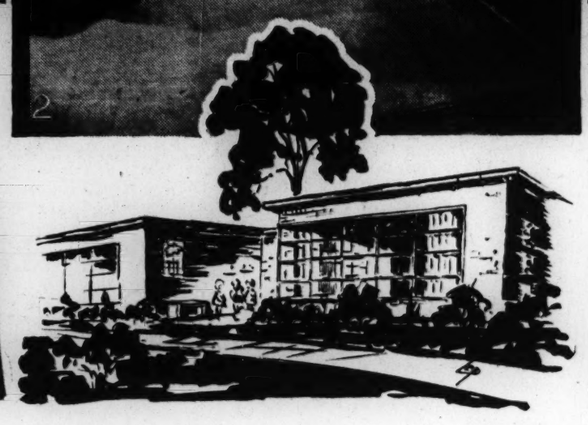
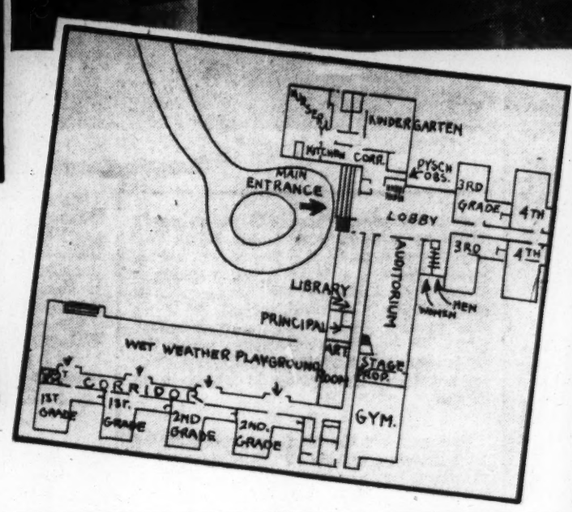


Hedrich-Blessing Studio: Courtesy of the Architects





The Crow Island School, one of the units of the public school system of Winnetka, Ill., is a fine example of democratic co-operation in designing a school for actual use. Teachers, superintendent, janitor, children, and parents all were consulted and many of their ideas used. The result is a building that is not only attractive and homelike but highly useful for the modern kind of teaching Winnetka stands for. The architects are Perkins, Wheeler, and Will, of Chicago, and Eliel and Eero Saarinen, of Bloomfield, Mich. (1) Ten-year-old group. The adjustable desk-seats are also movable, and so built to encourage correct posture. (2) Seven-year-olds in their workshop, which is part of their classroom and can be shut off by sliding doors. (3) Tables and chairs can be grouped. Note the ceiling lights in all the rooms, and the side windows. (4) The same room, as the six-year-olds collect along the window seats for a story-hour. (Lower center) Architects' drawing of two classroom units. These units all project out separately, and are connected by an inner corridor. (5, Lower right) A portion of the floor plan showing the units projecting like a game of dominoes.

Simple, Functional, Flexible, a Building Made for Use

Everything About It Tells the Kind of Teaching Going on There, for Everyone Helped Plan It

Winnetka, Ill.

"Mr. Perkins, may I see you a minute?" The principal stopped the architect in the school corridor. "Miss Pressler wants a traveling kitchen instead of a big stove. She'd like a wagon with an electric stove and things in it, so she can pull it through the halls and into any room that wants to use it. I think it's a fine idea. Ten times better than an ordinary stove.

"Wonderful!" agreed the architect, thoughtfully.

And so the new Crow Island School at Winnetka, Ill., is to have a traveling kitchen.

This is a sample of the democratic way in which this new public school was built, and one reason why it is the sort of place public schools ordinarily are not.

Architects Even Went to Classes

The architects are experts—Perkins, Wheeler & Will, of Chicago, and Eliel and Eero Saarinen of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., noted Finnish architects of "set-back" skyscraper fame. But they didn't pretend to know all about school buildings. They consulted teachers, janitors, parents. And school administrators, of course. Mr. Perkins even went to school and sat in the children's classes, to see what kind of building they needed. He asked their advice. Followed it, too. For three years plans were in the making, and then appeared a public school that

By Grace M. Miller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

looks like a private one with a pampered budget—yet, it cost no more than a traditional box-type schoolhouse, with ordinary equipment, or lack of it.

The architects saw beauty in homely materials close at hand—common brick, for instance. Used it, and saved money to spend on other parts of the building. They shaved down ceilings. Made them nine feet high, instead of the customary 12 or 14—and again saved money for other things. Incidentally, the nine-foot ceilings are residential height, and help create the homelike atmosphere in classrooms that the school seeks.

Winnetka's public schools are of the "progressive" type, where emphasis is placed on "learning by doing." Textbooks are tied in with "activities" in the schoolroom and community—all aimed to give Johnny and Mary Jane experience in being citizens of a democracy. Of course this kind of teaching doesn't hinge on school equipment, but good equipment helps, and the Crow Island school is made-to-order for such a teaching program.

The floor plan looks like a game of dominoes. Classrooms project out in separate units, connected only by a corridor. Each is like a separate home, with its own workshop, toilet facilities, and a "front door" leading to a private garden, or outdoor classroom. The pupils in each room work and play together as members of a family, each having a responsible part in its welfare.

In Place of Screwed-Down Desks

Windows almost entirely fill two sides of the classrooms, and all outdoors seems to walk right in, trees nodding companionably to the children. A low built-in bench runs along under the windows, and rounds up listeners in a jiffy when it's story-hour time.

In place of regimented rows of screwed-down desks, there are attractive, light-colored plywood tables and chairs that can be moved to any position, and grouped in various ways according to the educational need of the moment.

In the workshop off each classroom there's a carpenter bench, tools, and sink with running water. Acoustical plastered ceilings absorb the noise enthusiastic small carpenters make, and, if need be, sliding doors can be closed to shut out all din from quiet study groups in the classroom.

Color, thought the architects, belongs in a schoolhouse. So they painted each classroom door a delightful red, or yellow, or green, or blue, and within the rooms open cupboard shelves and the inside of drawers are painted to match. Bright strips or patches of the same colors add a gay note to window drapes.

And while the architects were thinking of the children, they didn't forget the teachers' needs. Bulletin boards must be had for pinning up posters, pictures, and such. At Crow Island entire classroom walls can be so used. They are purposely covered with natural pine planking that just invites thumb tacks. And the pine wood is decorative, too.

Teachers need pay little attention to room lighting. It's taken care of by a "magic eye," or photo-electric cell. Set in the morning for the amount of light required, the contraption works by itself all day, turning on groups of concealed ceiling lights when a corner darkens, and thriftily leaving the lights off near windows. This is no innovation, it is said, but just a sample of how this school makes use of new ideas.

Flexible For Real Use

The ceiling of the school's auditorium is patterned after the Auditorium Theater, in Chicago, widely known for its fine acoustics. Childish voices need not be lifted a whit to be heard in all corners of the auditorium. The stage is so made that it can be taken apart and rebuilt in numerous shapes, much as a small boy rearranges his blocks. One day the set-up was for a Greek play, and at the side of the stage a rostrum had been built for the narrator. Should a band shell be needed another day, that's easy to arrange too.

Partly for economy, but also because he knows the beauty of common things when tastefully used, Mr. Perkins lined the auditorium walls with gray, concrete cinder blocks, inset with rows of ordinary brick. He painted the floor bright red. And the effect is rich, harmonious, and distinctive. Pews were used instead of theater chairs, for little folks take up less room than grownups and more youngsters could be seated in pews.

Handily, a workshop was placed directly under the auditorium. Costumes and "props" are made and stored there, and can be lifted through the basement ceiling to the stage.

In the basement, too, are music practice rooms, with acoustical plastered walls; a visual education room for movies and museum cases; and a dining room and club room for teachers.

For Pioneer Activities

A pioneer cabin in the basement helps in the school's program of teaching true values. Along with the "traveling kitchen," it helps youngsters discover the dignity of labor, of working with one's hands, doing the homely things their ancestors did when they made a United States of America out of a wilderness. Today's youngsters often have small chance to learn such lessons at home, where modern inventions, the commercial bakery and laundry, take over household tasks.

All through the school there are happy, unusual touches, such as the colorful ceramics on outside walls, made by Lillian Swan (Mrs. Eero Saarinen). They are sort of identifying marks for each classroom—tell what the room's "mascot" is—a farm animal, an Indian of New Mexico mesas, or perhaps story characters like David and Goliath.

The Parent-Teachers Association, as their share in the new building, supplied upholstered chairs for the foyer, and equipment for the teachers' clubroom and dining room. "They supplied the luxuries," Miss Hazel Gethman, the school principal, smilingly explains.

The school janitor, when asked for ideas that would help, proposed a way to keep ice from the school steps in winter. Run heating pipes under the steps, in the basement, said he, and ice can't form on them. And it was done.

The entire community is interested in the new building. Even the Negro WPA truck drivers who delivered chairs to the kindergarten, feel they have a part in the school. The WPA made the school furniture, from the architect's own designs. All of it wasn't ready when school opened this fall, so when the first batch of chairs arrived for the kindergarten, the youngsters were on hand to receive them. "The drivers handed the chairs down so lovingly," related the teacher. "They were just as happy as the children were. It did something for the children and the teachers."

Crow Island School takes its name from a nearby park that the Winnetka Garden Club has been making into a wild flower and bird sanctuary. When the school was built so close to it, qualms were expressed. What would happen to the flowers? But the club simply asked the youngsters to help police the park, and—well—you'd better not try picking a single flower there, or even break a twig off a tree!

Peter Makes His Own

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Parents:

Peter and his friend Toby, a little girl of seven, make Christmas cards together. As an indoor amusement this is unsurpassed, and has other than merely temporary results. Friends and relatives are enchanted to receive these homemade cards at Christmas, and exhibit them as proudly as any wood-cuts or engravings.

Materials consist primarily of colored kindergarten paper (we get ours from the mail order house), paste, scissors, crayons. To these may be added last year's Christmas cards, tissue paper with appropriate designs, envelope linings, tinsel cord or ribbons, or Christmas stickers. The possibilities are innumerable. First tear, not cut, the foundation paper into suitable size for folders. The size might well be decided by the envelopes you are to use for sending the cards: buy a package at the ten cent store or make this an occasion to use the miscellaneous assortment which has accumulated in your desk.

The simplest cards consist of lovely stickers pasted on a contrasting folder: even the youngest can do this. Peter learned when he was four to write his name in such a folder. A word of caution here: teach the child to print in lower case, that is, "small" letters, not capitals. If he learns capitals now he will be confused when he goes to school and is given the other.

We allow the design of the card to convey its greeting and do not attempt to add any other message. Simplicity not only adds effectiveness but keeps the child interested.

Outlines in cardboard of Christmas trees, stars, candles, or holly wreaths may be traced by the child and cut out, then pasted on folders.

Children living in the country may gather sprigs of pine and tie them with red ribbon to white cards, for effective cards. A tiny red birthday candle tied to a white card with gold or silver ribbon also is good. This could be used also for a place card at the family dinner table.

For six years now I have been writing Peter's thank-you letters. This Christmas his presents include stationery on which he may write, "Dear Grandma, Thank you for the book. Love, Peter," and similar simple messages. Noticing that some of our own small friends neglect this courtesy, we are determined that he shall learn it as soon as possible. We'll write each letter and let him copy it.

Incidentally, our far-away relatives are always pleased to see Peter's school papers and drawings.

There are three "guest" children in this village, and I cannot help feel that the purity of their diction will have lasting effect upon our own children. Our little English girl has already sent her teacher to the dictionary to verify pronunciations.

(Mrs.) E. V. D.

* * *

What About Santa Claus?

Oregon

"Mother, come and see!" My little four-year-old reached for my hand and led me to where his six-year-old brother stood with beaming face. With a gesture of the hand he indicated the length of the couch which was strewn with rumpled piles of newspaper. "See, mother," he said happily, "these are presents for our friends. We've wrapped them all in pretty paper."

"Why! How thoughtful!" I exclaimed. "I'm sure your little friends will be happy that you remembered them. What do you have for them?"

Gleefully they unwrapped their "gifts" to show me—toys of their own, bundled in colored comic sheets. They exclaimed over each one, in turn, as though it were new and novel.

"That's grand, boys," I said "That's what makes a boy happy—to share with friends, and of course it makes the little friends happy too." The fact that the friends were imaginary was no deterrent to joyous play.

That was their sense of Christmas preparation, and I was grateful. It is the sort of thing I have tried to teach them—not that they need money to go buy something, but just the desire to share.

Actually, we do go shopping to buy a few gifts; but we try to keep them simple and in the "giving" column rather than in the "getting."

Then what about Santa Claus? Doesn't even my four-year-old believe in Santa Claus? Well, perhaps not in the conventional way. "Santa Claus," I tell them, "is a story-man, like Mickey Mouse, and Pop Eye." And I am sure that they enjoy seeing him impersonated just as much as any other children do.

But there is a practical side to it. In the selection and wrapping of gifts, there are little parts they can assume. Choosing the paper, ribbon or twine, and stickers is a privilege they respond to, and they hover excitedly about all the while the wrapping and labeling is in progress. "How happy Aunt Adaline will be with this pretty dish the boys are sending," I comment, and they know they really have a part in it.

Do they believe in Santa Claus? Certainly they do—they've played him! (Mrs.) F. R.

A Saturday Column.

Use of 'So' After a Negative

Help Yourself to Easy English—21

52 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CORRECT (positive): I am *as* tall as my sister.

CORRECT (negative): I am *not so* tall as my brother.

Why do we use so instead of as in negative comparisons? So shows definitely that we are making a negative comparison.

Exercise 1

Write *as* or *so*.

1. Tim is not —— eager for a vacation as Jerry.
2. Mary works almost —— quickly as her sister.
3. My plan is not —— practical as yours.
4. Julie's essay is not —— long as yours.
5. This formula is still —— effective as it was, but that one is not —— effective as formerly.
6. Byron is —— eager to go this year as last, but Bert is not —— eager to go.

Exercise 2 (A Review)

Underscore the correct word. (Are you using the correct forms in your speech?)

1. Any one of the girls (is, are) eligible.
2. Mr. Black entertained the tennis champions, Ed and (he, him).
3. (It's, Its) a joy to see that rose keeping (it's, its) color.
4. It must have been Jerry and (he, him) who won.
5. (Is, Are) the data collected for the (alumnus, alumni)?
6. The champions, Ben and (he, him) are eager to accept.
7. Lenore memorizes (quicker, more quickly) than her sister.
8. It might have been Tom and (I, me) whom you saw.
9. In the evening sky (was, were) reflected the various shades of red.
10. He ran (swifter, more swiftly) today than yesterday.
11. You (was, were) named on the committee.
12. (Has, Have) Tom or Jane telephoned?
13. Let me tell you a joke on Marie and (I, me).
14. How are you? I am (fine, well).
15. (Has, Have) either of you decided to go?
16. You (was, were) named on the committee, and so was (I, me).
17. The lure of the jungles (was, were) difficult to resist.

* * *

Conclusion: In these last three lessons we have learned to form the singular and the plural possessive; to use the indirect objective pronoun correctly even when there are two; and to use so after a negative comparison. It is now time to review your preliminary test again to see what additional answers you can explain.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—so (after the negative not); 2—as (no negative); 3—so (after the negative not); 4—so (after the negative not); 5—as (no negative), so (after the negative not); 6—as (no negative), so (after the negative not).

Exercise 2 (A Review): 1—is; 2—him; 3—It's, its; 4—he; 5—Are, alumni; 6—he; 7—more quickly; 8—I; 9—were; 10—more swiftly; 11—were; 12—Has; 13—me; 14—well; 15—Has; 16—were, I; 17—was.

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Low-Salary Handicap

Classroom teaching must compete for its recruits with other branches of the public service and with other professions. As long as low salaries continue in many American communities, teachers will be forced to remain on an economic level inferior to that of other professional workers. Thus, it is likely that too few of the outstanding young men and women who are today choosing their vocations will be attracted to teaching as a career.

—"The Status of the Teaching Profession," N. E. A.

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Ohio State News Letter

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My Village

BECAUSE IT is "my" village, I believe it to be the most comely corner of all the globe, a nook prepared for the special benevolence of a sun more golden than other suns, and winds kindlier than the rest. And yet, in the long view, it is no better than other English villages, less obviously beautiful than many, quite undistinguished in the eyes of those who proclaim the attractions of the village famed and lovely.

Yet it is the best of them. I declare it.

* * *

Two lanes converge at its eastern end, and wander, with a stream beside them, between the scattered cottages. They are for the most part old cottages, built of wattle and daub over a framework of oak, heavily thatched, standing behind white palings and wicket gates. On the left is the ancient Green Man Inn, on the right and just opposite to it is the Post Office and General Stores. The hesitant stream with its half dozen ducks separates them, and beyond them spring up the four great pines, and behind them the elms with their blue summer shade. At the western end of the village the roadway again splits to become two, clasping the little green, on a hillock behind which stands the Saxon church with its blunt tower and jackdaws. The village hall and the school have their places on the green, likewise the cottage which is my own, which was that of a thatcher before me, of a baker before him, of who knows how many generations of country folks before him.

My village lies along a little valley. To the south the great rising meadow called Thousand Acre sweeps with its golden grain to a wooded horizon and the manor house; to the north the steep meadow called Pebblings runs up to Splash Wood, and to the stately summit of the ridge called Hobbes Eyrie. We live five miles from a railway station and a town, one hundred and thirty-five of us.

* * *

It would be wrong to say that the village stands and lives as it has stood and lived for centuries. Far from it. Within living memory —that of Mr. Worsfold the bootmaker, for example—there were four times as many houses, three times as many shops, three times as many inns, and five times the number of inhabitants who flailed their own corn, and baked their own bread, and labored contentedly for a living on the farms. The petrol engine, the cinema, the factory, the mill, the multiple store have drained away the populace within the last fifty years. Life fifty years ago, Mr. Worsfold will tell you as he shows you the "indentures" of his apprenticeship, was very different, what with there being no buses, and a heap of young people, and on account of an eccentric squire who constrained his laborers to attend divine service in smocks. One wouldn't have known the place.

Still, it is the place one does know that one loves, and the people in it. The lure of the gaudier life outside may have depleted the numbers of our neighbors, but those that remain are still the stuff that Rural England ever was—close but kindly, suspicious of strangers, proudly parochial, slow in wit but warm in heart; practical people who are splendid cooks and firm holders of opinion.

Life in my village exists vigorously on its own terms. There is no amorphous diffusion such as has greeted those of its young people who have gone to work in the towns. Our days belong to us all. It is fine or it is wet for us all. There is a whist drive, a dance, a flower show, a Harvest Thanksgiving for us all. The vicar is our vicar, and the inn is our inn. We have no choice. We do not wander afield. We belong to the village, which belongs to us, which gives us, each of us, all of us, a common framework in which to be happy.

* * *

The men, for the most part, work on the land, though a few are in the building trade, and one is on the railway. We have a cobbler, a thatcher, a baker, two shopkeepers, and old Mr. Wisley, who receives, in addition to his old-age pension, five princely pounds per annum for keeping the churchyard tidy. This work is chicken feed to so robust an ancient, so that from dawn till dusk he keeps the village tidy as well—just because he likes picking weeds from the pathways and toffee-papers from the green.

Messrs. Dodmore, Rawlett, and Wombwell are our three farmers, working some thousand acres between them, grumbling all three at the weather, and the government, and the price of feeding stuffs. And, changing year by year (because he likes a change), from one to the other in capacity of cowman, is Enoch Brain, a fierce-whiskered widower who lives in a wooden cottage with five cats, a photograph of his father as a fireman, and an inordinate quantity of canned food. "Them firms," he explains, "cooks better'n ever my old woman cooked."

* * *

Oh, and we have our characters—our literary recluse; our mysterious Mr. Weatherblow who is alleged to have been a famous barrister in his day; our Miss Bunting with her raffia hats and pots of preserve, and our energetic young squire who drives a tractor of a morning before catching the eight-thirty train which takes him to be a solicitor in London.

It is a cheerful human brew, drawing the breath of life from itself, its wide fields, its neighbors, sharing its bus, its shop, its neighboring market day.

Does anything ever happen? Why, bless me, the very minutes are packed with an abundance of incident.

* * *

Just now we are settling in to winter. The wind is wet across Thousand Acre, full of the smell of dry stubble and blowing leaves. They dance in the street, and the rains come after, filling our streamlet to its banks, and the spindleberry shivers in the hedgerows. Harvest is in, and the plow is on the land—Wednesday folk-dancing has started in the hall. Dahlias and Michaelmas daisies remain in our gardens that swayed so gaily-bright six weeks ago, and the churning of spades goes on steadily in the allotments. Winter is with us, but life goes on by our hearths, by the warm firelight of my village set in its cold wet fields.

C. GORDON GLOVER

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMPTON COURT PALACE: *A Wood Engraving by Marjorie Firth*

HAMPTON COURT PALACE, one of England's treasure-houses, stands amidst grounds which slope down to the banks of the Thames. Years only serve to increase its charm, which remains in spite of the struggle beauty has to hold its own in a world bent on the development of utility.

The oldest portion was built by Cardinal Wolsey for his own private use, but he was obliged to surrender his magnificent residence to Henry VIII, who partly rebuilt it and added the great hall and chapel. For over two centuries, it was a favorite residence of the kings and queens of England. The deer parks were enlarged and great avenues of flowering trees were planted; more spacious buildings were added and pleasure gardens with fountains were laid out.

In later years, since it became the property of the nation, the picture galleries have been opened to the public and still more lovely formal gardens laid out.

Het ware Besef van Heerschappij

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

EEN OUD Fransch spreekwoord zegt: „Wie zichzelf verontschuldigt, beschuldigt zichzelf." Het leven van menschen, die standvastig weigeren aan tegenspoed toe te geven, of hun schijnbaar mislukken te wijten aan begrensde mogelijkheden, aan weinig ontwikkeling, erfelijkheid, een verkeerde omgeving of een gebrekkige opvoeding, spreken ons op bezielende wijze van een geduldig volharden in het overwinnen van hindernissen en van zich steeds verruimende mogelijkheden en toenemende belooning. Wat uiterlijke nadeelen schijnen te zijn, hebben in zichzelf geen macht om iemand in slavernij te houden, zoolang hij besloten is zich vol moed boven iedere belemmering te verheffen. Zichzelf te verontschuldigen op grond van ongunstige omstandigheden en het verschil in mogelijkheden staat gelijk met zichzelf te beschuldigen van begrensde visie, van tevreden zijn met het verkeerde, en van onwetendheid.

Een positief gevoel van geestelijke heerschappij is een kenmerkende gedachtentoestand van hen, die de waarheden der Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeeren en er naar leven. Daar zij hun redeneeren baseeren op de in de Christelijke Wetenschap naar voren gebrachte waarheden—dat God, het goede, de ééne oneindige oorzaak is, dat de mensch de weerspiegeling of uitdrukking is van God, den volmaakten schepper, en dat alles, wat niet gelijk is aan den aard van God, bedriegelijk, onwettig en onwerkelijk is, weten degenen, die de Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeeren, dat zij goddelijk gezag bezitten om aan disharmonie alle werkelijkheid te ontzeggen en voor zichzelf aanspraak te maken op het immer-tegenwoordige goede. De belemmering, die aan 's menschen vooruitgang in den weg zou staan, moge zeer groot of betrekkelijk klein wezen, zij kan het denken, dat op Geest vertrouwt, geen schrik aanjagen. Daar een groote schaduw evenmin substantie bezit als een kleine, is dwaling, in welken graad ook, onwerkelijk en machteloos, en kan zij niet met goed gevolg den strijd aanbinden tegen het bewijsbaar begrijpen van het alzijn van God. Tallooze menschen ondervinden hoe waar de woorden van Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster der Christelijke Wetenschap, zijn, die voorkomen in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift], (blz. 202): „De ware weg leidt ten Leven, niet ten doode, en aardsche ervaring onthult de eindigheid van dwaling en de oneindige vermogens van Waarheid, waarin God den mensch heerschappij geeft over de gansche aarde."

Om geestelijke heerschappij te verwezenlijken wordt waakzaam denken, volharding en een zich verblijden in Gods heerschappij vereischt, zelfs wanneer zich tijdelijk moeilijkheden voordoen. Den waren zin van heerschappij te gewinnen is een individueel werk, dat verricht wordt door God beter te leeren kennen en aanspraak te maken op ons zoonschap van God. De vaak aangehaalde woorden van Christus Jezus kunnen ons hier van nut zijn (Lukas 12:27): „Aanmerkt de leliën, hoe zij wassen: zij arbeiden niet en spinnen niet, en ik zeg u, ook Salomo in al zijn heerlijkheid is niet bekleed geweest als eene van deze." Dit houdt niet in, dat de mensch zijn gerechtig streven moet verminderen; onbeteugelde menschelijke wilskracht en angstig strijden zijn echter altijd verkeerd. Het is inderdaad helpend op de leliën te zien, die haar bladeren naar omhoog uitspreiden en zich spontaan naar de zon keeren.

Wanneer iemand het moeilijk heeft en in verzoeking komt zich af te vragen, waarom de een of andere genezing op zich laat wachten, is het misschien goed zich eens rustig af te vragen: Ben ik bezig alles te doen wat mogelijk is om mijn ware zelfheid tot uitdrukking te brengen? Erken ik niets anders dan de kenmerkende eigenschappen van God, door mijn werkelijke zelfheid als volmaakt, volkomen en vrij te zien? Ontevredenheid, ontmoediging, vrees en dergelijke zijn agressieve inblazingen, die niet thuis hooren in het goddelijk Gemoed. Naarmate men ze verwerpt, demonstreert men de heerschappij van het goddelijk Beginsel en het Beginsel beschermt en zegent hen, die het goede doen. Gods goedheid en zegeningen zijn den mensch eeuwiglijk beschoren en God handhaaft al Zijn gaven. Het gaat er voor den mensch dus niet zoozeer om beloningen te ontvangen, alswel de waarheid te bewijzen en zoodoende geestelijk te groeien.

Een beoefenaar der Christelijke Wetenschap zal niet toegeven aan zelfrechtvaardiging of aan zelfbeklag, zal anderen niet zonder grond beschuldigen van nalatigheid —zelfs wanneer zijn eigen belangen daardoor worden geschaad. In plaats hiervan streeft hij er naar in zijn eigen denken de dwaling af te scheiden van den mensch, en de oppermacht van het ééne goddelijk Gemoed en de volmaaktheid van de oneindige openbaarwording er van te beseffen. Iemand, die de Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeert, maakte zich eens bezorgd, omdat een som gelds, die haar toekwam, haar onthouden werd en zij was geneigd haar schuldenaar van zorgeloosheid in deze zaak te beschuldigen. Bij haar pogingen om het vraagstuk op wetenschappelijke wijze op te lossen, overdacht zij de beteekenis van de woorden schuld en schuldenaar. Tot haar verbazing ging zij inzien, dat het voor haar, als schuldeischeres, noodig was haar denken over den schuldenaar recht te zetten—haar eigen denken vrij te maken van veroordeeling en vrees. Zij ging duidelijker beseffen wat Mrs. Eddy's geestelijke verklaring beteekent van den zin in het Gebed onzes Heeren: „En vergeef ons onze schulden, gelijk ook wij vergeven onzen schuldenaren", als *„En Liefde wordt in liefde weerspiegeld"* (*Science and Health*, blz. 17). Toen zij dus inzag, hoezeer zij zelf meer liefderijkheid en vertrouwen noodig had en besefte, dat al het goede van God komt, werd zij zich bewust van een nieuw gevoel van heerschappij. Korten tijd daarna werd de schuld op harmonische wijze afgelost. Wanneer soortgelijke moeilijkheden zich sedertdien hebben voorgedaan, kwam zij minder gauw in de verzoeking zich bezorgd te maken over schulden of te denken, dat haar voorziening afhankelijk was van menschen.

Kritiek, vijandschap of afgunst van anderen als verontschuldiging aan te voeren voor eigen verbolgenheid of ontevredenheid, oneerlijke concurrentie als verontschuldiging voor zoogenaamde handigheid of oneerlijkheid, een verkeerden aanleg of ziekelijke gewoonten als verontschuldiging voor ons eigen afwijken van het pad van het geestelijke zijn, het over de geheele wereld verbreide geloof in de onvermijdelijkheid van ziekte, ongevallen en oorlog als verontschuldiging voor ons eigen aanvaarden er van in ons bewustzijn,—dit alles is toegeven aan vernietigend denken. Ons zelf te verontschuldigen voor dwaling beteekent ons zelf van het aanvaarden er van te beschuldigen. Hiertegenover staat, dat het begrijpen van, en vasthouden aan, de feiten van geestelijke volkomenheid en volmaaktheid, het kennen van ons zelf als, in werkelijkheid, een idee van het goede en het demonstreeren van dit geestelijke feit, ons eeuwig Leven doet ervaren. Allen, die getrouw hiernaar streven, krijgen de overtuiging heerschappij te bezitten en dit is mogelijk voor het geheele menschdom. „God schiep al Zijn kindren vrij," luidt een regel in een welbekend gezang [*Christian Science Hymnal*, No. 83] en de Christelijke Wetenschap wijst iedereen zoekende den weg tot ware vrijheid en heerschappij.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"Very Great Treasure"

THE LAST SHOP we visited in Canton, before our boat sailed, was not far from the Pearl River. At a turn of the road it rose before us, its door open, and against the light from within stood the figure of an old Chinaman. The street along which our guide had come was paved with cobblestones, worn smooth by the ceaseless tramping of feet and the wheels of jinrikishas. As we entered the shop, we saw trays of sparkling stones—jades and porcelains more beautiful than any we had ever seen. It was like walking into a garden on a summer day.

The sunlight glanced through a window and touched a porcelain bowl. No doubt, it was a Ch'ien Lung piece; for its translucency and curves, alike exquisite under the warm light, stamped it as of that era.

We sought a jade ring and, our selection made, we had nearly reached the door when we heard: "Please, ladies, you stay. Chang Lee show very great treasure." From a near-by chest, he removed a small package and placed its contents on a strip of white velvet which he had carefully unrolled. We saw a little duck floating among pink water lilies! There seemed actually to be motion both of duck and of water. Would he swim out from among the flowers, walk across the velvet and flap his wings? Was that really a faint ripple on the pond?

"This belong China long time, not for sale, belong honorable ancestors," Chang Lee informed us. Today we ask ourselves: Can that lovely pink jade still be there? We like to think that it is. As for us, we shall always cherish the memory of its delicate color and the beauty of its carving.

M. H. O.

A Wealth of Odors

Out under dim arches of trees that are strung
With the lines of raindrops, a cool wave
Of different odors rises from the dampness, fills the air
So that we must pause and enjoy them: thick moss
Pungent in the nostrils, wet checkerberry leaves,
The pines' full scent, an unforgettable flavor,
And the wet lichens and mushrooms shining under rain.
They rise from the glistening ground, a wealth of odors
Made sharp and fresh by the quick raindrops.

DANIEL SMYTHE

The Consciousness of Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS AN old French proverb, "He who excuses himself, accuses himself." The lives of individuals who consistently refuse to yield to adversity or to blame their apparent failures on limited opportunity, lack of education, heredity, or faulty environment and upbringing, speak inspiringly of patient application in surmounting obstacles and of ever-widening opportunity and reward. What seem to be exterior disadvantages have no inherent power to hold one in bondage as long as one resolves to rise courageously above any handicaps. To excuse oneself on the grounds of unfavorable circumstances and unequal opportunity is to accuse oneself of limited vision, false satisfaction, and ignorance.

One characteristic mental state of those studying and living the truths of Christian Science is a positive sense of spiritual dominion. Basing their reasoning on the facts emphasized in Christian Science, that God, good, is the one infinite cause, that man is the reflection or expression of God, the perfect creator, and that all unlike the nature of God is illusory, illegitimate, unreal, these students know that they have divine authority for denying reality to discord and claiming for themselves ever-present good. It matters not whether the circumstance that would obstruct one's progress is formidable or comparatively minor, it cannot terrify thought which relies on Spirit. Since a large shadow is no more substantial than a small one, error in any degree is unreal and powerless, and cannot successfully contend against the demonstrable understanding of the allness of God. Numberless individuals are proving true the words of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, where she says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 202), "The true way leads to Life instead of to death, and earthly experience discloses the finity of error and the infinite capacities of Truth, in which God gives man dominion over all the earth."

To realize spiritual dominion, there must be vigilant thinking, perseverance, and rejoicing in God's government, even in the face of temporary difficulties. The individual has his part to perform in gaining the true sense of dominion, by learning more of God and claiming his sonship with God. Christ Jesus' oft-quoted words are pertinent (Luke 12:27): "Consider the lilies how they grow: they toil not, they spin not; and yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." This does not imply a lessening of right endeavor; but unrestrained human will and anxious striving are always erroneous. It is indeed helpful to "consider the lilies," spreading their leaves upward, and turning naturally towards the sun.

When one is hard pressed and tempted to wonder why some healing is not forthcoming, may it not be well to pause and ask oneself, Am I doing all that I can to express my true selfhood? Am I knowing only the attributes of God, seeing my real selfhood as perfect, complete, and free? Fretfulness, discouragement, fear, and the like, are aggressive suggestions, which have no place in divine Mind. As one repudiates these, he is demonstrating the government of divine Principle, and Principle protects and blesses right doing. God's goodness and blessings are forever established for man, and He maintains His bestowals. The concern of the individual is not, then, that of receiving rewards, but of proving the truth, and thus increasing spiritual growth.

The Christian Scientist refuses to indulge in self-justification or self-pity, to blame others unduly for negligence, even when it affects his interests. Instead, he strives to separate the error from the individual in his own thinking, and to realize the supremacy of the one divine Mind and the perfection of its infinite manifestation. Once a student of Christian Science, disturbed over the withholding of a sum of money due to her, was inclined to blame her debtor for carelessness in the matter. In striving to solve the problem scientifically, she considered the meaning of debt and debtor. Much to her surprise, she found that her need, as the creditor, was to correct her thinking about the debtor—to rid her own thinking of condemnation and fear. She realized more clearly the significance of Mrs. Eddy's spiritual interpretation of the passage from the Lord's Prayer, "And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," as, *"And Love is reflected in love"* (Science and Health, p. 17). Aroused thus to the need for more loving-kindness and confidence, and realizing that all good comes from God, she felt a new sense of dominion. Shortly afterward, the debt was settled harmoniously. And since then, when similar difficulties have presented themselves, she has been less tempted to worry about debts or feel that her supply depends upon persons.

To let another's criticism, animosity, or envy excuse one's own resentment or unhappiness; to let unfair competition excuse expediency or dishonesty; to let dispositional evils and unwholesome habits excuse one's lapses from the way of spiritual being; to let world-wide beliefs in the inevitability of sickness, accident, and war excuse one's acceptance of them in his own consciousness—this is to admit destructive thinking. Excusing oneself for error means accusing oneself of accepting it. Contrariwise, to apprehend and insist on the facts of spiritual completeness and perfection, to know oneself as, in reality, the idea of good, and to demonstrate this spiritual fact, is to experience eternal Life. Those thus faithfully striving are gaining a conviction of dominion, and this is possible to all mankind. "God made all His creatures free," goes a line of a familiar hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 83); and Christian Science shows the seeker the way to true freedom and dominion.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Bringing Home The Marked Tree

I HOPE IT SNOWS this Christmas as it did last. How it snowed! All day we waited a lull in the gale, for our tree was still uncut, still out in the Shanty-Field Woods. But all day long it blew, and all day long the dry drifts swirled and eddied into the deep hollows and piled themselves across the ridge road into bluffs and headlands that had to be cut and tunneled through. As the afternoon wore on, the storm steadied. The wind came gloriously through the tall woods, driving the mingled snow and shadow till the field and the very barn were blotted out.

"We *must* go!" was the cry. "We'll have no Christmas tree!"

"But this is impossible. We could never carry it home through all this, even if we could find it."

"But we've marked it!"

"You mean you have devoted it, hallowed it, you little Aztecs! Do you think the tree will mind?"

"Why—yes. Wouldn't you mind, father, if you were a tree and marked for Christmas and nobody came for you?"

"Perhaps I would—yes, I think you're right. It is too bad. But we'll have to wait."

We waited and waited, and for once they went to bed on Christmas Eve with their tree uncut. They had hardly gone, however, when I took the axe and the lantern (for safety) and started up the ridge for the devoted tree. I found it; got it on my shoulder; and long after nine o'clock—as snowy and as weary an old Chris as ever descended a chimney—came dragging in the tree.

We got to bed late that night—as all parents ought on the night before Christmas, but Old Chris himself, soundest of sleepers, never slept sounder! And what a Christmas Day we had. What a tree it was! Who got it? How? No, old Chris didn't bring it—not when two of the boys came floundering in from a walk that afternoon saying they had tracked me from the cellar door clear out to the tree-stump—where they found my axe!—From "The Christmas Tree," in "The Hills of Hingham," by DALLAS LORE SHARP. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Wealth of Inspiration

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"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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Authorization Gives Impetus To State Guard

Members will be selected from volunteers with ex-service men as officers; drills once a week

Immediate steps to organize the Massachusetts State Guard to protect the Commonwealth's interests in case of emergency at a time when the National Guard is away on Federal service were being taken today. This action follows Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's authorization of such a move by executive order yesterday.

The State Guard, which is under no Federal obligation and cannot be called outside of Massachusetts, will consist of approximately 580 officers and 6,300 enlisted men between the ages of 36 and 50.

The men will be chosen from volunteers and will be required to drill but once a week. Enlistment probably will be for a year with re-enlistments to be requested at the end of the period.

Officers of the State Guard will be probably taken from the ranks of former service men. If ordered to duty in the State, the men will receive $1.55 a day, plus food costs.

Units will be allotted to cities and towns in which armories are located, on the basis of approximately 50 per cent of the number of National Guardsmen stationed in such armories on Sept. 1, 1940, except that no class A armory shall have less than one company or similar unit.

It was announced from the State House that the Guard would consist of the following organizations:

A State Staff, a State Headquarters Troop of Cavalry, a State Guard Division Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Three Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments, Three Military Police Battalions, Six Infantry Regiments, One Motor Squadron, One Signal Company, One Medical Battalion, One Quartermaster Battalion, One Engineer Regiment less one battalion, and One Infantry Battalion (Negro) less two companies.

U. S. Girl Scouts Buy Ambulance

Seventy-eight thousand New England Girl Scouts among the half million in the United States have contributed pennies toward an ambulance which is being presented to the Girl Guides of England. The presentation ceremony will take place tomorrow morning in New York City, and there will be a two-way radiocast in which the Princess Royal, Lady Lascelles, who has long been devoted to the Girl Guide organization, will speak to the American Scouts.

The fund from which this gift has been made is dedicated to Juliette Low, founder of Girl Scouting in the United States. It also is providing two mobile kitchens which are manufactured in England and do not have to be shipped. The units will be manned by Girl Guides. Further use has been made of the Juliette Low Fund to provide $800 worth of shoes and stockings for English children.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy this afternoon, clearing tonight; Sunday fair and mild; lowest temperature near 36 tonight; gentle west and northwest winds this afternoon, tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts: Fair in west and central portions, mostly cloudy in extreme east portion. Slightly cold today; light rain at Nantucket and vicinity of Cape Cod tonight; tomorrow fair and colder.

Maine—Fair in extreme south, mostly cloudy in central and north portions with occasional snow flurries in extreme north and in mountains of extreme west central portion. Somewhat colder today; tomorrow fair and colder.

Vermont and New Hampshire—Fair in south and mostly cloudy in north portions with occasional snow flurries in mountains of north portions. Somewhat colder today; tomorrow fair and colder.

Connecticut—Fair and slightly colder today. Tomorrow fair and colder.

Rhode Island — Mostly cloudy and slightly colder today. Tomorrow fair and colder.

Eastport to Block Island—Moderate westerly winds becoming light, variable and shifting to northeast over south portion. Scattered to broken cloudiness today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Fresh southwest, shifting to west winds over north and central portions and moderate to fresh north, shifting to northwest winds over extreme south portion. Some cloudiness with rain over extreme south portion today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	39	New Orleans	56	55
Chicago	32	31	New York	44	35
Denver	26	26	Norfolk	45	45
Kansas City	29	28	Philadelphia	41	38
Los Angeles	58	54	St. Louis	30	29
Miami	72	72	San Francisco	57	55
Minneapolis	22	19	Washington	34	33

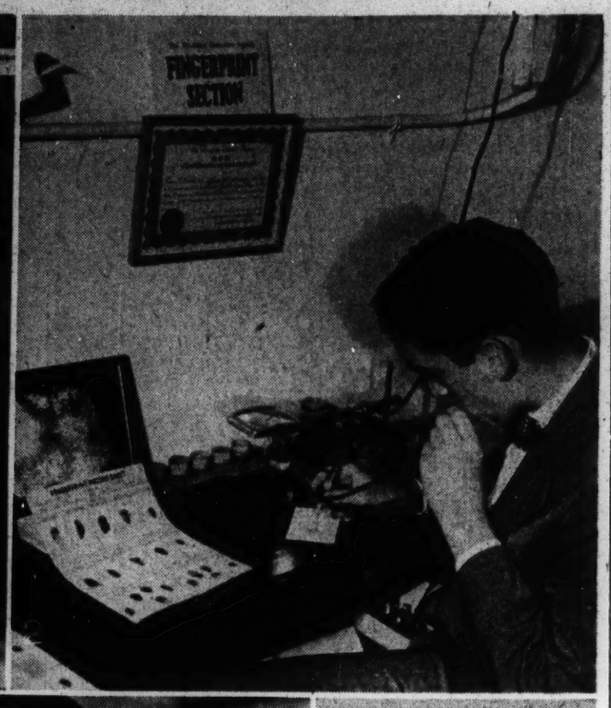
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 21.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:04 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 4:40 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 5:04 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Monday 5:37 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:44 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:40 p. m.

Boy Detectives Know There's No Fun in Crime

1



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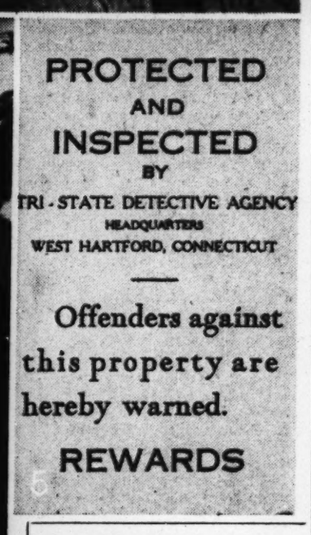
Douglas S. Smith, West Harford, Conn.



5

Protectors of Property

(1) Roy D. Bassette, Jr., left, founder of the Tri-State Detective Agency of West Hartford, Conn., and fellow member at right, take footprints of a trespasser as they carry on their work as boy detectives. (2) Fingerprint section of Tri-State headquarters in the basement of Roy's home. (3) Roy gives a blackboard lesson in crime detection to Tri-State members. (4) Roy makes out a report on a case, while "Number 56" looks on over his shoulder.

Finding Rowdyism Not Funny Made Hartford Boy Detective

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boys will be boys. That's an old saying. Roy D. Bassette, Jr., of West Hartford, Conn., has a new one.

Boys will be detectives, he says. He ought to know, too. For Roy started being a detective when he was four. He used to shadow the laundress. That was the beginning of an intense interest in detective work which brought Roy to the point of organizing his own agency when he was 14.

That was five years ago. Now the Tri-State Detective Agency—formed by Roy and two chums, one from Massachusetts, the other from New York—has members all over the United States, as well as in Canada, South America, and Hawaii.

These boys protect property, track down thieves, trespassers and counterfeit bills. They study fingerprinting, footprinting, and are required by the "Tri-State" to pass regular examinations in crime detection methods.

Seems He Has a Flair for It

Interviewed in his New York apartment, which he shares with his brother while he's there studying to become a professional detective, Roy told how it all came about.

Detective work was always more than kids' play to him, he said. Relating childhood experiences with an unembarrassed earnestness, he told of shadowing people on the street "just for the experience," of an avid reading of all books on crime detection that he could find. Apparently it is a practice which he still continues, for Henry Morton Robinson's "Science Catches the Criminal," lay on a table nearby.

It was on Hallowe'en of 1935 that the Tri-State Detective Agency was formed. West Hartford pranksters had been more destructive than ever. Street lights had been smashed. Ash cans dumped on front steps, and surfaces never meant for paint were generously smeared.

"'Taint Funny, M'Gee"

He'd been out with the gang, Roy admitted. But when he got home and found a coat of paint on the cobblestones in the court yard and the contents of an ash can deposited in the middle of the driveway, he suddenly realized that the thing wasn't funny, or even fun.

That was the end of Hallowe'en vandalism as far as Roy was concerned, and the beginning of the "Tri-State," an organization of boys who pledged themselves to protect property instead of destroying it. Headquarters were set up in the basement at Roy's house. He already had some equipment—finger printing materials, he said, a still projector, and a few other things. Desks and a blackboard were installed.

Membership to begin with was 50 cents. The age minimum was 10. There were different ranks—inspector, sergeant, lieutenant and captain. Stiff examinations were required for each, and a "code of conduct" pledged. After Roy's father made him a present of a power press, certificates were printed. Very professional looking, they were, too, Roy said.

It Pays to Advertise

In fact, the business-like membership pin and certificates were greatly admired by the boys of the neighborhood, and brought a lot of new members.

Meantime the boys were very much on the job. Bicycle thieves were caught. Lost children were found. A Hallowe'en bomb thrower was tracked down. There wasn't much to go on in this last case, either, Roy related. The "bomb" was an electric light bulb filled with ink and sealed with blue sealing wax. It was pitched through a window in Hartford and landed plump on a handsome cream-colored rug, which promptly changed its complexion.

Blue sealing wax isn't common, however, and in five days they spotted the culprit. Property protection is the main business of the Agency. For 25 cents a month the boys keep daily watch over closed houses while the owners are away. They have a regular sign, just like any detective agency, which is posted on the property, signifying that it is under "Tri-State" protection.

Roy Gets His "Break"

This went on for about three years. Then almost over night the Tri-State Detective Agency became famous. The American Magazine discovered it and rated Roy among "America's Interesting People."

Suddenly the Tri-State membership jumped its borders. Membership costs a dollar now, and every State but Nebraska is represented. The boys set up their own field divisions. There are specific printed instructions and Roy requires the same rigid examinations that he does of the boys at home. Now reports come in daily from youngsters who have turned their youthful energies toward protecting property instead of destroying it, preventing crime instead of promoting it.

Although Roy is devoting himself almost entirely now to making a serious career of crime detection, he hopes in some way to perpetuate and carry on this organization of boys which has grown to such amazing proportions. Proving that while boys may be boys, the old saying, thanks to Tri-Staters, takes on a new, constructive meaning.

All-Youth Symphony Players To Make Debut Over Radio

Another "first" for the radio waves will be tomorrow's performance of Boston's youngest musical unit, the All-Youth Symphony Orchestra.

The youngsters, under the baton of Alexander Thiede, will make their first performance before a mike at 10:30 a. m. over WEEI. Actually, it was their first full-dress performance for the public, although they have made one recording. Their program includes the Marriage of Figaro by Mozart and Christmas Symphony by Schiassi.

Under the sponsorship of the National Youth Administration, the young men and women—for there are at least a dozen young ladies in the orchestra—have been rehearsing for nearly a month. They give 15 hours a week to the orchestra, for which they receive between $18 and $24 a month.

Auditions Being Held

At present, there are approximately 50 members of the orchestra, but it has a capacity of twice that number.

Auditions still are going on before a board of experts generally consisting of Arthur Fiedler, Pops and Esplanade concert conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Mr. Thiede, who also conducts the Massachusetts All-Women's Orchestra. At times, Joseph Malkin of the Malkin Conservatory of Music, and one or two others who formerly played with the Boston Symphony add their judgment.

Despite a rush for auditions at the beginning of the program more than a month ago, there have not been enough applicants of sufficiently-developed talent to fill the orchestra. The orchestra was planned by the National Youth Administration to aid young musicians, 17 to 24 years of age, who found the gap between high school and a professional career too great.

Sample Schedule

Candidates for membership in the orchestra do not have to be certified by a relief agency. In fact, there seem to be very few, if any, restrictions. The weekly schedule calls for three meetings a week, each four hours long. The remaining three hours of their 15-hour-a-week requirement are saved for special performances.

A sample of their schedule calls for rehearsals next week on Monday, Friday, and Saturday from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m. The second rehearsal changes more often than the other two.

Rehearsals are held in the hall beneath Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade, which has become the headquarters of the new group. Here Mr. Fiedler, Mr. Thiede, or George Hoyen, who is one of the trio of conductors, lead the musicians through Bach, Beethoven, Brahms—in fact, through the intricacies of a program fully as long and complicated as that of one of the nationally known orchestras.

The local orchestra is the outgrowth of auditions given last winter by Mr. Fiedler for the symphony unit which Leopold Stokowski took on a South American tour last summer.

Business Group Acts to Continue Dover Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, N. H.—Taking a page from the success story of the industrial rehabilitation of the City of Manchester, business leaders of the City of Dover have banded together to lease or purchase the plant of the Pacific Mills of this city which appears to be headed for abandonment by its owners.

The local group has taken as its pattern Amoskeag Industries of Manchester which took over the physical assets of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at the time of its liquidation and since has brought more than 50 diversified industries into the plant. The Dover organization will take over by lease or purchase local industrial property that is abandoned. They will then seek to either sell, rent, or lease the property.

The first property expected to be taken over will be the Pacific Mills property. The firm has signified its intentions of closing operations at Dover within a few weeks. The local leaders of the industrial rehabilitation movement are prepared to enter the picture at once for they realize that the business situation in the community as a whole depends largely on industrial pay rolls. They will seek to at least replace the pay roll of the Pacific Mills.

Field Kitchens Reach Britain; More Needed

At least 12 of the 25 rolling kitchens which have been sent to England through funds raised in New England by the British War Relief Society have reached their destination and are now in use, Robert W. Mortimore, Chairman, announced today.

In all, Mr. Mortimore said, money has been collected to provide 51 kitchens—the remaining 26 will be sent as soon as they are ready. The rolling kitchens are being built by three well-known manufacturers of automobiles, the Chairman explained.

Proudest possession of Mr. Mortimore is a loose-leaf notebook which reached his desk this week containing in its neatly typed pages the names of approximately 5,000 employees of the Arlington Mills of Lawrence, Mass. In 36 hours these mill workers, collecting on the average of 40 cents a person, raised the $2,000 necessary to send a rolling kitchen to England and forwarded a check for that amount with the long list of names.

Most significant to Mr. Mortimore is the fact that contributions for rolling kitchens are coming from persons in all walks of life. Whereas one mail will bring a check from an individual for the entire amount required, the next mail will bring funds from mill workers or a group of college students.

In all, the Chairman said, it is hoped that the British War Relief Society can send 800 rolling kitchens from the United States. That many are needed, he explained, to provide one for each of the two supply stations in the 400 areas into which England has been divided for defense reasons.

Winter Arrives In Candlelight

"In winter I get up at night.
And dress by yellow candlelight."

So Robert Louis Stevenson expressed the eternal plaint of children on the oddity of the world in which we live. But it will be news to children, and adults too, to know that the conditions which cause us to "dress by yellow candle-light" will begin to change immediately. Tonight, at 6:55, marks the beginning of winter.

Actually it will be the "winter solstice" which occurs. At 6:55 the earth's axis will be tilted the farthest point away from the direction of the sun. The North Pole will be tilted 23 degrees, 27 minutes, from a perpendicular position to the sun's rays. At this farthest point, however, the earth's axis will begin to resume its progress toward its perpendicular position until the spring equinox. Then, when the axis is at right angles to the direction of the sun's rays, the length of daylight and darkness will be the same.

Ell Interprets Freedom As Excluding Subversion

Academic freedom does not require any institution to open its doors to the teaching of Communism and Nazism, Dr. Carl S. Ell, new President of Northeastern University, told members of the faculty this morning, outlining his ideas on the meaning of that term.

"The question 'Can we keep academic freedom to the extent that we allow subversive elements to undermine our universities?' implies that complete academic freedom in and of itself would permit subversive elements to undermine our universities," Dr. Ell declared. "I do not believe this to be true. While there might be this tendency in isolated instances, it is not by any means a serious threat to the value of academic freedom."

"To me," Dr. Ell continued, "academic freedom means individual freedom of thought and inquiry in the field of learning in which one is accomplished, and freedom to teach the truth in this field as a scholar sees it.

"It does not mean license for any member of any university faculty to teach or preach within the university, or outside of it, subversive ideas which are at variance with accepted social practices and with the ideals of democracy, and which, because of the position of the individual in a university, gives these ideas the weight of authority when, in fact, no such importance should be attached to such utterances."

"Academic freedom, when viewed in its proper and wholesome light, is a very fine and necessary element in our national life and should not interfere in any way, but rather should help, in national unity," Dr. Ell told the faculty. "Academic freedom, when it becomes a disintegrating factor and a destructive force in the life of the Nation, ceases to be academic freedom and becomes individual license.

"I believe," he concluded, "that one of the invaluable services which the American colleges can render to society today is in encouraging respect for law and order. Man is most free when he is most law-abiding. Laws of reason, of logic, and of a moral universe are the only sound basis for freedom and for social progress."

Brothers in Bay State House Of a Family Long in Service

Up and Down Beacon Hill

For the first time within the memory of Massachusetts legislative attaches, two brothers will be serving together as members of the Bay State House of Representative during the 1941-42 biennium.

Capt. George A. Parker (R) from the 5th Suffolk (Back Bay) District, and Haven Parker (R) from the 2nd Middlesex (Cambridge) district are the principals in the forthcoming Beacon Hill "brother act" to start on Jan. 1 when the Legislature reconvenes.

Captain Parker is starting his third term as a Representative while Haven Parker is a legislative fledgling.

From the records legislative service appears to be a tradition in the Parker family. Herbert Parker, father of the two brothers, served in the House prior to becoming Attorney General from 1901 to 1905. A sister, Miss Katherine V. Parker, was a member of the House in 1935 and 1936.

In the 1890's a Parker uncle was a member of the House, a grandfather in the 1870's and a great grandfather in the 1860's.

Captain Parker has a long public service record. Hs was the first Captain of the State Police, was Registrar of Motor Vehicles and is a trustee of the Lotta Crabtree Estate. Haven Parker last year became a member of the Cambridge City Council. Both are lawyers with offices in Boston.

Moynihan Post

If reports at the State House are true, Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, is certain of reappointment when his present term expires next December.

At the time Governor Saltonstall was considering George E. Murphy for reappointment as State Comptroller it was reported that the Governor indicated if Mr. Murphy was reappointed, Mr. Moynihan would not be given another term, and vice versa. Both are Democrats.

Last Wednesday the Governor appointed Warren Sydney Morgan, Comptroller from 1928 to 1932, to succeed Mr. Murphy. Observers with long memories will watch the Moynihan case next year.

Gubernatorial Vote

The November gubernatorial election is still the subject of considerable State House conversation, particularly in view of the official tabulation of the recount results, giving the Governor a 5,588 plurality over Attorney General Paul A. Dever. Most discussions still hinge on the Boston situation, where Mr. Dever's meager 62,000-vote margin actually lost the election for him.

Among the factors bringing about that Saltonstall-favoring result are, according to a survey made by interested Boston experts:

1. The speeches by Reuben L. Lurie, racket-busting Boston attorney, charging that Mr. Dever failed to act in the Connolly and Dowd cases when evidence was presented to him. Mr. Lurie conducted the investigations which resulted in charges of job-selling being filed by the Boston Bar Association against John F. Dowd, Suffolk County Sheriff, and John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court for Civil Business. Both resigned under fire.

It is understood that Boston voters were aroused by the Dowd and Connolly cases and that many turned against the Attorney General because of the Lurie speech.

2. Mr. Dever's failure to divorce himself completely from the Democratic old guard, including Daniel H. Coakley and James M. Curley.

3. Satisfaction among the independent voters with the Saltonstall economy administration, particularly among independent women voters. Many of the latter it is understood, voted for Mr. Saltonstall because he is a "good family man."

4. The Boston Jewish vote which went overwhelmingly for the Governor.

5. Cutting of Mr. Dever by the Curley and Francis E. Kelly followers, although many observers believe this cutting was not particularly important.

Edgar M. Mills

Illegal Entrants Expect Leniency

Aliens who entered the United States illegally but who have behaved themselves since reaching this country may expect lenient treatment from the authorities, according to an opinion expressed officially in Washington.

As for those persons who entered illegally prior to July 1, 1924, they may legalize their presence by formal applications, provided they have no criminal record. The opinion pointed out that those who came in after July 1, of that year are subject to deportation without delay, but such action is now discretionary with the Attorney General, who is authorized to "go easy."

Local registration authorities warned that there were only three days for registration of aliens left, next Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Hartford Told Of Hitler Flaws

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21 (AP)—England is "ready for invasion if Hitler tries it," says Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trades Union and member of the Privy Council.

Adolf Hitler is a "legendary figure, in whose armor many cracks are likely to appear shortly," declared Sir Walter at this armament center in a talk last night sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

"England would almost welcome an invasion as a chance to inflict on Hitler his first defeat in the field and destroy the myth of his invincibility," asserted Sir Walter. He appealed for American aid.

Labor Shortage Felt in Textiles

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21 (AP)—The shortage of skilled workers in Connecticut, the State Labor Department reports, has spread to the textile industry, the cause of official concern in recent years because of declining pay rolls.

Its monthly survey, the Department said, showed that in November "shortages of skilled workers in all of the metal and machinist classifications continued, and shortages of experienced textile workers are beginning to be felt."

Terming defense contracts an "important factor," the Department reported that the survey indicated that Connecticut industrial activity had reached its "highest peak since the present business upswing began."

Consul to Honor Greek Aid Group

Members of the official committee of the Greek War Relief Association in New England will be honored at a dinner in the State Dining Room at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Monday evening. The dinner will be given by Alexis S. Liatis, Greek Consul in Boston, and Mrs. Liatis.

Among the guests will be Philip R. Allen of East Walpole, Mass., Chairman for New England, and Mrs. Allen; Henry B. Cabot, Chairman for Massachusetts, and Mrs. Cabot; the Rt. Rev. Athenagoras Cavadas, Bishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird; Prof. and Mrs. Raphael Demos; Prof. and Mrs. Charles B. Gulick, and others from various sections of New England.

Brand New Liner Will Sail Round World From Boston

Log of the Port of Boston

In the days of tall ships and early clippers, it was virtually the rule for new vessels to begin their initial voyages from Boston. In modern times, it is the exception to the rule.

Tomorrow is a case in point. Then the new President Monroe, fresh from the builders' yard, will sail from Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, for its first round-the-world voyage. The $2,500,000 liner, second of the fleet of seven modern passenger and cargo vessels being built for the American President Lines to be finished, is the first of the new fleet to come to Boston.

Accepted by the owners Thursday, the liner, built at Newport News, Va., came direct to Boston, arriving today. Deep-water ships that are in port joined with harbor craft in extending a noisy welcome The 492-feet-long craft tied up at Hoosac Docks, virtually in the shadow of the tall spars and yardarms of the historic old frigate Constitution—Old Ironsides—reminiscent of the days of the clipper ships, and in view of Bunker Hill Monument.

Tomorrow the new craft goes on exhibition for the first time, when national, state, and municipal officials, port interests, travel and tourist agents, and newspaper men, will inspect the ship. Admission is to be by ticket only.

Irving T. Sorge, general agent of the American President Lines for New England, and E. A. Connell, passenger representative, will join Capt. Arthur A. Aitken, skipper of the ship, in playing host to the guests.

Following the inspection tomorrow, the President Monroe is to sail for her initial trip through the Panama Canal, to Los Angeles, and San Francisco, calling at Havana, Cristobal and Balboa en route.

From San Francisco she will continue on around the world, via the Far East and, because of the war, around Africa. The new ships of this line will complete the 29,000 mile world-girdling voyage in 90 days, replacing the old fleet of "President ships" which served Boston with regular passenger and freight service for the past 16 years.

Accommodations are available on the new ships for 100 passengers. Cabins are all outside, and high amidships, making for unusually comfortable "riding." Each room will have a private shower or bath, twin beds, and a Pullman berth for an extra passenger. Each room is 9 by 14 feet. Air conditioning is a feature in the dining quarters.

New Line for Boston

After disconcerting news of coastwise steamship lines withdrawing from Boston, news of a more cheerful nature reached Boston shipping men this week. A new service from Boston is scheduled to start Jan. 4.

The service is to be operated by the Marine Agencies, Ltd. of St. Johns, of which the local agent is Bernard S. Costello. He has secured Capt. G. V. Hedman, for many years with Peabody & Lane, Inc., for pier superintendent, supervising the handling of freight via the steamer John Cabot, and other pier work in connection with other vessels handled by Mr. Costello. John Wilhem, with Peabody & Lane, Inc., for some time, is to join the Costello agency as freight agent for shipments on the new service.

Holiday Schedules

Changes in steamship schedules next week, because of the holiday, are announced by the various companies. Merchants & Miners Transportation Company reports no arrival or sailing on the holiday next Wednesday. Eastern Steamship Lines says that on the Yarmouth-St. John run the Wednesday sailing will be made on Thursday. Savannah Line reports sailings as usual on Wednesday as well as on Monday and Friday.

Wool for Boston

Sailings from Australia to Boston during the wool shipping season, scheduled by the United States Lines, are announced, with arrival time in Boston, as follows: Quaker City, due last half January; Yomachichi, last half January; Cleveden, first week February; Potter, middle February; West Honaker, last half February; Tampa, last half March; Wichita, first week April; McKeesport, middle April; City of Dalhart, middle April. These vessels are expected to obtain at least a portion of the British-owned wool coming to this country for storage under arrangements between the United States and British Governments. A fairly heavy commercial traffic in wool is anticipated in addition to the movement of the Government wool.

Luncheon to Open Education Group's Activity for Fund

The educational division of Greater Boston's 1941 community fund will launch its intensive two-week program of activities at the annual "Dutch Treat" opening luncheon to be held in the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 12:30 p. m. on Friday, Jan. 3, it was announced today by Mrs. Phister Cowin, division Vice-Chairman, who is in charge of the luncheon arrangements.

For more than a week, the educational division, headed by Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle, has been conducting its activities from its campaign headquarters in the Copley-Plaza, where the management has donated a group of suites on the second floor. Working with Mrs. Ragle are Mrs. John A. Moir, in charge of the City of Boston, and Mrs. Oscar W. Haussermann, Chairman of the Metropolitan division, supervising the 46 cities and towns outside of Boston proper.

The efforts of the educational division, during the next weeks preceding the Greater Boston 1941 Commuity Fund campaign, will be directed toward acquainting the public with the needs and services of the more than 200 hospitals and agencies which make up the Community Fund.

Assisting Mrs. Cowin with the luncheon are Mrs. Randolph K. Byers, Mrs. Pitt S. Drew and Miss Jean Cowin.

Somerville Plans Machinist Course

A new 10-week course to train machinists for national defense work has been inaugurated at the new Somerville Vocational School, school officials announced today. The instruction, given between 4 p. m. and midnight, is limited to 40 men.

Under Government regulations whereby the Government furnishes and pays for the instructor 20 men must be picked from Work Projects Administration rolls and the balance of vacancies are open to local residents. The instruction is designed to provide experience in technical machines so graduates may accept positions requiring skilled labor.

Organ for Hatch Shell Gift of Former Governor

Former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller has given, and the Metropolitan District Commission has accepted, a Hammond electric organ to be used in the Hatch Shell on the Esplanade, it is announced.

Mr. Fuller offered the gift to the Commission sometime ago and at that time offered to provide an organist to play in the shell one day each week during the summer.

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Shh! It's a Secret

By a Staff Photographer

Emerson Students Plan Surprise

Instead of heading for home on Wednesday when Christmas vacation began, Albert Platt of Huntington, Mass., voice student at the Beacon Street college, stayed behind to convert a drab students' room into a gay ship's deck.

Here he is putting finishing touches on a mural, while Patricia King of Philadelphia looks on. Assisting the versatile young man in preparing the room as a surprise for the other students is David Crockett of Westerly, R. I., President of the Senior Class.

When finished, the students' room will be complete with portholes, bell, ship's wheel, and other nautical fittings. The Student Government Association furnished the paint and supplies, while a few individual students who were on the "inside" contributed fittings.

Defense Called 'New Broom' To Rout Boston Lethargy

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National defense is the "new broom" which will shortly start to sweep Boston clean of a great many of its hazardous, unsanitary buildings, traffic congestion and other evidences of incompetence which should have been attended to long ago, according to William R. Greeley, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Civilian Protection of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Greeley stated that plans for the demolition of hazardous and nuisance buildings constituting a continual threat of fire would be presented by his Subcommittee soon in a complete census of such structures, not only in Metropolitan Boston but in all large communities of Massachusetts. While his group has no other authority than to suggest such demolition, Mr Greeley felt that an adequate census of the buildings would invite ready acceptance of plans to "create a new Boston" on a planned basis.

For such cities as Lynn and Somerville, which were numbered among the 12 outstanding "firetrap" communities in the United States by a survey of the National Fire Protection Association recently, the census of nuisance buildings is expected to be of invaluable aid in rehabilitation programs of the future.

Besides tabulating nuisance structures, the Subcommittee is gathering data on untenanted buildings and housing generally that can be taken over in emergency periods for the use of refugees and those evacuated from areas which would be hardest hit by air attacks. The value of this information will be seen in peacetime activity, such as ascertaining the shortage of housing facilities for all purposes.

Traffic Drills Planned

Traffic drills during congested city rush hour travel in the event of military attacks, being launched in various cities, with Boston high on the list of prospects, will help motorists to keep their heads in traffic jams, according to Mr. Greeley. He spoke of the folly of "freezing" traffic at vital corners in times of war emergencies. Yet such "freezing" caused by motorists who waste hours of their own time in an attempt to save minutes, he said, backs traffic up into downtown Boston in rush hours every night.

"The purpose of this Subcommittee on Civilian Protection," said Mr. Greeley, "is vastly more important than for war emergencies. Out of this planning for possible emergencies may come the answer to present-day emergencies. We need traffic drills in downtown Boston today, just as school children need fire drills. Only the traffic moves every day in such disorder that a war emergency would virtually promote a panic.

"What we are trying to do is to set the city's house in order, something that should have been done long ago. In this respect, there is no outside danger. The danger is internal. It is not wasted motion but purposeful action to make our cities better places to live in in times of peace."

Elementary Safeguards

For instance, the householder will be informed in many ways that simple precautions should be taken against fire, against polluted water, storage of fuel, and other things not commonly known, yet easily learned. In times of war, a conflagration may be vitally important to the enemy. But in times of peace, the same precautions are essential against the ravages of the common enemy, fire, which costs millions of dollars annually and takes many lives, said Mr. Greeley.

Another project intrusted to Mr. Greeley's Subcommittee is a survey of all available scows and other vessels suitable for immediate use as temporary pontoon bridges in the event of the destruction of permanent structures.

Said Mr. Greeley: "The work of this Subcommittee opens up a field of planning which should be developed whether or not the country is threatened by external forces. Many of the things which we ought to do to prepare for possible attack are exactly the things which a peaceful democracy requires for successful peacetime operations.

"This fact gives double point to the work of the Subcommittee, which is operating under the Committee of Architects, Engineers and Planners for Civilian Defense, which in turn has become a component part of the official New England Committee on Public Safety, headed by Channing Cox, former Governor."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Dec. 23
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:00 p. m.—"Schoolbell Rings."
7:15 p. m.—Musical program.
7:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

For Sunday, December 22
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.4m)
2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Devotional Period.
4:30 p. m.—Feature to be announced.
5:00 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—5:00 p. m.—Musical Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Automobile Club Program. OAX-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Dance Music. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Orchestra; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Revue Theme Songs. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress," Herbert Hodge. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Orquesta Progresista. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Summary of Week's Programs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, Dec. 22
Guatemala—4:15 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 15.17meg., 19m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Popular Opera Concert. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77-meg., 25m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Choir; Fragments from music of "Tragedy of Man," Ferenc Farkas; Cecilia Choir; News in English. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra Selections. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. A. G. MacDonell. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—11 p. m.—"Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Dec. 23
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Milhaud With the Symphony

The Arts in Boston

Darius Milhaud, once of the French "Six," now a refugee teacher in California, was welcomed yesterday afternoon as guest of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The first part of the ninth program of the Friday afternoon-Saturday evening series was given over to compositions by the distinguished visitor: "Le Cortège Funèbre," the Fantaisie Pastorale for piano and orchestra, and the Suite Provençale. The Fantaisie was played yesterday for the first time in the United States; the other two items for the first time in Boston. Stell Andersen was the soloist. M. Milhaud conducted all three of his works. This French program was completed by the "Fantastic" Symphony of Berlioz, with Dr. Koussevitzky for director.

Apart from the moving circumstances of M. Milhaud's return to the United States after an absence of 14 years, there is a good deal of musical interest in his reappearance. For he was one of the brightest flowers of the Parisian post-war school of musicians. Of the famous "Six," he and Honegger are the only ones whose names have remained clearly in memory. We associate them with the Diaghileff ballet, with the sophisticated 'twenties, with "Horace Victorieux," "Le Roi David," "Skating Rink," "Judith," with "La Création du Monde," "Le Train Bleu," "Le Pauvre Matelot," "Christophe Colomb." Those days, it seems, are gone forever; there is a nostalgic charm in recalling them.

The first number in M. Milhaud's list yesterday was a poignant reminder of the immediate reason for his presence in the United States. "Le Cortège Funèbre" was composed only last May, and was first performed on August 4 in a radio concert of the Columbia Broadcasting Company. It expresses, the composer says, "the feelings we all had in France at this terrible period." There can be no doubt of the sincerity of feeling in the work.

The Fantaisie is a lyrical piece in a single movement. A small orchestra accompanies the solo part. Miss Andersen, who was soloist at its first performance at the Salle Pleyel, Paris, in February, 1939, played yesterday with authority and fluency.

The Suite Provençale is a series of eight short movements based on popular tunes of the South of France, alternately lively and quiet. The composer has exercised considerable rhythmic ingenuity on them, but has apparently left them little altered in form.

M. Milhaud proved himself to be a conductor who was able to obtain the results he wanted with a minimum of gesture and without fuss. He was cordially received, and was recalled several times to the platform at the close of his half of the program. L. A. S.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00 "Country Journal"	News; speakers	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Country Journal"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Songs of Your Heart"	American Farm Bureau Fed. Music; Speakers	"Call to Youth"; Bob Strong's Orchestra	Italian music program; Italian music program	Sports; Weather 'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Am. Farm Bureau Fed.	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Studio talk	U. S. Army Band	Stamp Collectors; talk;	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Saturday Revue;	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Jimmy Rogers' Orchestra	Alexander Thiede Conducts
1:45 Chas. Hector's Or		Dance Time	Recorded BBC News	
2:00 Polish Christmas	Metropolitan Opera:	Music for Everyone	Boston Bar Association	Ed Parseley and His
2:15 Music	Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," with Salvatore	Music for Everyone	luncheon speakers	Saddle Pals
2:30 News Preview	Baccaloni, Bidu Sayao;	"New England Toast to	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45 Brush Creek Follies		You"	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Five Star News
3:00 "Take It Easy"	Gennaro Papi, cond'c'r	Southwestern Serenade:	Cumberland Valley	Studio Orchestra
3:15 Sir Walter Citrine	Metropolitan Opera:	orchestra and soloists;	choristers	Studio Orchestra
3:30 News; "Old Vienna"	Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," with Salvatore	Paul Laval's Orchestra;	U. S. Naval Reserve	Studio Orchestra
3:45 Statler Chorus		vocalists	Band	Studio Orchestra
4:00 Bull Session: What	Baccalino, Bidu Sayao;	Campus Capers: Clar'nce	Reading of Dickens' "A	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 I Found in America	Gennaro Papi, cond'c'r	Fuhrman's Orch.; songs	Christmas Carol," by	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 "For Volunteers"	Entr'acte—Rex Maupin's	Hadassah Program: "Boy,	Prof. Earl Rogers, Phi-	Ellsworth Moody, songs;
4:45 "Selective Service"	Orchestra	Girl and a Band"	lips University	Alien Registration, talk
5:00 Commuters' Christmas Carols	Tommy Dorsey and His Orchestra	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15		Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 N. E. to the Colors	Tommy Dorsey and His	Music: orch.; vocalists	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. to the Colors	Orchestra		Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Concert
6:30 News; Elmer Davis	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Concert
6:45 The World Today	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 'People's Platform';	Religious Program	'Grand Ole Opry"	John F. Fitzgerald	Albineers
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Five Star News
7:30 Listener's Report to the Nation"	Sherlock Holmes" Playhouse:	Dramatic sketch	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	Drama by Jay Bennett	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club";	'Concert Hall of the Air'	"Knickerbocker Playhouse": dramatic sk.	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	Truth or Consequences'	from Camp Edwards.	of Music
8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	Herbert Hoover: "Some National Problems"	quiz program	Socarras, flute and orch.	Pages From the Classical Album
8:45			News Service	
9:00 "Your Hit Parade,"	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests;	Henry Burr, Hoosier	Harold M. Fleming	Boston Olympics-Balti-
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	"Contact"; Dave Elman, m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	more hockey game from
9:45 "Saturday Night Serenade"	Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conducting	Station E-Z-R-A: comedy sketch	"Chicago Theater of the Air"; Marion Claire, soprano, in operetta,	Boston Garden, by John Reilly and Jay Wesley
10:00 Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orches-	Christmas Program: Boys'	"Rose Marie"	Olympics-Baltimore
10:15 Male quartet	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	Choir		Five Star News
10:30 News of the World	conducting			
10:45				
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Bruins-Les Canadiens	The Gauchos
11:15 E. Hoagland's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; weather	"Hawaii Calls"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Draft talk; Emil Coleman's Orchestra	"California Melodies"; vocalists; orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra			News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00 Press News; "Matinatta"	War news; Music	War News; Organ and Xylophone Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15 'Uncle Elmer's Song	Instrumental trio	Weather Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Circle'	News; Weather		Melody Mart	
8:45	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Mart	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	'Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	Four Showmen: Quartet,		'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30 Wings Over Jordan		"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	Sunday Morning Serenade	Hit Parade of Tomorrow
9:45 Wings Over Jordan				'Hit Parade of Tomorrow
10:00 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's program	"Musical Album"	Al Perry's Surf Riders
10:15 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	"Chills and Thrills"	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:30 National Youth Administration Orch.	Southernaires; Negro Male Quartet	Ross Sisters	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious Service
10:45				Religious Service
11:00 News; "News and Rhythm"	News; Musicale	Cathedral Church of St. Paul; Speaker, Dean	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious Service
11:15 Trinity Church; Dr.	Luther-Laymar Singers.	Very Rev. Edwin J. Van	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Oliver J. Hart	Musicale; transcriptions	Etten	Church Service	Manner"
11:45	Weather; News			Radio Review
12:00 News; weather	Four Polka Dots	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall Symphony	"Wings Over America";	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; Jan Peerce,	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist	tenor; chorus	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Program
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall Symph. Orch.	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Program
1:30 March of Games	News	"On Your Job"; dramatization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
1:45 Arthur Ross, m. c.	"A to Z in Novelty"		Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
2:00 "Flow Gently Sweet	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Murray Twins, vocalists
2:15 Rhythm"	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Irish Minstrels
2:30 News; Bach Choir	Jewish Book Week	University of Chicago	"Nobody's Children"	"Strings and Things"
2:45 of Bethlehem, Pa.	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	"Nobody's Children"	"Strings and Things"
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: "Second	Chas. Dant's Or. songs	Religious Drama	Zelma Larson's Music
3:15 Symphony Orch.;	Shepherd's Play"	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Religious Drama	Zelma Larson's Music
3:30 Dimitri Mitropoulos, conductor	Great Plays: "Second Shepherd's Play"	Andrew Summers, songs. "Chats About Dogs"	Young People's Church of the Air	Zelma Larson's Music
3:45				Zelma Larson's Music
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Twentieth Century	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15 Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade	Arabians
4:30 A. Spalding; John	News; "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow"; drama	"Playtime on the Air"	"Musical Album"
4:45 Chas. Thomas; or.	Tony Wons' Orchestra	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	"Musical Album"
5:00 "Design for Happiness"; orchestra	Moylan Sisters, songs;	Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air	"The Musical Steelmakers"; variety orchestra	Around the Town
5:15 Col. Stoopnagle's	Olivio Santora, yodeler.	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Around the Town
5:30 "Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"	True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	Around the Town, talk
5:45	"Hidden Stars"			
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious Program	'Spreading New England's Fame"	"Double or Nothing"	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious Program	News Service	quiz program	"The Shining Hour"
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band" quiz	Popular Music	"Show of the Week,"	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45 with Gene Autry	program; orchestra		Vincent Lopez' Orch.	zation
7:00 News of the World	Sunday Evening News	Jack Benny's Program:	"Russell Bennett's Note-	Gospel songs
7:15 News of the World	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	book"; music	"The Messiah," by the
7:30 Screen Guild Theater: drama	Speak Up, America";	"Bandwagon"; Lawrence	News Service	Bergeron Choral Society
7:45	quiz program	Welk's Orch.; guests	Wythe Williams	
8:00 Helen Hayes Theater: drama	Star Spangled Theater;	Edgar Bergen; Donald	"America Sends Greetings"; speakers; U. S.	Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15	Joe Penner in 'Chester'	Dickson; orchestra	Army Band	
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock	"One Man's Family";	Dorothy Thompson	Pages From the Classical Album"
8:45 drama; News	Holmes" drama	dramatic sketch		
9:00 "Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Hour; Fritz Reiner, conductor;	"The Parker Family";	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Bert Hirsch Presents"
9:30 Richard Crooks	Irene Rich, sketch;		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Bert Hirsch Presents"
9:45	"Sports Newsreel"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; "Star Content of	Plays by Raymond Rich-
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	the Play," speaker;	mond
10:30 News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	Organ Recital by Dr.	Raymond Scott's Orch.	News Service
10:45 Disabled Veterans'	J. Anthony, director	Charles M. Courboin	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Army Recruiting Prog'm
11:00 Christmas Program:	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Hockey report	"Let's Dance"
11:15 speakers; orch;	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Radio Newsreel," from	"Let's Dance"
11:30 songs	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Francis Craig's Sunday	London; recorded	"Day's End"
11:45 Disabled Veterans	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Night Serenade	Lang Thompson's Orch	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00 'Charlie-Jessie' sk.	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married";	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 'Martha Webster'	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm";	'Singing Strings'	Kiley & Jay McMaster
11:30 "Big Sister" play	'Harvey and Dell'; music	"The Road of Life";	Ruth Moss Interviews	Red Cross talk, music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"	'Highlights, Halftones'	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks.	News; Noonday Review	'Alice Adams"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Music; Stocks; Organ	'Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs.	Italian string music	Sports; Weather Report
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	'Stage Stars'; interviews	"Carnival"; music	Don Dewhirst, songs.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour.	"Three Suns," songs.	"Alexander Thiede Conducts"; soloist; orch.
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour.	"Cheer Up Gang"	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	'Hymns of All Churches'	Cedric Foster, news	"Drama of Food"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want";	"Grimm's Daughter";	"Is Anybody Home?"; sk.	Frank Rose, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want";	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	Talk; Stretch School
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Words and Music	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Junior McGuire's Orch.	Studio Orchestra
3:15 Don Artiste	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	'Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Sam Koki's Hawaiians.	Studio Orchestra
3:30 News	"John's Other Wife";	Pepper Young's Family.	El Paseo Troubadours.	Studio Orchestra
3:45 Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	El Paseo Troubadours.	Studio Orchestra
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Religious program	WMEX Christmas Party;
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"University Life"	studio orchestra; staff
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"University Life"	artists
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Irene Hanify, organ	'Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	'Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	'Swing Serenade"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Concert
6:30 Paul Sullivan	"Tropical Moods"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Concert
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news.	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	'Famous Jury Trials';	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Albineers
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air.	'Fu Manchu"; sketch.	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orch

Candles, Carols, Tableaux Herald Yuletide in Boston

Candles and carols, tableaux and trees herald this Christmas season in Boston.

A preholiday program that omits no one in its provision for all tastes fills to the brim these four remaining days before the twenty-fifth, topping off as always with the grand finale of Christmas Eve on Beacon Hill.

The State House burst into a realistic Christmas card last night when Gov. Leverett M. Saltonstall threw the switch that flashed on all the colored lights in the green garlands that adorn the beautiful Bulfinch front of the old capitol.

A huge wreath hangs in the highest gable. Before the doors three trees bloom with gay lights, and candles gleam in the windows.

Greeting From Mayor

At City Hall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's cheery greeting to the people of Boston spans the gateway, and the City's municipal Christmas is scheduled for 5 p. m. this afternoon, when the Mayor will touch a switch that sets ablaze some 1,200 multi-colored bulbs on the 80-foot tree that towers on the Common.

The daily "party" at the Federal Building will be omitted today and tomorrow, but Monday and Tuesday the public will be invited again to the noonday Christmas musicale of the Boston Postal Employees, which includes carol singing and other music.

From the steps of the Public Library tonight the voices of carolers will announce the Christmas season to Copley Square. The program, which will include instrumental music as well as carols, will be repeated on Christmas Eve. The time tonight is 5 p. m. On the twenty-fourth, the hour will be later—5:45 p. m.

Christmas Pageant of the Skating Club of Boston will draw a happy crowd to the rink on Soldiers Field Road tomorrow afternoon when members will say it with skates and fancy costumes.

Fund Celebrations

Monday will be the big day for Community Fund celebrations, with each center putting on its own party.

Tuesday, the Mayor will extend his official greetings to the City at the City Hall plaza, where there will be carols and instrumental music from noon until quarter of one.

He will give another Christmas message to the community from Boston Common later in the day, when at the Christmas tree there will be appropriate ceremonies and music, which will be radiocast over Station WAAB from 5:15 p. m.

From quarter of six on through the evening there will be illumination in colors of the fountain at the Frog Pond.

Christmas music and carols will entertain the crowds on the Common until 9:30 p. m., when Christmas tableaux will be presented on a stage beside the bandstand.

Program of Carols

From 10 to 11 p. m., there will be a continuous program of carols, with strolling carolers visiting various hotels in the downtown district. With each group there will be Dickens characters in costume.

Christmas Eve on Beacon Hill will follow the long tradition of open house and strolling minstrels. An added attraction this year will be a special program at the new Edward Hatch memorial shell on the Esplanade. Here an elaborate production of the Nativity Cycle from the York Mystery Plays is being arranged by the Rev. Phillips Endicott Osgood, Rector of Emmanuel Church.

The Cecilia Society of 100 voices will sing carols under the direction of Arthur Fiedler.

Flying Cadet Class For January Has 75 New Englanders

Seventy-five college-trained, unmarried New England men have been selected for the January Flying Cadet class, who will start their training to become Army reserve pilots on Jan. 2, it was announced today.

Each of the New England States is represented among the 75 men who will receive a seven-month training course valued at $20,000. Upon completion of the course, they will receive commissions as second lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve.

Massachusetts has the largest representation in the new class, 36 Massachusetts candidates being included. All the members of the class will be sworn in at their nearest Army Recruiting Station.

They will be sent to a civilian aviation school, Darr Aero Tech, Inc., in Albany, Ga. At this school they will taken an elementary course for three months. After completing this part of their training, they will go to Randolph Field in Texas for a basic flying course. Upon completion of the basic course, they will receive advanced instruction at Kelly Field, Texas.

All members of the new class are between the ages of 20 and 26, inclusive. They have completed at least two years of college education or have passed a written examination.

Taxable Soldiers Collectors' Worry

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Dec. 21 (AP) —Massachusetts Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long contends that men in military service are taxable and that they must be included in poll tax lists.

But, he told the Bristol County Assessors Association collection of the tax is the collector's problem.

Boston Busy Bestowing Its Yule Charity

Continued from Page 1

children at a "gift-laden Christmas tree; and will distribute Christmas baskets to 350.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Order of the Sons of Italy, announces that it will mail 600 Christmas checks to needy families this week end. Eeach family will receive in proportion to its need, but each will receive something "extra and special."

Sinclair Weeks and Allan Forbes, well known Boston financiers, announce that the Disabled Veterans Christmas Remembrance Committee is awaiting "your help" both for Christmas needs and afterwards.

The Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission reports that as usual it is sending out Christmas baskets by its 150 workers.

The usual Christmas dinner that the Volunteers of America sponsor in Boston will be held as usual. And to raise funds for the party the customary benefit entertainment at the Majestic Theater will be held Sunday evening—an event for which notable singers, vaudeville artists and musical organizations, all volunteer their services.

Not forgetting those abroad, Massachusetts clubwomen arranged to send two complete rolling kitchens together with other equipment to Britain for Christmas.

A special example of Christmas spirit was shown recently when a couple called at the British Workshop on Newbury Street and left several hundred dollars for purchase of plush-lined waistcoats to be given to the Royal Air Force as a holiday tribute.

Kiwanians in Boston announce "a full course turkey dinner, a unique Christmas entertainment and a bag containing 16 gifts" as a part of the club's Christmas treat for 200 boys and girls. The little tots invited for this party were selected by Boston's welfare agencies.

Twenty children from the West End were guests of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts this afternoon, the annual Christmas party of the club—games, refreshments and a tree.

The Salvation Army—in addition to its many other Christmas activities—entertained men from its social service headquarters at a Christmas party last night and will hold a much larger grown-up's party on Christmas Day for as many as 1,000.

These are but a few of the countless Christmas activities that will go on in Boston for the next few days.—**Roland Sawyer.**

Home Again

Wide World

Much-Traveled Elsie

The famous World's Fair cow is shown as she occupies space in the Town Hall of Brookfield, Mass., as Selectman P. H. Gorman gave her the key of the Town, with Miss Sally Boyce, daughter of the manager of Elm Hill Farm, acting as milkmaid. Elsie has been away for two years and has traveled more than 10,000 miles.

Housing Units Near Newport Promise Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—The national defense program has given impetus to a housing program in this section of record proportions, dwarfing even the construction boom during World War days when Newport was a center of wartime activity.

One project to provide 262 dwelling units already is under way at the Newport Naval Torpedo Station. Another, to provide an additional 538 dwelling units, has received the go-ahead signal from the United States Housing Authority.

Largest of all is the project recently announced for 150 four-family houses to be built for Navy personnel in the adjacent town of Middletown. For this project the Navy has taken over 128 acres of land, mostly farm and woodland. Federal Judge John P. Hartigan of the U. S. District Court has granted a judgment for condemnation and immediate possession of the property. The Navy has deposited $50,001 which it considers a just sum for the acreage, and proposes to begin work immediately on the project. The contract has been awarded, ground is expected to be broken next week and the Navy hopes to have the project completed by next July.

In effect, the Middletown project will make a brand new village. Homes are to be set back 300 feet from the West Main road, providing sites on the main road for stores. The Navy also has asked the Middletown School Board to fill out a questionnaire, presumably in anticipation of new school construction for the property.

Middletown's population in the 1940 census was 3,367.

Portland Sees Ship Order As Boom for City

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 21 (AP) The possible start next week of construction on a South Portland shipyard to turn out merchant vessels for Great Britain was anticipated here by businessmen and bankers as the start of a new industrial era for greater Portland.

With an expected working force of 5,000 and $6,000,000 yearly pay roll, the new shipyard will build 30 of 60 cargo carriers contracted with the Todd Shipyard Corporation by the British.

William S. Newell, President of the Bath Iron Works, Inc., will head the new shipbuilding concern, to be known as the Todd-Bath Iron Corporation.

Awarding to Maine of a part of the British contracts was hailed by Governor-elect Sumner Sewall of Bath, himself a member of an old shipbuilding family, as a happy "Christmas present."

Mr. Newell, whose Bath yard is building 27 destroyers for the Navy, was credited by business leaders as having "almost single-handed made this shipyard possible."

A large fabricating plant, expected to be built along with the shipyard, would be so built, according to plans, that it could be converted for airplane construction if and when the shipbuilding program was halted. Each of the vessels to be built will cost $1,600,000. The other 30 will be constructed at Richmond, Calif.

Governor to Recommend No Christmas Pardons

There will be no Christmas pardons granted this year because of recent changes in the membership of the Advisory Board of Pardons, it is announced by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Bay State's 'Labor' to Seek Greater Aid for the Jobless

Greater aid for jobless and injured workers and for the aged, as well as a limit on extra long hours of labor and a boost for unduly low pay, will be asked of the coming Massachusetts Legislature by organized labor.

On these and various other measures, the State organizations of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations agree, it was brought out here today by discussion of policy by labor leaders.

There is, however, some divergence of emphasis on other legislation, and one point of complete disagreement involving craft and industrial unionism—the original issue between the American Federation of Labor and the newer Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Keeping Up a Reputation

Massachusetts is one of the leading States for social and labor legislation, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, pointed out in approaching the near-by session. He ranked Massachusetts today with New York as outstanding.

George F. Markham, organizer for the Newspaper Guild of Boston and Legislative Agent for the State Council of the C. I. O., noted that the Council's legislative program had just been adopted. It included, he added, resolutions from the State and national C. I. O. conventions and the State Non-Partisan League.

Comparison of the measures favored by both sides shows that among the major items they agree on the following:

A State wage-hour bill to cover workers who do not now have a minimum wage or maximum hours set by law; liberalization of unemployment insurance benefits; a State fund for workmen's compensation; increase in payments for old-age assistance; a peaceful persuasion law covering picketing and distribution of literature.

The C. I. O. places resistance to anti-strike legislation toward the top of its program. The State Federation does not make so much of this issue, saying that the A. F. of L. has been fighting anti-strike legislation for 54 years and will kill it if really threatening.

The A. F. of L. makes revision of the State unemployment insurance act one of its leading demands. It wants benefits increased, what it calls red tape cut down, the merit rating plan for employers to be dropped, and the clause eliminated which deprives a worker of the insurance if he quits work voluntarily. The C. I. O. coincides with such changes.

C. I. O. for Tax Revision

On a second major issue of the C. I. O., this group seems likely to go it rather alone at this session. The C. I. O. stresses tax revision so as to fall more heavily on those better able to pay, and in particular a graduated income tax, instead of the present flat rate of the Massachusetts law. Foreseeing the need of a constitutional amendment or constitutional convention, the Federation is not pushing this policy right now.

For old-age assistance, the A. F. of L. would raise the present average payment of something more than $28 a month to $40. The C. I. O. would go to $60 at 60 years.

Both wings favor a return to annual sessions of the Legislature, support of the Federal child labor amendment; and opposition to a sales tax.

The one thing on which they totally part company concerns an amendment to the State Labor Relations Act which compels the State Labor Relations Board to set up craft units for bargaining purposes. The C. I. O. wants this repealed.

Defense Work In Portsmouth Brings Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Defense activities at the Portsmouth Navy Yard have turned this community into a boom town. Not only has employment been greatly expanded in conjunction with the submarine building activities at the yard but forts at the mouth of the harbor are the scene of activity in connection with defense plans for the harbor.

Members of the 22nd Coast Artillery are already stationed at historical Fort Constitution, firing practice is being carried out with three-inch guns, 12 and 15-inch guns are being used at nearby Fort Stark, and about 20 barracks are being built at Fort Constitution, Fort Stark, and New Reservation.

On the Maine side of the harbor at Kittery $3,000,000 is being expended on the construction of 600 housing units. Huge piles of lumber have already been located on the property and shortly will be cut to the required sizes. Some of the concrete footings have already been poured with the entire housing project scheduled for completion next summer. In many cases it has been necessary to cut down trees and clean up land for the buildings and much new street construction will be necessary.

Housing has become the greatest problem in connection with the extension of activities at the Navy Yard. Not only must the 22nd Coast Artillery regiment be housed but also workers at the Navy Yard. Workmen are also engaged in the reconstruction of the wooden wharf at Fort Constitution. This wharf has seen little use since the World War and many of the piles have rotted away.

Additional building is also going on in the Navy Yard itself.

Methodists Poll As to Peace Plan

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP) — Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Boston, Secretary of the Methodist Council of Bishops, has announced that he is polling the Executive Committee of Bishops on a proposed international peace conference of Methodist leaders from 40 countries.

If the conference, requested by the Methodist World Peace Commission recently at its annual meeting in Evanston, Ill., is sanctioned by the Bishops, said Bishop Oxnam, lay and clerical leaders representing 8,000,000 Methodists throughout the world would be invited to meet and draft a Christian peace program.

Bishop Oxnam expressed hope that when an armistice did come in Europe and Asia, such a peace manifesto coming from Christians of many nations would be written into the treaty so that the new settlement would not be a duplicate of Versailles.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Old Acquaintance," a new play by John van Druten. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30 (last day).

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Steli Anderson, pianist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Gay Caballero." Cesar Romero. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "House Across the Bay." Joan Bennett and George Raft. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20.

Fenway—
"Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
Jean Gabin in "Maria Chapdelaine." 2:30, 5:20, 8:05. Hannes Schneider in "The Ski Chase." 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Dreaming Out Loud," with Lum and Abner. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Road to Glory," Warner Baxter, Lionel Barrymore, and Fredric March. 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. "Room Service," the Marx Brothers. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie, Betty Grable, and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"You'll Find Out." 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy and Charles Winninger. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:50, 9:40. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs, 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
Fight pictures 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:05. "The Devil Bat." Bela Lugosi. 10:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:30, 10:25. "Her First Romance." Jacqueline Wells and Edith Fellows. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:40, Stage Show: 1:20, 5:15, 9:05.

Scollay—
"You'll Find Out." 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "South of Suez." George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Eyes of the Navy," "Travel—San Francisco," "Cliff Edward's Musical Comedy," "Henry Busey and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy and Charles Winninger. 12:45, 3:35, 7:05, 10:15. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"Information Please," "Schubert's Ave Maria," "Views of the Holy Land," "U. S. Air Defenses," "Fitzpatrick," "Ed Sullivan's Hollywood." Christmas cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Thunder in the East." Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10. "Prisoners of Shark Island," Warner Baxter. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Tremont—
"House of Seven Gables," George Sanders. 9:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. "New Moon," Nelson Eddy. 9, 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9.

Uptown—
"Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Allston: "Queen of the Yukon," Charles Bickford. "Framed," R. Armstrong, C. Moore. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean and Hugh Herbert. "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and P. Morison. "Dispatch From Reuters." 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent and Virginia Bruce. "One Million B. C." 2. Evening 6:46, 9:50.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Robin Hood," Errol Flynn. "The Champ," Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Coolidge Corner: "Sandy Gets Her Man," 2, 5:05, 8:10; "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 3:40, 6:46, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2:10, 5:10, 8:25. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 3:56, 7:05, 9:55.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 1-11.
Harvard: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Pier 13." 2 and 7:45.
University: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Little Bit of Heaven." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. 1:50, 5:47, 9:20. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 3:55, 7:42.
Dorchester: "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. "Light of the Western Stars," Noah Beery Jr. 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. 1:50, 5:55, 9:30. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 4:20, 8:05.
Strand: "City for Conquest." 2:45, 6:17, 9:21. "Christmas in July." 1:27, 4:57, 8:08.

EGLESTON — Egleston: "Knute Rockne, All American," Pat O'Brien. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 3:21, 6:39, 9:29. "The Quarterback," 2:06, 5:25, 8:14.
Park: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. "Turnabout," Carole Lombard. 1:30 and 7:50.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Lady in Question." "Argentine Nights." Don Ameche. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Knute Rockne —All American," Pat O'Brien. 2:11, 5:53, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex 4:12, 7:55.
Hyde Park: "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert and J. Downs. 3:10, 5:45, 8:15. "Phantom of Chinatown," Grant Withers. 1:40, 5:10, 6:45, 9:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Long Voyage Home," J. Wayne. 1:48 and 7:48.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. 2:30, 6, 9. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Last of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 1:42, 5:09, 8:37. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 3:04, 6:27, 9:49.
Mystic: "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane and George Reeves. 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon and Donald Meek. 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55.
Maplewood: "King of the Royal Mounted Serial, No. 4." 2:05, 5:03, 7:58. "West of Abilene," Charles Starrett. 2:25, 5:23, 8:18. "Hot Steel," Richard Arlen. 3:34, 6:32, 9:27.
Orpheum: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe and Helen Parrish. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. "Argintine Nights," Ritz Brothers. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Christmas in July." 1:15, 4:40, 8. "City for Conquest." 2:39, 6:10, 9:24.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Secret Seven." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. "The Mummy's Hand." 1:45 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Long Voyage Home," Ian Hunter and John Wayne. 3:20, 8. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 10.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Knute Rockne —All American," Pat O'Brien. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Black Diamonds," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. "Friendly Neighbors," Weaver Bros. and Elviry.
Strand: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. "The Mummy's Hand," Dick Foran. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Rangers of Fortune," "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Turex. 2. Evening at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Strand: "Public Deb No. 1," "Sandy is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Out West with the Peppers." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.
Broadway: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camero: "Wizard of Oz," Judy Garland. "39 Steps." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney and Richard Denning. 2:19, 8:04. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore and Mary Beth Hughes. 3:37, 9:15.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "One Million B. C." Victor Mature, Carole Landis and Lon Chaney, Jr. "The Marines Fly High." Richard Dix Lucille Ball and Chester Morris. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "A Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern and Jan Hunter. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 4, 8:30. "The Girl from God's Country," Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 2:25, 6:40, 9:57.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Municipal Christmas Tree to be lighted on Boston Common near Parkman Bandstand at 5:00 p. m. Ceremony and carol singing.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, in Junior High School Auditorium, Norwood, 3:30 p. m.

Music at the Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, Boston. Royal Dadnun, Baritone. Madeline Meredith, Accompanist. 2:00 p. m.

The Philharmonic Society of Arlington presents Handel's Messiah in Robbins Memorial Town Hall. Soloists include Edmond Boucher, bass, Evelyn Duncanson, soprano, Thelma Jo Fisher, alto, and George Wheeler, tenor. 3:00 p. m.

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on Modern French Paintings by Miss Adlow, 3:30 p. m. Nativity pictures for children, 3:30 p. m.

Annual Christmas Cantata of the Crescendo Club of Boston under the direction of Thomas H. Johnson in Baldwin Hall of the Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street, 4:00 p. m.

At Ford Hall Forum Louis Fischer will talk on "Winners and Losers in the War," open to the public, 8:00 p. m.

Monday

The Ruskin Club presents Christmas Carols and Selections from the oratorios, by Luisa Tosi and pupils, a talk by Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, and general carol singing by the public at a meeting in the Boston Public Library lecture hall, 3:00 p. m.

Connecticut Teller Confesses in Bank Case

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 21 (AP) —A $3,500-a-year teller has confessed, Captain of Detectives John Flynn said, that he embezzled $73,289 from the South Norwalk Savings Bank and gambled it away on horse races and stocks.

Charles F. Wicke was arrested and placed under $25,000 bonds after a routine check of his accounts by bank examiners.

Mr. Flynn said he had obtained two copies of a signed confession from Mr. Wicke, father of two children, who had been employed by the bank since his graduation from high school 17 years ago.

"IF YOU'RE planning to telephone your Christmas greetings to far-away friends or relatives, won't you consider doing it this week-end, instead of waiting until Christmas Eve or Christmas Day?

"You'll get the same low rates that apply on Christmas; if you call between 7 P. M. Saturday and 4:30 A. M. Monday. And you'll get faster service on your calls because telephone traffic will be lighter.

"If you *can* do your Long Distance Christmas calling Saturday night or some time Sunday, you'll save time on each call, you'll benefit by the low rates, and we can do a little better job for everybody."

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Oklahoma Aggies Turn in Best Performances of Any Missouri Valley Member

Ags Capture Three Titles: Basketball, Track, Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—For the fourth straight year varsity athletic teams at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College turned in the best performances for 1940 of any of the seven members of the Missouri Valley Conference, according to a table for all six sports compiled here.

Tabulation of final standings during the past 12 months gives the Oklahoma Aggies the 1940 all-sports championship with an unusual low average of 12 points. The figures are based on one point for first place, two for second, and so on for all sports.

Showing easy all-around superiority to their six Valley rivals, A. & M. was the only conference member to win a championship in more than one sport for 1940. The Aggies won three—basketball, track, and tennis. The Ags were serious challengers for football and swimming titles, and only finished worse than second in one sport, golf, in which they placed fifth. A. and M. also won the conference freshman track crown.

Of the other three conference titles, two are being worn by new owners, Tulsa University in football and St. Louis University in golf. Washington University, runnerup to A. and M. for all-sports honors every year since 1936, was able to hold on to only one title for 1940, swimming, and slipped to fourth place in the standings.

Tulsa, third for 1939, took over second place this last year with 17 points. Drake was third with 20, Washington had 24, Creighton 27, St. Louis 28, and Washburn 29.

The 1940 Missouri Valley Conference all-sports table:

School	Football	Basketb'l	Swimming	Track	Tennis	Golf	Tl. Pts.
A. and M.	2	1	2	1	1	5	12
Tulsa	1	5	3	4	2	2	17
Drake	3	3	*4	2	5	3	20
Washington	6	6	1	3	4	4	24
Creighton	3	2	*4	*6	*6	*6	27
St. Louis	5	6	*4	*6	*6	1	28
Washburn	7	4	*4	5	3	*6	29

*Indicates did not compete in this sport.

Sport Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Little Panzer College of East Orange, N. J., one of Long Island University's "minor" victims when the Blackbirds were just starting their record string of 43 consecutive basketball triumphs a few years ago, has surpassed the Long Island record for a winning streak.

Panzer won its forty-fourth game in a row last night, trouncing Hofstra 57-27 as big Herman Knupple scored 29 points. Panzer, which plays mostly among the small colleges in New York and New Jersey, hasn't been beaten since it lost to Long Island by six points in December, 1937.

Although no official records are kept on basketball winning streaks, Panzer's forty-fourth straight is the longest ever recorded in the East and is believed to be a national record.

* * *

The Boston Red Sox management announces that Emerson Dickman, veteran right-handed pitcher, and Lamar Newsome, shortstop purchased from the Baltimore International League Club, had agreed to terms for the coming season.

Dickman signed his contract yesterday while here on a visit from his Buaffio home. Newsome notified the Sox management by letter that terms proposed by General Manager Eddie Collins at the recent Atlanta minor league meeting were acceptable.

Herb Pennock, director of the Sox farm system, announced the appointment of three scouts. They are Herb Brett, of Danville, Ky., who managed the Little Rock farm club last season; Ed Montague, of Shelby, N. C., former Washington and Cleveland shortstop, and Neil Mahoney, of Boston, who managed Glen Falls in the Northern League last season.

* * *

WASHINGTON — Frank Filchock, former University of Indiana backfield star, has signed a one year contract to play for the Washington Redskins of the National Professional Football League in 1941.

* * *

NEW YORK—Curtailment of the indoor track and field program because of the defense program was made known today as the Metropolitan A. A. U. announced its annual championships will be held at the Bronx Coliseum, Jan. 18.

The Metro championships will be the only indoor meet in New York other than the big events in Madison Square Garden.

The usual five major meets, however, will be held in the Garden. They are the Millrose A. A. and New York A. C. Games, the National A. A. U. championships, the I. C. A. A. A. A. and the K. of C. meet.

* * *

PRINCETON, N. J.—Williams and Columbia, old rivals missing from Princeton University's football schedule last fall, will resume their rivalry with the Tiger in 1941, Kenneth Fairman, graduate manager of Athletics, announced.

They will replace Rutgers and Army on next year's schedule.

For the first time in history a Princeton team will invade the deep South when the 1941 varsity travels to Nashville, Tenn., to meet Vanderbilt, Oct. 25. The rest of the schedule:

Oct. 4, Williams; 11, Columbia; 18, Pennsylvania. Nov. 1, Harvard; 8, Dartmouth; 15, Yale at New Haven and 25, Navy.

* * *

NEW YORK — Vernon (Lefty) Gomez got a present from the New York Yankees today in the form of a promise that they would take him off the market and give him a chance to stick with the club through 1941.

The Yanks already had obtained waivers on their eccentric southpaw and were preparing to sell him to a National League club, probably the Brooklyn Dodgers.

But Gomez came to town and held a long huddle with President Ed Barrow, during which, in the words of Barrow, "Gomez sold me on Gomez."

* * *

MIAMI, Fla. — The Duke of Windsor will sponsor an exhibition golf match bringing together four famed American players at Nassau in March.

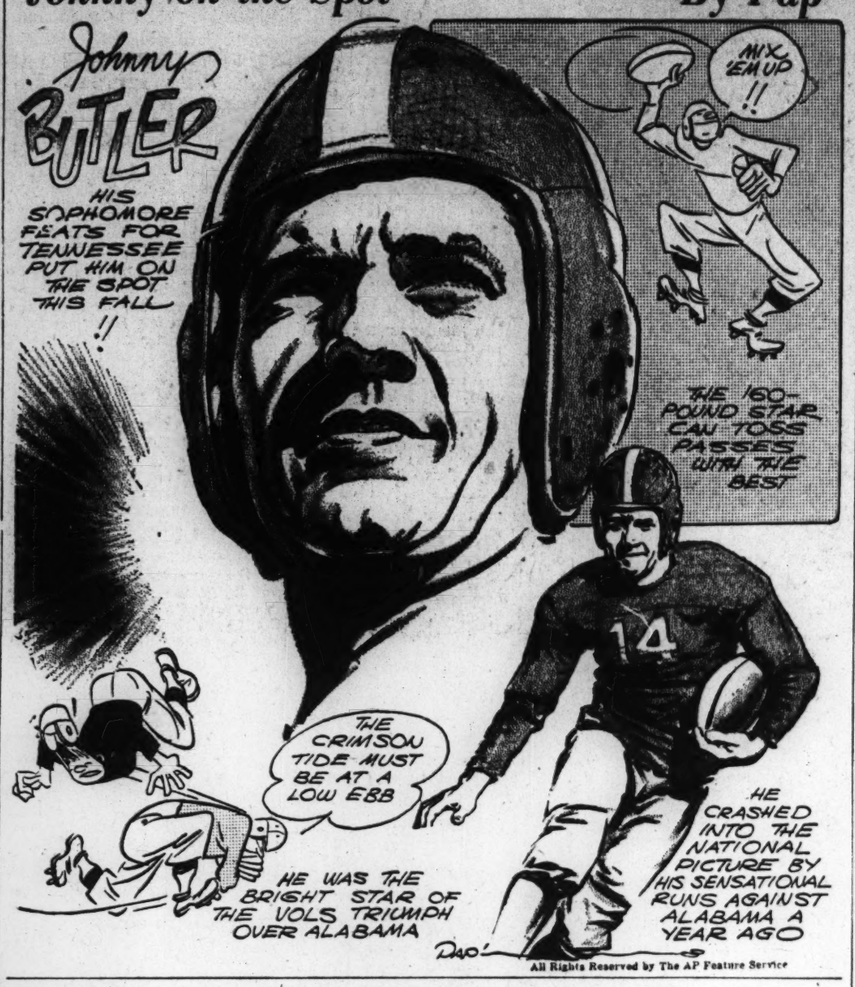
The former king has invited Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen and Tommy Armour to participate. All proceeds will go to the Red Cross.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Rutgers 21, Columbia 9
Rutgers Junior Varsity 21, Columbia J. V. 11.
Wesleyan 17, M. I. T. 9.

Johnny on the Spot —By Pap'


Johnny BUTLER
HIS SOPHOMORE FEATS FOR TENNESSEE PUT HIM ON THE SPOT THIS FALL !!
MIX 'EM UP !!
THE 160-POUND STAR CAN TOSS PASSES WITH THE BEST
THE CRIMSON TIDE MUST BE AT A LOW EBB
HE WAS THE BRIGHT STAR OF THE VOLS TRIUMPH OVER ALABAMA
HE CRASHED INTO THE NATIONAL PICTURE BY HIS SENSATIONAL RUNS AGAINST ALABAMA A YEAR AGO
Pap'

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Here Is One Grid Game That's Really Amateur

NEW YORK (AP) — Dr. F. C. "Phog" Allen of Kansas predicts the demise of college football in 10 years, an eventuality which will bring about certain legal complications involving the Sigma Nus and Phi Delta Thetas at the University of Florida. They have 84 years to go on a 99-year contract for an annual football game.

There probably isn't another contract quite like it outside a real estate office, but then, there probably isn't another game quite like this annual battle of armchair acrobats and tea-time Tommies. It's so amateur that the A. A. U wouldn't recognize it.

It all started in jest, and it was developed into a gala affair that draws more than 4,000 paid admissions, including the entry fees of the players themselves, the bandsmen, the officials, in fact, everybody.

Celebration

In 1925 the Sigma Nus moved into one of these super-de-luxe $65,000 new chapter houses, and the Phi Delts took over the vacated Sigma Nus house, and as sort of a celebration a football game between the two fraternities was arranged.

The less said about that first game the better. It was a pretty horrible affair. It was a scoreless tie, and only one first down was registered. The boys played in shorts.

The rivalry lapsed in 1926, but in 1927 Frank Wright, one of the survivors of the ordeal, returned to the school as publicity director, and he tub-thumped the frats into signing the long-time lease.

Every year since the boys have trotted out there and wheezed and groaned their way through a game, and the fifteenth annual encounter is coming up tomorrow.

Small Admission Charge

In 1934 Wright was president of the Gainesville Kiwanis Club, and he suggested that the game, by then quite an affair, be sponsored, and that a small admission be charged with the proceeds to go toward the club's underprivileged child program.

Every year since the game has been conducted under these conditions. Last year 4,000 persons paid their dime or two-bits to watch the travesty on the fall pastime, and as trimmings on the turkey the biggest parade of the year was staged in Gainesville, with 10 high school bands contributing to the festivities.

Wright, who has been chairman of the committee each year, is a Phi Delt, but bravely admits that as the game goes on year after year the winners are charity and the Sigma Nus. The Sigma Nus have won eight times, the Phi Delts three, and three times the rivals mutually ran out of gas and finished up in a tie.

In Traditional Class

Florida football doesn't date back too far, so a 15-year rivalry really falls in the traditional class. The Georgia-Florida game has been continuous since 1926 and the Florida-Auburn contests date back to 1927, and both are draped in ivy so far as the Floridans, or Floridians, are concerned, so the fraternity pay-as-you-enter affair can hold its head up when they start tracing ancestry.

So far there hasn't been any hint of recruiting or proselyting, but if the event keeps growing they'll have to watch out. The Phi Delts and Sigma Nus have a lot of farms scattered over the country. What is Tom Harmon's frat, anyway.

Good Basketball Harder to Teach

DENVER, Dec. 21 (AP)—Speaking as a man who has coached both many a year, Cam Henderson contends that good basketball is harder to teach than good football.

Henderson coaches at Marshall College in West Virginia where his stellar fullback, Jackie Hunt, led the nation's football scorers with 162 points this season.

He brought his Marshall cagers out to mile-high Denver to play in a three-night intersectional program with Oregon State, New Mexico and three Colorado schools, closing tonight.

Pursuing his theme, Henderson said: "To begin with, a basketball player must have quicker reactions than a football player.

"Football is a game of diagrams, this halfback to take the ball to right, the fullback to take out the opposing halfback, and so on. Basketball plays can't be worked out with the assurance they will be executed so smoothly. The difference of a split second may ruin a basketball scoring play."

Henderson, in his sixth year at Marshall, much prefers the zone type of basketball play to the man-for-man style.

"In the zone you play for the ball, in the man-for-man you play for the man," he said. "This makes a rougher game and contrary to what many think, isn't as fast a game as under the zone style."

Marshall last season played nearly 30 games and won all but three, defeating Southern California, Tennessee and City College of New York among others. C. C. N. Y. was whipped 61 to 26, one of the worst lickings it ever took on its own floor.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Yale 5, Alumni 1
Boston College 8, Princeton 6
Hamilton 9, Colgate 3

By-Plays

Some Golf Notes

We noted with much interest that Jim Ferrier, open golf champion of Australia, tied for the amateur prize in the recent $10,000 Miami open golf tournament. When the United States Golf Association barred him from the national amateur championship on the grounds that he was a professional, we did not expect him to be competing in any more tournaments in the United States as an amateur.

It seems to us that there is something wrong when a golfer is a professional when it comes to a national amateur championship, and yet can compete as an amateur in other big tournaments. Where the difference comes in we fail to see and we believe that the U. S. G. A. or someone should explain it more clearly than it has yet done.

The U. S. G. A. Executive Committee will meet in New York Jan 10. At this time it is expected that President Harold W. Pierce will have his proposed rule regarding the markings on the faces of iron clubs approved. And after said approval has been granted, it is expected that the association will adopt it to be effective Jan. 1, 1942. We heartily favor such a step.

But we also wish that the association might find its way clear to make a new ruling regarding the amateur question on proper cooperation. We believe that the way this question is now being handled is far from satisfactory. Let them make a ruling which will make a golfer either an amateur or a professional so far as all tournaments go instead of one by which he is an amateur in some and a professional in others.

The 1940 season has been a very successful one for the professional golfers. Their open tournaments have been well attended and have produced some brilliant golf. The winning of the Vardon Trophy by Ben Hogan was a most popular victory and brought into golf's spotlight a player who has worked his way up after years of hard work.

And another season has now passed without Sam Snead's capturing a big national championship title. This great golfer has given his usually brilliant exhibitions at times, but he has yet to show consistency enough to win a national title. Whether 1941 will see him achieve his great ambition is a question, but we are among those who are hoping that it may be the year when he will win either the U. S. open or the P. G. A. title or both.

How much the present world conditions will affect next year's play is quite uncertain, but we believe that both the amateurs and professionals should carry on as best they can. Those who may be called upon to serve their country in one way or another may not be able to play as well or as often as in the past, but they can help by devoting such time as they can to the game.

Rice Owls to Tour East

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Southwest Conference up to now hasn't been much punkins in college basketball outside its own bailiwick.

But the Rice Owls, champions of the Conference and self-appointed ambassadors to do something about the situation, depart next week on an eastern tour to be climaxed with a game against the Long Island Blackbirds.

Thus far Rice has done all right by the Conference in intersectional play, holding two victories over Southern California, champion of the west coast, and two over Louisiana State of the Southeastern Conference.

Rice's only defeat in six games this season was to little Sam Houston State, known as something of a giant-killer in these parts.

The tall Owls—Center Bob Kinney and Forward Bill Tom Closs soar six feet six inches—have connected for 297 points, and they've done that with Capt. Placido Gomez out of the game.

Last winter they won 23 out of 27 games and competent observers say they are at least 30 per cent stronger this season.

The Owls meet La Salle at Philadelphia, Franklin and Marshall at Hershey, Pa., then tackle Long Island at Madison Square Garden, New York, on their tour.

Rifle Prospects Appear Good For Cadet Marksmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—What has the earmarks of becoming a strong rifle team is in the making at Norwich University. Three of the men who fired for Norwich last season when the Cadets finished third in the New England shoot, led only by Harvard and Yale, have been lost, but nine experienced riflemen are available for the new team.

Because Capt. Carl Diemer, Norwich rifle coach last season, is scheduled to leave soon for a year of training as commander of Northfield's Co. F of the National Guard, his place has been taken by Lieut. Frank Moffit, new member of the Norwich military faculty. Lieutenant Moffit is a Norwich '35 graduate who was a crack shot with rifle teams of his student days.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Wesleyan 52, University of Connecticut 23

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 20

Rutgers 43, Princeton 38.
Pittsburgh 43, Illinois 41 (overtime).
George Washington 64, Clemson 40.
Chicago 45, North Central (Ill.) 36.
Kentucky 58, Kansas State 25.
Texas 40, Southwest (Texas) State 30.
De Paul 37, Purdue 35.
Texas A. & M. 34, St. Mary's (Texas) 32.
Rice 53, Louisiana State 33.
Texas Christian 43, East Texas State 36.
Tennessee 51, Emory & Henry 27.
Florida 53, Mississippi State 30.
Fordham 46, St. Lawrence 37.
Duke 48, Catholic University 33.
Bethany (W. Va.) 45, Capital 39.
Wyomissing Poly 38, Kings College 31.
Long Island 73, Hudson 36.
Worcester Tech 53, Northeastern 41.
Duquesne 50, Muskingum 41.
Wayne (Mich.) 40, Ohio Wesleyan 36.
Assumption 27, Fenn 22.
Bemidji Teachers 39, Concordia 31.
Chicago Tch. 33, Wayne (Neb.) Tch. 31.
James Millikin 33, Lake Forest 31.
Franklin (Ind.) 32, Marietta 27.
Wabash 43, Manchester 30.
Akron 30, Bowling Green 27.
Kent State 36, Baldwin Wallace 19.
Ashland 60, Dayton 35.
Miami (Ohio) 43, William and Mary 40.
Manhattan 47, Niagara 35.
Canisius 50, Fredonia Normal 34.
Union (Ky.) 50, Transylvania 33.
Washington (St. Louis) 33, St. Louis 32.
Western (Ky.) Tch. 36, Wash. and Lee 22.
Scranton 54, Wittenberg 53.
Panzer 57, Hofstra 27.
Northern (Ill.) Tch 38, Oshkosk Tch. 33.
Ill. Wesleyan 38, Southwestern La. 27.
Case 44, Oberlin 41.
Colorado State 53, New Mexico 39.
Springfield (Mo.) Tch. 41, Southwestern (Kan.) 39.
Brown 49, Lafayette 34.
American International 41, Newark 36.
Fort Hays (Kan.) St. 44, McPherson 36.
St. Michael's 31, Williams 24.
Union (N. Y.) 47, Brooklyn Poly 42.
Montana 57, Willamette 34.
Wichita 34, Washburn 32.
Denver 45, Marshall 40.
West Texas State 53, Tarkio 45.
Utah 36, Idaho 28.
N. D. State 41, Wahpeton Science 29.
South Dakota 55, Bethany (Kan.) 32.
St. Cloud Teachers 44, Macalester 35.
Superior T. 53, Kirksville (Mo.) T. 48
Texas Mines 43, New Mexico Aggies 38.
Ricks 56, Carroll 39.
San Diego State 43, Brigham Young 40.
Ore. State 43, Colo. College 36 (overtime).

Californian Wins Two Places On All-Star JC Track Team

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Long legged Harold Davis, blond flash of California cinderpaths last spring, earned highest honors on the 1940 All-America junior college track and field team, announced through the National Junior College Athletic Association.

Davis, sprint sensation of Salinas, Calif., Junior College, was named to two places on the All-Star team—in the 100 and 220 yard dashes. The selections were made by Hilmer G. Lodge, secretary-treasurer of the national organization.

Performances of more than 700 athletes from junior colleges in 33 states were considered in the selection of the squad.

Davis, who as a Morgan Hill High School youth was burning up the tracks, attained national fame last spring with victories over such collegiate stars as Barney Ewell of Penn State and Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford.

He hung up fastest times of 9.5 seconds for the hundred and 20.6 seconds for the furlong. The 100-yard dash clocking was claimed as a world's record for junior college competitors. (There is no official international medium for listing records in this division.)

Davis' 9.5 time eclipsed the former national junior college record of 9.6 seconds held jointly by Frank Wykoff, H. V. Reeves, Morris Pollock, Tommy Nelson and Clyde Jeffrey.

In the 220-yard sprint, Davis equalled the national junior college record of 20.6s, set by Jeffrey in 1938 while representing Riverside, Calif., J. C.

California athletes gained the all-star team places on 14 of the 16 events. The exceptions were Earl Marshall of Belmont Abbey College, North Carolina, and William Armmins of Schreiner Institute, Kerrville, Texas. Marshall received top rank with a javelin toss of 201f. 6in. while Armmins was given recognition for his 14.5s. performance in the 120 yard high hurdles.

Junior college records also were established in the two-mile run, one mile relay, 16-pound shotput and the hop, step and jump.

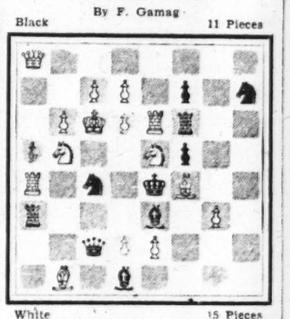
Wilbur Thompson of Modesto J. C., named for the discus event, was the only repeater on the all-star team. He was listed for both the discus and shotput in 1939.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 21, 1940
Problem No. 2307
By F. Gamag

Black 11 Pieces



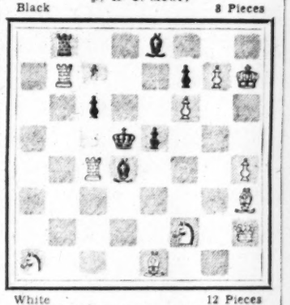
White 15 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Composed especially for A. C. White's "Les Tours de Force sur L'Echiquier," 1936. An impossible position, but the main play shows the genius of the composer. A Christmas tidbit.)

Problem No. 2308
By H. C. Mowry

Black 8 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Providence Journal, July 17, 1934. A good key with interesting by-play.)

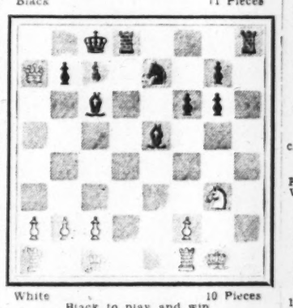
Solutions to Problems

No. 2305. Kt-B4
No. 2306. 1. R-Kt5 K-K4
2. Kt-Kt2
1 threatens
2. QxRch

End-Game No. 541. White wins: 1 R-R8ch, K-B2; 2 B-K8ch KtxB; 3 K-Kt5 and 4 R-B8 mate.

End-Game No. 542

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Schiffers-Tchigorin, match game St. Petersburg, 1897. Perhaps the most beautiful missed opportunity in master play. This may be recalled by veteran enthusiasts, but it is worth a second look.)

Boston Notes

Oscar Shapiro leads the Boston Championship with a score of 7-1. His nearest rival is Dr. Gerhard Katz, a refugee, who has been in Boston two years, whom he defeated in their individual encounter, shown below.

The Metropolitan League team tournament is in progress and the City Club team is leading, with all matches won thus far.

United States Chess Federation

It is a privilege to offer the following letter from the president of the United States Chess Federation. Only with a strong national chess organization will championship tournaments and chess promotion generally receive proper impetus. The federation is fortunate to have workers like George Sturgis and Ernest Olfe to help the cause along.

The President's New Year Message

Friends of chess everywhere:

The United States Chess Federation is one year old! Thanks to our multitude of friends I am happy to report at the end of our first fiscal year that we are a strong, healthy, and progressive organization. We now have member clubs and individual members in most of the states of the Union. Before long we hope that there will not be a single state in which we are not represented.

Many may ask what have we done and what have we accomplished during the past year? We have published an 86-page yearbook which we have distributed free of charge to each of our members. We have actively sponsored chess everywhere throughout the United States. We have encouraged the formation of chess clubs and chess groups. We have aided them with advice on matters of organization. We have recommended and we stand ready to help in the formation of State Associations. We have devoted special attention to popularizing the game with the youth of our country. We have encouraged children in particular to learn to play the game as it will be a source of joy and pleasure to them throughout their lives. Nor have we overlooked and slighted the expert player. Last April, in New York, we held our regular biennial tournament for the chess championship of the United States and a substantial sum for the prize money was raised. In this tournament sixteen of the leading players of the country competed, and from the stellar field which battled over the chess boards for nearly three weeks Samuel Reshevsky emerged champion for the third successive time. In Dallas, last summer, we sponsored the Open Tournament of the United States Chess Federation in which twenty-seven leading players of the United States and Canada competed. Reuben Fine was the winner.

Yes, we have had a busy year. We have had our full measure of problems and troubles, too, and have come through with colors flying. Our treasury is not quite so well off as a year ago, but we can still pay our bills! With careful economy and a growing membership we hope to be able to report favorable fiscal progress during 1941.

Today as we stand upon the threshold of a new year the United States Chess Federation extends to all of you—officers and directors—member clubs and individual members—its gratitude and thanks for your help and co-operation during 1940. Without your unselfish aid the progress which we have made would not have been possible. Your president is deeply appreciative. We now commence our second year of life. The Federation wishes you a very happy and prosperous New Year. More and still better chess to each and every one of you!

We look forward to 1941 with confidence. We hope that you approve the work which we have accomplished and which we hope to do in the future. We believe that you do approve. We have confidence you will help us to grow and prosper as a Federation. But our goal cannot be reached without an effort—a united effort. We cannot hope to become truly strong unless each of you will do your part. No matter how hard our officers and directors may work we cannot reach our objectives unless we all push. You believe in what we have done, don't you? You think well of what we are trying to accomplish? Then help us, please. How? First of all by joining the Federation if you are not already a member and get your friends to join, too. If you belong to a chess club which is not a unit of the U. S. C. F.—either directly or indirectly by affiliation with a State Association which is a member unit—please get your club to join. Club dues are only $5 per year and that includes a year's subscription to the Chess Review or the American Chess Bulletin. Individual dues are only $1. Don't forget that each member is entitled to receive the yearbook of the Federation. Last year's book included among its many features the official code of chess rules. This code was originally compiled by the Illinois State Chess Association, and was the adaptation, revision and amendment of the official code compiled by the Federation Internationale des Eschecs. It was a splendid piece of work by Illinois and the present code is the most complete and clearest set of chess rules in existence. The United States Chess Federation is glad to recognize this outstanding contribution by the Illinois State Chess Association by now ratifying and confirming this code as the official code of chess rules sanctioned and approved by the United States Chess Federation. No club or chess player can afford to be without a copy of these rules. The book is well illustrated, too. It is packed full of useful, interesting, valuable information. There are many master games expertly annotated by Fred Reinfeld. Our new yearbook will probably be ready for distribution about March 1. It promises to be just as interesting and instructive as last year's book. Either one of these volumes comes to you free with a $1 membership ($1.50 if you want a cloth-bound volume). Start the New Year right! Sit right down now while you are thinking of it and send $1 to Ernest Olfe, Assistant Treasurer, 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wis. You will be pleasantly surprised and pleased at what you will receive, we assure you.

In conclusion let me add my personal thanks to those of the Federation for your help and encouragement. Now—let's go!! Make 1941 the biggest chess year on record!

Cordially yours,
George Sturgis
President, United States Chess Federation

Boston Games:

A crucial game from the current Boston championship.

Ruy Lopez

Katz White	Shapiro Black	Katz White	Shapiro Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 RxRch	RxR
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 QxB	B-Kt
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 P-QR3	B-B5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	25 Q-Q2	B-Kt3
5 Castles	B-B4	26 QxB	R-K
6 P-B3	B-R2	27 Q-Q2	P-KR3
7 P-Q4	KtxKP	28 R-K	RxRch
8 R-K	P-KB4	29 QxR	P-QKt3
9 Kt-Q2	Castles	30 Q-Kt4	Q-Q
10 KtxKt	PxKt	31 P-KKt3	P-QR4
11 B-KKt5	Q-K	32 Q-B3	P-B4
12 B-Kt3ch	K-R	33 PxP	P-Q5
13 RxP	P-Q3	34 Q-B4	P-Q6
14 Q-Q2	B-KB4	35 Q-B	P-Q7
15 R-R4	PxP	36 Q-Q	PxP
16 KtxP	KtxKt	37 K-Kt2	Q-Q5
17 PxKt	Q-Q3	38 P-Kt3	P-R5
18 R-QB	QR-K	39 PxP	P-B5
19 B-R3	P-Q4	40 K-B3	Q-Q6ch
20 R-KB4	P-B3	Resigns	
21 B-B2	BxB		

The Bishop's Opening falls in a Metropolitan Team match between the Independents and the Bay State.

Bishop's Opening

Adams White	Daly Black	Adams White	Daly Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 K-Kt	R-K8ch
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	24 K-B2	RxR
3 P-Q3	P-QB3	25 QxQP	B-B
4 Q-K2	B-K2	26 BxB	RxB
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	27 QxP	R-B
6 B-Kt3	Castles	28 P-QKt4	RxPch
7 PxP	PxP	29 K-Kt3	B-B8
8 QxP	B-QKt3	30 Q-Kt8ch	K-Kt2
9 K-B	R-K	31 Q-K5ch	P-B3
10 Q-Kt3	Q-R4	32 Q-K7ch	K-R3
11 KKt-K2	P-Q5	33 QxBP	RxPch
12 Kt-K4	KtxKt	34 K-B4	R(R8)xP
13 PxKt	RxP	35 Q-B8ch	K-R4
14 P-KB3	R-K	36 Q-QB5ch	P-Kt4ch
15 B-R6	P-KKt3	37 K-B5	B-Q6ch
16 R-Q	Q-QKt4	38 K-B6	R-R5
17 R-Q3	B-KB4	39 Q-Q5	R-B5ch
18 Q-B7	Kt-Q2	40 K-Kt7	B-B5
19 P-QR4	Q-R3	41 Q-Q	R-R2ch
20 B-QB4	BxR	42 K-R8	R-Kt7
21 BxQ	BxB	Resigns	
22 QxKt	RxKt		

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals Pts	For	Agst
Toronto	13	3	0	26	52	29
Detroit	7	5	5	19	38	32
Boston	6	6	3	15	37	40
Chicago	6	6	3	15	33	38
Rangers	6	7	2	14	42	41
Americans	4	9	3	11	28	51
Canadiens	4	9	2	10	39	42

Coming Games

Tonight—Boston at Canadiens; Americans at Toronto.
Sunday—Boston at Detroit; Rangers at Chicago; Toronto at Americans.
Wednesday—Americans at Boston; Toronto at Detroit; Chicago at Rangers.
Thursday—Chicago at Canadiens.
Friday—Boston at Americans.
Saturday—Rangers at Toronto; Americans at Canadiens.
Sunday—Chicago at Detroit; Toronto at Rangers.

Eastern Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Washington	14	4	1	84	56	28
Baltimore	9	6	1	61	53	22
Atlantic City	9	8	2	78	78	20
New York	8	11	0	79	82	16
River Vale	7	12	0	58	78	14
Boston	6	12	1	57	71	13

Results Dec. 20.

Washington 6, River Vale 5.
Boston Olympics 2, Baltimore 1.
N. Y. Rovers 5, Atlantic City 2.

WHERE TO DINE

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Lee Simonson's Way of Seeing

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

Before Francis Henry Taylor exchanged the helm of the Worcester Art Museum for that of the Metropolitan he had negotiated for an elaborate undertaking in a field in which he is particularly interested—education. The Carnegie Corporation of New York furnished a grant and Lee Simonson was commissioned to arrange an exhibition to teach people "Ways of Seeing." The installation is now complete and the exhibition, preparation for which had held people in suspense for some time, is now open to the public at the Worcester Art Museum, where it will be shown for several years.

Use has been made of accessories available through modern invention. An area of the Museum has been carefully partitioned, so that the visitor moves along through sinuous corridors from one section to another, as a low-modulation loud speaker holds forth on the material seen. Changing lights are used and changing color applied with the help of a turntable. The sequence of ideas unfolds smoothly and there is no jarring note to disturb the streamlined exposition. The recorded voice speaks articulately and rhythmically. Only a dozen or so persons are permitted to see the display at once. Nor may they tarry or argue, for the commentator, wound up, must speak his piece without pause.

* * *

The object of Mr. Simonson's exhibition is "to illustrate the various ways and means that artists use to create a work of art from their observation of the world about them." Mr. Simonson investigates the substance and property of art forms, dealing with problems which receive daily consideration from educators and critics. Truths are uttered which have long been known, but the manner of setting them forth is novel. The display is comparatively small considering the range it encompasses, but there, too, wisdom has been shown, since excessive exhibits would become a strain and might even prove tedious to a layman.

Line comes under consideration first. The Simonson exposition commences with a polished rock drawing of a brown bear done by a prehistoric Norwegian cave dweller. Here is a picture cut in a continuous, elementary outline. The beast is admirably characterized despite the lack of details. Different in handling is the neighbor, an elephant, drawn by Rembrandt and showing through line modulation the three-dimensional characteristics which express the weight and bulk and concrete form of the animal. A Dürer head shows how with soft and subtle handling of line an artist may achieve not only an illusion of solidity, but a personal characterization. A Turner drawing becomes deep and spacious through line manipulation, while a Japanese print reveals mood through graded line. This group is completed with a drawing by the modern Frenchman, de Ségonzac, made expressive through sheer thrift in the use of line. All the drawings are informed with sensibility, without which those lines would be limp and thready.

* * *

Tone is considered next. A sculptured head of a Roman youth is seen first in full lighting, so that the structure and contours are fully visible. The lights are then changed and we learn that the illumination alters the aspect greatly. Light is fundamental in bestowing character upon three-dimensional form. Another exhibit shows slides projected from a Polaroid lantern and seen with special viewers. Once again the illusion of distance and spaciousness is proved to be qualified by light. There are shown further pictures of landscapes and heads by masters in each of which the tonal treatment is fundamental in creating the illusion of space and form.

Next for consideration is color and the ways in which it qualifies the character of space and form in pictures. For this purpose a series of models has been prepared on which colors are thrown from different directions. Colors do two things: they impart beauty of hue and they enhance form. The limited use of color in centuries past is compared with the greatly enlarged scope of palettes and color schemes used by modern artists. For this demonstration several color reproductions of paintings have been hung so that we may see what an effective and expressive vehicle pigment was in the hands of Monet, Signac, Van Gogh, Cézanne, Gauguin.

The final section treats architecture and shows the variations of basic forms of beam and lintel architecture in five different styles, including a New England house of the eighteenth century, an English cross-timbered house, a Pompeian house, a Japanese house, and a building of modern construction.

These "Ways of Seeing" may be enlarged and ramified. Every artist has a personal vision of things and he merits the designation, artist, for the fact that he uses the material of pictorial and plastic expression with force and effectiveness. Mr. Simonson has worked out a satisfactory plan of showing people "Ways of Seeing." For us there is one marked shortcoming. We are always prejudiced in favor of original works of art and believe that a strenuous effort should invariably be made to bring originals to the view of the layman. As effective as color reproductions are, they lack the "body" of the original color and they are and must be modified and diluted in their artistic effectiveness by the mechanical process of manufacture.

Set by Nicolas de Molas for "Capriccioso"

The Anton Dolin production was staged by the Ballet Theater at the Chicago Opera House this fall. The sketch will be exhibited at the Knoedler Galleries, New York, Jan. 20-Feb. 1.

White Star of Ballet

By Margaret Lloyd

The story of how little Alicia Marks was changed from a handicapped child of 8 to a "child prodigy" of 10 is the story of the foundation of her career. The weak, spindly legs became strong and supple at ballet school, and before long she was able to do more difficult techniques than any of the others. At the age of 10 she was dancing professionally, as principal dancer in the pantomime, "Dick Whittington." Soon after, she began studying with Astafieva, Anton Dolin's teacher, and when she was 11 Diaghileff discovered her in a practice class. It was not until she was 13—a "child prodigy" in socks, attended by a governess—that she joined his company and became Alicia Markova.

She was called the Child Pavlova from the first. She is compared to Pavlova today. There is some physical resemblance, in the heart-shaped face, the sleek dark hair, the luminous dark eyes, the delicacy of form. There is some artistic resemblance in the style of dancing, the style of the winged creature, inhabitant of air and of the spirit. But Markova is not a copy of another great artist. She is a great artist herself—communicant of beauty and poetry—with an ineffable quality of her own.

For one thing, she is a more musical dancer than Pavlova was, and this musicality is apparent in her phrasing, the rhythm and melody of her line. It was apparent in her face as she declared across the table (we were still at luncheon) "I adore music!"

* * *

She was planning delightedly to give up sleep in order to attend a Friday morning Symphony rehearsal, by invitation of course, because the afternoon performance was sold out, and this was the only way she could hear Koussevitzky and his glorious orchestra.

But to return to biography. With Diaghileff, she worked in the corps de ballet, last row, learning all the ballets in the repertoire. "It is very necessary for sound training," she told me, "to work forward from the last row. Gradually, if you improve, you earn a better position, then you are in the front row, and if you still improve you are given small parts, then solos. That is how ballerinas should be made."

Markova was the last (potential) ballerina to study with Cecchetti. Her first season with Diaghileff was Cecchetti's last. That was in 1924. She stayed until 1929, the year of Diaghileff's passing.

Gratefully she remembers him as a foster father (her own father had passed on just before she joined the company). He gave her her artistic training, supplied her with dancing shoes, little things she needed, paid all her expenses and those of her governess. He was generous and kindly as she knew him.

When the company disbanded, Markova returned to England and helped in the development of ballet there. She danced for art's sake with the Ballet Club, the Camargo Society, the Vic-Wells, those pioneers of English ballet; and danced for a living in the commercial theater—the revue, the cinema presentation.

* * *

In 1935, after three years with the Vic-Wells Ballet, she and Anton Dolin, her fellow pupil with Astafieva, organized the Markova-Dolin Ballet and toured the British Isles until the end of 1937, when she joined Massine's new Ballet Russe in Monte Carlo.

Dolin is the supreme partner for Markova, not only because of their similar training (he also danced in Diaghileff's company) but also because of similar racial blends in their ancestry. Markova's father was English, her mother Irish, and way back there is a Spanish, as well as a Polish-Jewish strain. Dolin's Albrecht to Markova's Giselle is the superlative partnership in this ballet today.

Markova's flat in London has been bombed; her mother and three sisters obliged to live in the north of England. Her personal life is complicated by war—waiting for news, exchanging cablegrams. She has a personal share in the Battle of Britain. She shares the universal anxiety of war.

Yet she wears no sign of this anxiety in her eyes. No outward agitation ruffles the smooth set of her shoulders. Like the ballerina self, her everyday self is calm, poised.

The level white-star radiance is innate. It issues as from an inner lamp, burning evenly, burning low, carefully tended for those shining moments of her presence on the stage.

(This is the second of two articles. The first was published Dec. 7.)

New York Concerts and Opera

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

In the last concerts before the departure of John Barbirolli for his annual holiday, the Philharmonic - Symphony Society brought abundant spirit and diversity to Carnegie Hall. Benny Goodman, "King of Swing," at the concerts of the twelfth and thirteenth waved the scepter (though not that of Swing) over the program (the same for both concerts) by acting as soloist in Mozart's Clarinet Concerto (Mozart's last concerto of any kind) and Debussy's First Rhapsody (composed as a test piece for students at the Paris Conservatory).

These pieces between them pretty well exhaust the possibilities of the clarinet, including the low "chalumeau" register, which Mozart employed, though Haydn and even Beethoven as a rule avoided it. Mr. Goodman conquered the technical difficulties with accuracy and seeming ease, his phrasing was of the best, his musicianship substantial. His tone, however, was open to question. Especially in Mozart it sounded monotonous and sometimes coarse, even though there, in pursuit of a properly balanced ensemble, Mr. Barbirolli used a much cut down orchestra.

Otherwise the program offered Handel's Concerto Grosso Op. 6, No. 7; "L'Apprenti-sorcier" of Dukas, and Ravel's second "Daphnis at Chloé" suite. The last went with splendid effectiveness, and the orchestra's strings rose nobly to their duties in the Handel work.

* * *

At the concerts of the fourteenth and fifteenth two members of the Philharmonic - Symphony orchestra were the soloists. John Corigliano, second concertmaster, was heard on the former occasion in Elgar's Violin Concerto. On the latter Joseph Schuster, the first cellist, was heard in a Concerto in D major arranged by the famous Spanish cellist, Gaspar Cassadó, from a Mozart horn Concerto in E flat (K. 447).

The only orchestral numbers on the two programs calling for special attention were Debussy's "Le Sommeil de Lear" and the Overture to Mozart's "comic songplay" named in the original German "Die Entführung aus dem Serail."

Mr. Corigliano's performance was that of an accomplished violinist, an earnest musician, a sincere student; yet I, for one, remain unpersuaded of the greatness of the Elgar Concerto, which seems to me to contain a single oasis, the accompanied cadenza near the end. The Mozart-Cassadó Concerto, however, is of a beauty that none can miss, and Mr. Schuster played it beautifully.

Of the incidental music that Debussy set out to compose for a production in Paris by André Antoine of Shakespeare's "King Lear" only two fragments, "Le Sommeil de Lear" and a Fanfare, exist. "Le Sommeil," a novelty for New York, proved to be interesting merely because Debussy wrote it. There is no reason for hearing the work a second time. Mozart's overture, however, is well worth performance, and all the more so because neither it nor the opera it prefaces is staple here.

* * *

Another Carnegie Hall event of note was the opening concert on the fifteenth of the orchestral series of the New Friends of Music. The special feature was the first performance anywhere of the Second Chamber Symphony of Arnold Schönberg. Though finished only recently at the request of Fritz Stiedry, the New Friends' conductor, for the New Friends, it was begun as long ago as 1906. Meanwhile, Mr. Schönberg's habits of composition have undergone a sea change. In the words of an authorized analyst, Mr. Schönberg "finished the symphony in his former style, but with his new technique developed by his compositions based on the chromatic scale."

The result is less a compromise than a fusion. Two movements make up the work, the first, an Adagio, being the more ingratiating in its lyricism and its suggestion of nostalgia. There are hints of Wagner, and one phrase looks forward toward Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," but for obvious reasons of chronology the resemblance must be accidental. The second movement (Allegro-Adagio) starts off brightly, only to lose itself in a waste of tonal mathematics. Incontestably delightful music by Bach and Schubert filled out the program, all well played by the men under Mr. Stiedry's direction.

Recitals of uncommon interest were given by Robert Casadésus on the tenth (Carnegie Hall), Arthur Loesser on the thirteenth (Town Hall), and Fritz Kreisler on the fifteenth (Carnegie Hall). Mr. Casadésus chose his program with a keen sense of variety and arrangement. Being French, he naturally excelled in pieces by Roussel and Ravel, but he was not inferior in Mozart, Beethoven, and Schumann. Indeed, Schumann's "Kreisleriana" seldom holds the hearer's attention steadily as it did under his fingers.

Consideration of the so-called revival of "Il Trovatore" on the evening of the twelfth (it has been off the Metropolitan's active list for only one season) I shall have to postpone till after a repetition. Otherwise the Metropolitan has given in particular first performances for the season of "Louise" and "Lakmé" as well as a season's first "Tristan und Isolde," in which Kirsten Flagstad sang as even she has rarely sung. The chief singers for "Louise" were again Grace Moore, Doris Doe (at her best as the Mother), Charles Kullman, and Ezio Pinza (not quite at his best as the Father).

In the title role of "Lakmé" Lilly Pons, in excellent voice, was especially sympathetic, and there was a new Gerald to sing with her in authentic French—Raoul Jobin, the French-Canadian tenor who made a single Metropolitan appearance last season as Des Grieux in "Manon."

French Art in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

After the great role that master art played in two summers of Exposition, it seemed that San Francisco would have to wait a considerable time before another portentous exhibition could be brought here.

But Dr. Walter Heil, director of the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, again was able to produce a characteristic surprise. He had heard of the superb exhibit of French painting that the Daladier Government had assembled especially for circulation in South America. By patient negotiation, even against successive war hindrances, Dr. Heil was able to fetch the display from Brazil to the United States, and first of all to this city.

Now the 170-odd canvases are attracting throngs to the De Young Museum, under the title: "The Painting of France Since the French Revolution." Assembled from many of France's chief public and private collections—not only of Paris, but also of the provinces—the show is one of the finest of its period this country has ever seen.

To report its contents is virtually to sketch the history of French painting in the last century and a half. Gérard's "Mme. Recamier," several David portraits and his "Views of Luxembourg Garden," and Ingres' "Mme. Moitessier," "The Turkish Bath," and "Stratonice" are among the items of the classic school.

Romantic masterpieces include Baron Gros' "Bonaparte at the Battle of Arcola" and "Battle of Eylau"; Géricault's "Lord Byron," "The Mad Assassin," and a small complete study for "The Raft of the Medusa," and Delacroix's "Greece Expiring on the Ruins of Missolonghi," "Battle of Poitiers," and "Turkish Women in the Bath."

Of various realist temperaments are Courbet, Daumier (with his "Chess Players," "Crispin and Scapin" and so on), and Millet (not only with peasant subjects but also with a rare fine portrait: "Of a Marine Officer"). The Impressionists range fully from Manet and Monet to Seurat and Signac. Numerous also are the dark-wooded landscapes of the Barbizons. The Corot group is extraordinarily rich, since it proceeds step by step from his beautifully firm early Rome landscapes through his figure and portrait work to his mistily lyrical late landscapes.

Hollywood's British Films

By Harold Hobson

London

In Britain we still cannot blow our own trumpet through the medium of the talkies as efficiently as American films sometimes do it for us. That this is not due to a natural inability to realize our own virtues, or a shy reluctance to speak of them, the existence of such a song as "Rule Britannia" is sufficient evidence. Nevertheless, it remains true that the only film which has memorably glorified the British effort during the Napoleonic wars was the Twentieth Century-Fox picture, "Lloyd's of London"; and it was in America that "Cavalcade" was filmed.

At the moment, however, Britain is making a great effort to do its own screen publicity, and the General Post Office Film Unit in particular, under the aegis of the Ministry of Information, is bringing out a series of pictures showing the response of the British people to the impact of war. The most famous, and the best, of these, so far, is "London Can Take It," out the most recent is "Unrecorded Victory."

"Unrecorded Victory" is an agricultural subject, running for about a quarter of an hour, designed to show how more than a million acres of grassland have been brought under cultivation since September, 1939. It is an earnest, conscientious study of a considerable achievement, but its pictures of stout, rugged farmers listening to Government experts who, pointer in hand, poke about at maps in a super-pedagogic manner are not calculated to bring the audience cheering to its feet; nor will many hats be thrown into the air at the sight of a spectacled city girl learning to drive a tractor.

What these documentary propaganda films lack—with the exception of "London Can Take It," which, by the way, had an American commentator—is the stir and throb of emotion. After all, it is not the event in itself, but the emotional effect of the event which has significance. "Unrecorded Victory" has rather less fervor than may be supposed to result when one oyster is introduced to another oyster. Its defects in this respect are especially noticeable when it is shown, as it is in Britain, in the same program as the Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer picture, "Waterloo Bridge," adapted from the play by Robert Sherwood.

"Waterloo Bridge" concerns itself with an English subject, and America displays singular courage in sending it over to London at such a moment as this. For it is one of the few commercial films made in the last few years that risk an unhappy ending. The story is simple. An aristocratic young officer (Robert Taylor) becomes engaged during the last war to a ballet dancer (Vivien Leigh). He is reported killed, and the girl sees the newspaper carrying the news a few seconds before meeting his mother for the first time. The mother, not unnaturally, since the girl keeps silent about the paper, mistakes her emotional collapse, and an estrangement begins, in which the girl seeks her living in a way that makes her marriage, when the soldier turns up unwounded at the end, impossible. She throws herself under an army lorry on Waterloo Bridge. The film ends, as it begins, with the officer gazing meditatively over the balustrade of the present temporary bridge. Mr. Taylor looks and behaves far more like an English officer than one would have thought possible from the young man in "A Yank at Oxford," and Miss Leigh gives a performance of quite astounding pathos and beauty.

The Provinces Experiment

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is not in London only that theaters have been compelled by circumstances of war to close down. In Liverpool, for example, this has happened, and the Empire at Birmingham shut its doors some time ago. Equally significant is the fact that three of the entertainments I have recently seen in the country were on the final week of their tour. They included a musical comedy, "Happy Birthday," one of those revues with Frenchified titles, "Folies de Minuit," and a serious play, "Tomorrow," adapted from a short story of Joseph Conrad's. They all differed in kind, but their fate was the same. They could not find a sufficient number of towns in which theatrical business defied the apprehension of air raids well enough to justify a continuation of their tour.

In London this aspect of the theatrical industry is being closely watched. For the question is being seriously considered by managers whether it is worth while to produce new shows for the provinces only. Mr. Bronson Albery, who controls Wyndham's Theater in London, and sends many shows on tour, tells me that in Scotland generally the theater is prosperous, in Oxford, too, whilst in Bristol business is fairy good, though not as satisfactory as it was a few months ago. Nevertheless, the number of towns to which it is profitable to take a show is diminishing.

Various expedients have been adopted to meet the changed situation. Lower prices are being tried in most places, and many towns are following Birmingham's example of daily matinees. Even places where evening shows have not been abandoned start them at the early hour of 6. There is in fact a difficulty about matinees in the provinces. Where industrial production is geared at its maximum, it is impossible to get a representative audience at an afternoon performance.

An Irish Thriller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

With "Three to Go," the Abbey has staged what may be described as the first Irish mystery thriller modeled on the lines of similar plays which, in recent years, have been popular in London and elsewhere. Incidentally this play introduces a new author in the person of Miss Olga Fielden, a novelist, and native of Northern Ireland. Miss Fielden entered her play for the Abbey playwriting competition, which gave us "Mount Prospect" and "Today and Yesterday" as joint winners, and it has now been produced as one of the several runners-up.

The action of the play takes place in a country house in the Sperrin mountains in Ulster and its three acts are spread over a single evening. Miss Fielden has constructed her play in admirable fashion. The plot is well conceived and the pattern is woven in such an easy and natural manner that the attention is gripped and held until the moment in the last act when the unsuspected truth is sprung upon the audience.

The principal fault of the play is that the action develops so quickly that the characters are given no chance to establish themselves as people. Even such fine artists as Rutherford Mayne, who, after a long absence, returns to the stage, Ria Mooney, William O'Gorman and others, on account of the scanty dialogue, are unable to make their roles live.

Arthur Sinclair has returned to his native heath and is now appearing at the Gate with the Clopet-Yorke Productions in his original role of James in "Spring Meeting." His popularity in Dublin has lost nothing by his long absence and each night his entrance on the stage has been the signal for an ovation.

J. J. H.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 793,030
1940 volume to date 199,445,508
1939 volume to date 254,569,961

Stocks Mill Around in A Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Further selective rising tendencies were to be seen in today's brief stock market but, on the whole, definite trends were lacking.

While gains of fractions to a point or so were scattered over the ticker tape, numerous issues were unchanged and minor losses were plentiful at the start of the final hour. Dealings were relatively slow.

Cudahy Packing, usually a lethargic performer, came to life for a good advance when the company reported for the fiscal year ended Nov. 2, the largest earnings since 1930.

Tacking on occasional plus signs were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Anaconda, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft and Standard Oil of N. J.

U. S. Bonds Drop

U. S. government bonds suffered further losses up to ½ point today as other sections of the list held close to Friday's final prices.

Only a few Treasury loans changed hands in the first hour of trading but all of them were at declines of 2-32 to 17-32 of a point. These issues were under moderate pressure in the preceding session.

Corporate loans inching ahead included Baltimore & Ohio stamped 6s, Great Northern 4s, International Paper 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and International Hydro Electric 6s.

Unchanged to a shade lower were, among others, International Telephone 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Alleghany 5s, Wisconsin Central 4s, and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Denmark 6s jumped up 7 points on sale of a single bond, but most other foreign dollar obligations were narrow and mixed.

Commodity Prices Mostly Steady In December 14 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices held to a steady level during the week ended December 14, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The bureau's index of nearly 900 price series showed a 0.1 per cent drop to 79.7 per cent of the 1926 average.

The present level is 0.5 per cent above that of a month ago and 1.3 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

There was a decline of 1.4 per cent in market prices for farm products, and of 0.5 per cent for foods. Hides and leather commodities fell 0.3 per cent. Textile products, metals and metal products, and building materials advanced 0.1 per cent. Lower prices for agricultural commodities, together with declines in prices for hides, skins and manila hemp, accounted for a decline of 1 per cent in average prices for raw materials. Average prices of manufactured and partially processed commodities advanced slightly.

(1926=100)

	Dec.14	Dec 7	P. C. chgs. to Dec. 14, 1940, from Dec.7	Dec.16
Commodity groups	1940	1940	1940	1939
All commodities	79.7	79.8	—0.1	+1.3
Farm products	68.8	69.8	—1.4	+3.0
Foods	73.5	73.9	—0.5	+3.4
Hides and leather products	102.6	103.0	—0.4	—1.5
Textile products	74.4	74.3	+0.1	—3.0
Fuel and lighting materials	72.5	72.8	—0.4	—1.6
Metal and metal products	97.6	97.5	+0.1	+1.8
Building materials	99.2	99.1	+0.1	+0.2
Chemicals and allied products	77.6	77.6	0	•
Housefurnishing goods	90.2	90.2	0	+0.2
Miscellaneous commodities	77.2	77.4	—0.3	+0.4
Raw materials	72.7	73.4	—1.0	+0.3
Semimanufactured articles	80.7	80.5	+0.2	—1.2
Manufactured commodities	83.2	83.1	+0.1	+1.7
All commodities other than farm prods.	82.1	82.1	0	+0.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.4	84.4	0	+0.4

*No comparable data.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks: The market, as measured by the Dow Jones Industrial average, closed today at 128.89. The indicated low during the course of trading was around 128. We should prefer to have witnessed a deeper penetration of the 125-129 area, in that it would have lessened the risk element in repurchasing stocks sold on the advance of the 139 level. However, as repeatedly pointed out, attempts to forecast the exact extent of movements in either direction have become increasingly difficult under present conditions within and outside of the market. The main point to bear in mind is that the decline started from around the 139 level and even though it may extend somewhat further, the subsequent rebound in prices should carry the list above current levels, thus assuring profits for traders who acquire leading steels, coppers, and aircraft issues. Those who wait to see how much, if any, lower the market may go, must assume the risk involved in missing their market.

Int'l Phone Adds Stations

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported subsidiary operating systems in 10 foreign countries added 7,875 stations in November. The increase brought the cumulative gain for the first 11 months of 1940 to 81,687 and the total instruments in service to 1,193,862.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.80a)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	Dec20
60	34½	Acme Steel (3)	1	51	51	51	Dec20
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	21½	21½	21½	Dec20
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	4	17	16¾	17	Dec18
58½	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	40½	40	40	— ⅛
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Dec20
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	8	5⅛	5	5	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	9	8⅞	9	
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ½
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	Dec20
36½	15½	Alleg Lud (1⅛e)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23½	— ⅜
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1⅛e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec19
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	162½	162	162	— ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Dec19
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Dec20
9¾	4½	Allied Stores	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	78	76⅞	76⅞	Dec19
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	9	36½	36	36½	+ ¾
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Dec20
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	Dec 9
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	10	43¾	44½	44½	Dec20
21	12⅜	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	9	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	12	57¾	56½	57¾	Dec20
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	14	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6⅞	Dec20
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	5	37¼	37¼	37¼	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
116½	86	Am Can (4)	9	86¾	86¾	86¾	
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	183⅞	183⅞	183⅞	Dec20
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	4	28⅞	28½	28½	— ¼
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	60	60	60	— ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	4	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¾	113	114¾	Dec11
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	Dec19
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Dec20
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	3	5	5	5	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	2	10	10	10	— ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec20
6⅝	2½	Am European	1	3½	3½	3½	Dec17
2⅜	⅞	Am & For Pow	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
24¼	9¼	Am&FP$6pf1.20k	2	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.40k	2	15	15	15	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	5	38½	38	38½	+1½
8⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	29¼	29½	29¼	Dec12
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	51	51	51	— ¾
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec20
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	22	22	22	Dec17
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Dec 6
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Dec17
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
89¾	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Dec20
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	2	18	18	18	
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	45½	45½	45½	
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	82	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	7	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	2	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	18	42½	42	42	— ¾
151¾	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	155	155	155	+3¼
70	50⅝	Am Snuff (3a)	2	52	52	52	
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	4	26⅜	26½	26½	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	4	10	10	10	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	12	12	12	
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅜
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec20
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	8	166	165⅝	166	+ ½
89½	67¼	Am Tobacco (5)	7	67½	67¼	67⅜	Dec20
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	69	68⅞	68⅞	
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	26	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
111⅝	83½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ¼
12	6	Am Woolen	5	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf(7k)	3	54⅜	54	54½	+1½
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	7⅛	7	7	
53⅞	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	53	53	53	Dec13
22	18	Anaconda (2e)	27	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Dec20
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec18
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	30	30	30	Dec19
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109½	Dec18
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	49	49	49	Dec20
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	N'v 15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	5	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
11	6½	Arnold C (¾e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec20
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	8	5½	3⅞	5½	+ ½
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	Dec17
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23k)	1	88	88	88	Dec18
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	30	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	3	61	61	61	Dec20
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Dec19
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	30	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Dec20
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	5	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec19
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	2	68¼	68	67¾	Dec20
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Dec20
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec17
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	4	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	12	3½	3	3	— ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	13	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14⅞	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅜
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	2	8½	8½	8½	
13⅜	⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	5	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	25½	25½	25½	
35¼	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	5	23⅜	23	23	Dec20
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	108	108	108	Dec11
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	Dec20
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Dec20
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	7	33⅜	33½	33½	— ⅛
22½	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	20	20	20	
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Dec18
39	22½	Best & Co(1.80a)	2	30½	30¼	30¼	— ½
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	24	85½	84¾	85½	+ ⅜
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Dec20
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Dec20
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	5	19	18½	18½	Dec20
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¾e)	4	9	9	9	+ ⅜
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Dec18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	2	29⅝	29½	29½	
29½	19	Bond Strs(1.80a)	4	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	7	19	18¾	19	
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (1a)	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec20
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35½	35½	
7	4¾	Brew Corp(.55e)	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Dec18
13⅜	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	4	12¼	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	5	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	39½	39½	39½	Dec18
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43	43	43	
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2½	2½	2½	
24¾	5⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	
25½	1*	Bkly Un Gas	6	13½	13	13	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Dec 4
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	22	22	22	
12⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	5	4⅞	5	
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.30e)	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	6	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ½
35½	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	5	17	17	17	
12½	7⅜	Burr Add (.30e)	16	7¾	7½	7⅜	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Dec20
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Dec19
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	5	19	18⅜	19	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Dec20
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Dec20
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	N'v 28
1⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Dec20
23¾	11⅝	Canada Dry	5	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	— ⅛
6¾	2⅝	Canadian Pacific	16	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	4	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
6	3¼	Capital Ad A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec20
32¾	22½	Carpent (63⅓e)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	Dec17
3¼	2	Car & Gen.(.30e)	1	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(2a)	2	53⅜	53½	53½	
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	49¾	48¼	49⅝	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1⅛a)	2	27	26	27	+1
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	7	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	02Dec
5½	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
11⅝	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	Dec16
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4⅜	4½	4½	Dec20
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	3	20½	20½	20½	Dec20
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	19½	19½	19½	
29½	10¾	Checker Cab	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec19
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(2a)	12	41¾	41½	41¾	
100¾	84½	Ches & O pf (4)	3	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
4⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	5	3½	3½	3½	Dec20
2½	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1½	1¼	1¼	Dec20
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	½	½	½	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	Chi Mail O (⅘e)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec20
15⅛	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	3	14½	14	14½	+ ½
42⅞	23¼	Chi P T ev pf (3)	3	42	42	42	Dec20
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec19
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 5% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec20
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
16½	9	Chickasha (1½e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Dec19
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (8½e)	41	75⅜	74⅝	74⅝	— ½
14½	8⅞	City I&F (1.20)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
8½	5½	Consol O(.72½e)	91	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1	1	1	Dec18
5¼	2½	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106	106	106	
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	1	15	15	15	
15⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	Dec19
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	10	37	36½	37	+ ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Dec20
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
40½	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	8	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	27	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22	21½	21½	Dec20
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Dec19
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—1⅞
65½	40¼	Corn Prods (3)	11	43⅜	43	43⅜	— ⅛
184	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	182	181	182	—1
7⅞	4	Coty Inc (⅛e)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec20
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	7	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	1	4	4	4	Dec20
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	4	26	26	26	Dec20
44⅞	30½	Cr C pf xw (2½)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	12	CrownZell(1¼e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	19	45½	45¼	45⅝	+ ¾
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Dec20
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	26	13	11¾	13	+2½
29⅝	19½	Cuneo Pr (1⅛)	1	24	24	24	Dec20
4½	1½	Curtis Publish	15	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
51	31	Curtis pf (2¾k)	2	47½	47	47	Dec18
35½	31	Curtis p pf (¾e)	4	30½	30½	30½	— ½
11⅞	6½	Curtiss-W (⅛e)	19	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
32⅜	21¼	Curtiss-WA (2)	2	28⅛	28¼	28½	+ ½
23	14⅜	Cutler-H (1½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Dec20
49¼	29½	Fair Morse (3e)	5	45	44½	45	Dec20
31½	17½	Fajardo (2)	5	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
18⅞	11	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec20
29¼	16	Fed M & S (2e)	1	25	25	25	Dec19
15½	12⅜	Fed Mogul (1)	1	14	14	14	Dec16
4⅞	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Fed Wat Serv A	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
25	15	Fed D Str (1¼e)	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
96	79	Fed Str pf (4½)	1	98½	98½	98½	+2½
20	10	Ferro Enam (1a)	2	12	12	12	Dec19
40⅝	27½	Fid P F I (1.60a)	5	38	38	38	— ⅛
21¾	13¼	Firestone (1¼e)	10	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
106	84	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Dec20
46	33½	First N Str (2½)	10	40⅜	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	10½	Flintkote (1e)	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	24¾	Florence S (3e)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Dec20
97⅞	45	Cons Cop (⅜e)	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	30	22	21¾	21¾	
11	7⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
16½	9	Con Film Ind	2	½	½	½	Dec20
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	3	7¾	7½	7¾	Dec20
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	52	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol O(.72½e)	91	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1	1	1	Dec18
5¼	2½	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106	106	106	
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	1	15	15	15	

Commerce and Finance

States and Cities Seen Losers by Ending of Tax Exemption

Business and Industry

Peru Seeking Way to Pay Up Foreign Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The first anniversary of the Government of President Prado was celebrated with the announcement that Peru intends immediately to contact foreign bondholders, nearly all American, to discuss some formula for ending national debt default. With more political harmony and better business, the State has improved its domestic credit and is now encouraged to seek an enhanced status abroad.

In taking this initiative, Peru hopes to find an equitable solution with payments on the debt regulated according to national possibilities and international restrictions occasioned by the war. It points out that Peru is one of the few countries maintaining a free exchange market, for which the foreign business world should be grateful.

Case Against Peru

The bondholders' case against Peru is there was never any sound reason for default. It is claimed that, with a minimum of sacrifice and effort, this country could have economized efficient exchange to service its obligations. It is true that Peru has a well balanced export economy—oil, cotton, metals and sugar, to mention a few products.

The strength of the domestic credit of the State has been proved by excess subscription of the first quarter of the loan of 100,000,000 soles for the public works plan. This represents a continuation of the program commenced under the preceding regime, though today there is more construction of houses and schools than of the motor highways in which ex-President Oscar R. Benavides specialized.

As an engineer, President Prado has encouraged establishment of new, heavy industries which can depend on Peruvian resources for raw supplies. In an anniversary broadcast he disclosed his great interest in iron and steel. The Government intends to establish this key industry, based on the ore deposits of the La Marcona region.

Señor Pradu made a tour of La Marcona and, according to Señor Carlos Moreyra Paz, Public Works and Development Minister, confirmed early calculations of deposits with 33,000,000 tons of iron.

Policy Is to Be Neutral

In international policy, the Prado government has been painstakingly neutral, though Parliament and people openly show their preference for the Allied cause. At home, the President has proved a good democratic "mixer" and contributed to the appeasement of leftist opposition elements.

The first year of the Prado regime saw the creation of the plus valia territorial tax, officially described as a step toward property socialization. A National Housing Bank has been established to provide more homes for the middle classes and legal structure given to co-operatives and popular credit banks.

Department Store Sales Gain in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Reporting department stores in the New York Federal Reserve Bank District gained 7.1 per cent in aggregate November sales compared with the same month last year, the bank's monthly survey disclosed.

Districts with the largest increases included Bridgeport, Conn., 18 per cent; Central New York State, 16 per cent, and Buffalo and Syracuse around 12 per cent each.

Batavia Stock Exchange To Reopen for Bond Trade

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, (AP)—The Batavia Stock Exchange, closed in May because of the war, will reopen Dec. 23 but only for trade in fixed-interest bonds issued in the Indies.

Quotations will be free and unlimited and all transactions must be registered.

The market will open on latest quotation on the last market day before it was closed.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Ornaments—New U. S. Industry

Brown Brothers

This year the tradition of decorating the Christmas tree is maintained with the use of ornaments made in the United States.

Corning Glass Works Replaces European Ornament Makers

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLSBORO, Pa.—Christmas trees will be in all their traditional splendor this year in spite of European upheaval because research has taken over the problem of finding a new source of glass ornaments, globes, bells, birds and jangles.

Corning Glass Works in their Wellsboro station has produced enough by machinery to more than make up for the expected shortage of German goods. The British blockade was effective this year in cutting off the chief sources of supply and while small shipments continued to arrive from Japan, the volume of these was never large.

In a typical pre-war year, 1937, the imports of Christmas tree ornaments amounted to $1,250,000, more than 90 per cent of which came from Germany and Czechoslovakia. Japanese imports this year amount to about $98,000 for the first 10 months as compared to $55,000 for the first 10 months in 1937. Yet in 1937 Japanese imports were only six per cent of the total.

Corning Experiments

Early in 1939 when it looked as though the Christmas tree ornament imports would be shut off, scientists and engineers of the Corning Glass Works began to experiment with glass and machinery to see if ornaments could be produced successfully in the United States. They had to be inexpensive so that millions of people could buy them, purchasing them for use during a season of a few days or a week.

The solution to the problem of making Christmas tree ornaments inexpensively in America required new methods by which they could be made by machinery and very fast. In the year 1939, Corning Glass Works spent a good deal of time developing mass production methods. When they got these to work, in the last half of 1939, they were able to make 1,000,000 bulbs experimentally, and about 90 additional persons were given employment in the factory. This year, 500 people are employed in this work. In 1940, additional improvements have been introduced in the decorating processes. By the time Santa Claus starts out on his rounds this year, the workshop at Wellsboro will have made about 40,000,000 ornaments.

Inside the glass factory huge tank furnaces roar and seethe as they cook up 35 tons of molten glass at one time. When the glass gets incandescent yellow-white and seems just right to inspectors who take the temperature by looking at it through what looks like a camera and telescope combination, called a polariscope, it is released to run out in a steady stream onto an endless belt of steel sections.

The molten glass is picked up by the belt and becomes a moving ribbon of about three inches wide and 13,000 miles long. Compressed air forced through apertures in the belt lets the glass form a series of red hot globules as it runs along. In a matter of seconds, these become longer and begin to cool slightly. But already ingenious cup-shaped molds carried by other endless belt mechanisms come into position around them. Another second and the glass in each mold has been puffed and blown. At the far end of the mighty machine as long as a locomotive, the bulbs are knocked off by a rotary hammer.

Technical Advantages

Certain technical advantages are claimed for the American Yule ornaments. For instance because of the mechanism which produces them, they are more perfect spheres and that makes them stronger. The neck, ordinarily fragile on the imported ornaments, has been re-enforced by adding a small amount of extra glass. Then too, the neck is wider and shorter, which should permit the caps to fit the glass more securely. There are about 30 ornaments to the pound of raw glass.

Commenting on the trend to all-American Christmas tree ornaments, the Department of Commerce in an authorized statement given out by Edward J. Detgen, Acting Chief of the Specialities Division, said, "This year, for the first time in history, most of the Christmas tree ornaments being sold in the United States on a mass production basis proves, once again, the resourcefulness of American industry. Our glass manufacturer has not only provided a domestic source for these traditional Yuletide articles, but in doing so has invented machinery and processes which have completely eliminated the tedious handwork which formerly accompanied their manufacture."

Zinc Shortage Seen Relieved Next Year

CLEVELAND (AP)—The present shortage of zinc will be relieved in the first half of 1941, Daily Metal Trade says. It adds:

"Considerable relief already has been effected, to prevent serious holdups on production. By the end of the second quarter, 1941, it is privately estimated actual production will be running about 20 per cent ahead of 1940.

"While there is no doubt that a stringency in zinc supplies will continue for the time being, the situation apparently is not as serious as generally depicted."

Eastern Gas Net Up

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, reported consolidated income of $12,266,330 for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, an increase of $2,900,831 compared with the same period for 1939. After all charges, the net income available for dividends amounted to $3,341,311.

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FTC Bars Container, Cup Price Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had ordered the Cup and Container Institute, Ins., New York, eight officers and directors and 12 corporations to "cease and desist" from conspiring to restrain trade by fixing uniform or minimum prices.

The corporations, which the FTC said controlled more than 60 per cent of the Nation's paper drinking cup and paper food container industry, included the American Paper Goods Company, Kensington, Conn.; Logan Drinking Cup Company, Springfield and Worcester, Mass.; all members of the institute. Hesse Envelope & Lithographing Company, St. Louis, a non-member alleged to have cooperated with the institute.

Among individuals named were Granville P. Rogers, president and executive director of the institute, and William S. Bacon, Kensington, Conn., a director.

The commission dismissed the proceedings against two former institute directors, Robert C. Fenner, Evanston, Ill., resigned, and Alexander Herz, New York, deceased.

Facts in the case were agreed upon by stipulation and the order was entered without a public hearing.

Textile Belt Of Carolinas Is Humming

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Spindle and loom sang a song of growing hope and optimism throughout the textile belt of the Carolinas today as national defense orders pumped new activity into the veins of this region's long-ailing major industry.

Operations reached a peak not attained in years except perhaps for a short-lived spurt in 1937. More and more mills were adding a third shift, a procedure that was anathema to some leaders of the industry when the main problem was to curb over-production. Here and there plants that had been idle for months were reopening for business.

All Lines Affected

And since the manufacture of textiles is the major industry, all lines of business felt the quickening effect of its revival. The Duke Power Company, for instance, which serves more than half the spindles of the two states, announced this week a $3,000,000 addition to a steam-electric plant already under construction at a cost of $6,000,000, to meet the growing demands for power.

Governor-Elect J. M. Broughton of North Carolina who will take office next month, expressed a note of optimism in an interview this week, predicting that the State would enter 1941 "with unsurpassed business and industrial activity and a chance to reap rich reward from national defense building."

"Our State will have less unemployment than at any time in the last 10 years—perhaps any time in history," he said.

Mr. Broughton, of course, was not considering the government orders for textile products only but included other federal expenditures in developing Fort Bragg into one of the largest military establishments in the country, the construction of an anti-aircraft base and other facilities near Wilmington, and possibly other military and defense projects.

South Carolina pointed to the allocation of $112,000,000 in national defense contracts in the last five months of the year as a token of better times to come.

Many mills in both states were reported planning to suspend only two days for Christmas because of the heavy contract load they were carrying and the necessity for making prompt deliveries. Heretofore it has been customary for the employees to be given the entire week of Christmas.

Employment Rises

In North Carolina the cotton textile industry showed a 3.2 per cent increase in employment and a 3.4 per cent increase in pay rolls for November as compared with October, the State Department of Labor said. Industries as a whole showed a gain of 2.4 per cent.

Mills in the important textile area of Greenville, S. C., were working at capacity, some employing three shifts, and were reported to have orders for at least three months ahead.

Some plants which did not receive government orders said they benefited, nevertheless, because their competitors received such orders and they were able to obtain business which otherwise would have gone to these competitors.

A wide variety of articles is being made for the government, including cloth for uniforms, underwear, tents, fabric for airplanes, shoe laces, blankets, mattresses, and line.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Use Tops 1939

CLEVELAND (AP)—Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore in November totaled 5,973,007 gross tons, slightly under the 17-year high of the previous month, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported. November, 1939, consumption was 5,477,969.

The figure boosted the 1940 iron ore melt to 56,253,276 tons compared with 38,822,915 for the corresponding 1939 period and indicated the 12-month total will be the largest since the 63,646,000 total in 1929.

The association listed 36,925,061 tons of ore on hand at furnaces as of Dec. 1 with 4,786,643 tons on hand at Lake Erie docks. The resulting 41,711,704 total was the highest for the December report in 14 years.

Sugar Deliveries to U. S. In 11 Months Top 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sugar delivered to American markets by refiners, beet processors, and importers during the first eleven months of 1940 totaled 6,245,083 short tons, raw value.

Deliveries by the same sources during the corresponding period of 1939 totaled 6,210,217 short tons.

The deliveries this year were as follows: by refiners 4,097,693 short tons; by beet processors 1,472,544, and by importers 674,846.

Deliveries by mainland cane mills for the first ten months of 1940 totaled 104,099 short tons. The department said information on November deliveries by the mainland cane mills was not yet available.

Refiners' stocks on November 30 totaled, the department said, 703,147 short tons compared with 794,367 on the corresponding date a year ago.

Nash-Kelvinator Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Nash-Kelvinator Corporation reported for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,505,151, equal to 35 cents a common share. This compared with net loss of $1,573,524 in the previous year.

Federal Benefits Seen Remote From Reciprocal Tax Immunity

By Harold Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Folks here think that Wall Street stands to gain substantially, rather than the United States Treasury, if this time the Administration is able, under the well-known "defense" agument, to have its way at long last about tax exemption of government, state, and federal bonds.

That is because of two things. In the first place, there will probably result a melee of switching and swapping among the present holders of so-called municipals, some to get into the new taxable issues, and some to get into the old tax-exempt ones. The other reason is that if reciprocal tax immunity is swept away, the states and cities can work their financing round in such ways that it will be about five or ten years before the U. S. Treasury will really begin to be able to collect any appreciable revenue by taxing holders of state and municipal bonds.

These are among the paradoxical results of an issue which is full of complexities and technicalities of which the public, reputedly three quarters in favor of the Administration's plan, is unaware.

The principal public misimpression is that these partially or wholly tax-exempt government, state, and municipal bonds are chiefly held by rich tax-evaders fanning themselves at Palm Beach. Of the $65,000,000,000-odd million outstanding, some $15,000,000,000 are held by official agencies like the government, its affiliates, and the Reserve banks, for various purposes including sinking funds. Of the remaining $50,000,000,000 only about a fifth is in the hands of people with personal net incomes over $5,000. They get perhaps $300,000,000 in interest, of which perhaps round $250,000,000 is wholly tax-exempt.

Less than half this wholly tax-exempt personal income was received by people with incomes over $50,000 and only about $50,000,000 by people with incomes over $150,000. These figures are somewhat out of date but approximately correct. Of this $50,000,000 of income to "slacker capital" the Treasury would get about $37,500,000 if it got the top surtax rate of 75 per cent on it all. When this is contrasted with the Treasury's pre-defense requirements of round $10,000,000,000 a year, the "hole at the top of the tax system" doesn't seem very large, though of course it increases in importance as the tax rates rise.

The point is that large portions of the tax-exempts are held by charitable institutions, mutual savings banks and life insurance companies, and corporations without net income, who themselves wouldn't pay any tax even if their holdings were taxable. Other large blocks are held by banks which pay only 24 per cent corporation income tax and a negligible amount of excess profits tax, and have to pay these taxes on their holdings anyway, because interest from government bonds is already subject to the normal income taxes.

There was irony in the fact that the Treasury's recent fully taxable $500,000,000 issue consisted of five-year notes, which are in practice almost wholly taken by institutions which do not pay surtaxes anyway.

Heavy Switching Likely

The wide distribution of tax-exempt issues among people and institutions who get no benefit from exemption from the surtax is the reason for the probable heavy switching which would provide a lush business for Wall Street dealers. For the general assumption here is that if the change comes it would not be retroactive. Hence, there would remain outstanding some $19,000,000,000 of state and municipal issues wholly exempt from federal income and surtaxes. This total would shrink about $1,000,000,000 to $1,250,000,000 a year, being replaced by about that much of new, taxable issues.

In recent years there has been no net increase in the amount of outstanding "municipal" issues (in the Street this term generally includes state issues) but there has been a volume of annual refundings and replacements of about that amount. The tendency of course would be for the remaining tax-exempt issues to command a slightly higher price than the new taxable municipals, due to a growing scarcity value.

As new taxable issues came out, therefore, the first thing the municipalities would do would be to put the new issues into their own sinking funds, and push out the higher-priced tax-exempt issues into the market. As their sinking funds filled with taxables (on which presumably no tax would be paid, since municipal and state income is not taxable by Washington) the issuers would thereafter place their issues with those institutions which didn't care about the taxability of the issue, because their own income is not taxable—as, viz. charitable institutions and mutual life companies and savings banks. The latter would be inclined to sell out their old tax-exempt issues, presumably to people to whom the tax-exempt feature was of value.

States, Cities Hit Most

And of course the same type of switching would go on in the open market, with the taxable issues invariably finding homes with those institutions which don't have to pay taxes, or at least surtaxes, anyway.

Thus the Treasury wouldn't get any income from taxing the taxable issues for many years, and municipal dealers in all the big cities, particularly in Wall Street, would get a nice business in the switching of portfolios.

It should not be forgotten that the burden of the additional taxes would not fall simply on the rich man. It would fall on the states and cities who issue bonds—so much so that the present reciprocal tax-exemption has been called an unintentional subsidy given by the Federal government to those states and cities in the habit of borrowing. For they can now borrow at substantially lower rates than the Federal government because their issues are exempt from Federal surtax, and at still lower rates than private corporations.

Hence the most vociferous opponents of the whole proposal are not slacker rich men, who usually get rich by putting their money into equities, not into high-grade low-coupon bonds. Chief opposition comes from state authorities, operating through the Conference on State Defense, the U. S. Conference of Mayors, and the National Municipal Officers' Association. In fact it was a very rich man, Andrew Mellon, who first popularized the attack upon tax exemption which has become more popular as income tax rates have risen.

The Gains and Losses

The figures, as far as they can be interpreted, seem to show the following gainers and losers. (1) The Federal Treasury would break even on its own bonds, for it would be able to tax the interest (in some cases) though it would have to pay a higher interest rate in consequence. But it would gain heavily by the ability to tax municipal bond income. (2) The state and municipal treasuries in the end would lose, because not all have income taxes, and few as high as the federal rates, and the new power of the U. S. Treasury to slap surtaxes on income from their bonds would force them to offer higher coupons. They would thus find it costlier to engage, for instance, in state and municipal ventures into business. (3) Private business would gain, because it would no longer run into competition in the money market with tax-exempt securities. (4) Institutional holders of tax-exempts, who buy them not for the tax exemption feature but for diversification and for the credit of the borrower, would gain in the higher coupon rate. (5) Those few wealthy men who save perhaps a score or two million dollars through avoiding surtax, would lose on balance, even though they got slightly higher coupons.

The bulk of the financial argument revolves about the size of these gains and losses. The general opinion here, however, is that the fundamental purppose of the Administration is not so much to gather in a few more millions from rich men as to gather in a good many more millions at the expense of state and local authorities, whose higher borrowing costs would have to be met out of higher real estate taxes. The defense emergency provides a plausible kicker to the proposal, even though actual Federal gains from it would not materialize for many years unless the plan was made retroactive and the whole governmental faith and credit thereby again scratched and scarred as it was when Congress repudiated its gold promises.

Takes New Post

Francis F. Randolph

Elected chairman of the boards of directors of Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and its affiliated company, American Home Fire Assurance Company. As chairman he succeeds the late Earle Bailie. Mr. Randolph is a member of J. & W. Seligman & Co., is also chairman of the boards of Tri-Continental Corp. and affiliated investment companies.

Evidence Completed In Trial of Former Associated Gas Head

NEW YORK (AP)—Taking of testimony ended on Dec. 11 after six weeks in the Federal Court mail fraud and conspiracy trial of Howard C. Hopson, former head of the Associated Gas & Electric system, and two lawyers, Garrett A. Brownback and Charles M. Travis.

The defense rested without calling any of the defendants to the witness stand. The Government completed its case Dec. 18.

Four defense witnesses were heard and a stipulation was entered in the record to show that three other character witnesses would have testified had they been called.

The case was continued until Dec. 27 for the final arguments of counsel and the charge of Judge Alfred C. Coxe, who denied motion to dismiss the charges.

More than 1,000 exhibits had been placed into the record.

Through numerous witnesses, many of them former Hopson employees or associates, the Government had offered evidence to support its charges that the defendants conspired and used the mails to defraud stockholders and various units of the vast A. G. & E. utilities empire of approximately $20,000,000.

One witness, Lillian Nickl, former confidential bookkeeper to Mr. Hopson, placed his profits at $19,519,792. Others detailed the complicated financial transactions by which the Government claimed Mr. Hopson built the utilities system.

Also, in the record was the testimony of various witnesses who described stock selling campaigns and the system of A. G. & E. charges to individual utility operating companies which the Government claimed was the basis of Mr. Hopson's financial success.

SEC Asks Ban On Multiple Trading Lifted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Securities Commission has demanded that the New York Stock Exchange remove its ban against so-called multiple trading by Dec. 28.

Unless this order is complied with, the SEC indicated in a brief statement, it will call a public hearing and test its authority under Section 19 (B) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to compel compliance. Such a step would be the first of its kind under the law.

The fight between the commission and the exchange over multiple trading began shortly after the governors of the big mart ordered its members who also are members of local exchanges to cease trading for their own accounts on the local exchanges in securities which are listed also on the New York board.

At the request of the commission, the effectiveness of this order was deferred several times pending a final decision by the exchange. Last week, the exchange finally turned down the SEC request.

The commission made an extensive study of the probable effects of the ban, which presumably would take to the New York floor some of the trading in important securities which has been executed on local exchanges.

Two regional exchanges informed the SEC that the ban would threaten them with dissolution through loss of trading volume and a number of other small exchanges opposed the New York body's step.

Under Section 19 (B), the SEC is given authority to "alter or supplement the rules of such exchange" when it finds, after a written request and a public hearing, that the rules are not operating for the protection of investors or do not insure fair dealing.

Lendable Excess Reserves Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said federal defense borrowing cut lendable excess reserves of banks $390,000,000 to $6,400,000,000 in the week ended December 18.

During the week, the Treasury sold $530,000,000 of new national defense notes. This was partly offset, in its effect on excess reserves, by Treasury gold purchases and spending.

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$10,000 INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR WIDOWS AND RETIRED INDIVIDUALS

This notable Dec. 25 feature is sure to be of interest and value to many thousands of perplexed men and women. Remember, this is only the first of six portfolios that will be published in our next six issues for conservative investors requiring income on amounts from $10,000 to $200,000. Lawyers will find these portfolio studies most helpful in guiding their clients.

As an investor you will find it well worth while to read one or more of the following other outstanding analyses in Dec. 25 FINANCIAL WORLD: "10 Good Business Cycle Stocks", "Medium Grade Bond Group", "What About Distilling Shares Now?", "Expansion Era Ahead—Then What?", "Pull Together—Or Apart?" (by L. G.), "Prospects for Coppers" and "What About Union Pacific Now?"

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gold Imports Are Lowest In Over a Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports fell last week to the lowest level in more than a year.

The Commerce Department said $16,334,183 of the metal came in during the week ended Dec. 11, compared with $80,409,597 the preceding week, and an average of nearly $100,000,000 in the last year. The figure was the lowest since the week ended October 20, 1939.

A large percentage of the gold imported in the last year came from British Empire ports. The abrupt decline last week was due to curtailment of British shipments. Officials said they did not know the reason, but apparently the British had no great need for gold in that week, since they did not drain any of their gold deposits in the Federal Reserve banks here. The total of all foreign gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks, mostly believed to be British, increased $5,002,087 during the week to a total of $1,831,345,726.

Canada, which usually has shown up as the last foreign shipping point in the transfer of British gold to this country, shipped $5,822,746 worth last week. Amounts from the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, and British Guiana totaled less than $100,000.

For the first time in years, the bulk of the incoming gold was from South America, Argentina sending $4,738,418, Colombia $2,810,988, Chile $775,127, and small amounts coming from a number of other Latin American nations. These shipments were not large in comparison with recent weeks, but stood out because of curtailed shipments from other parts of the world.

Silver imports also declined somewhat to $973,858, including $665,923 from Mexico, and $130,041 from Canada.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that gold imports climbed a little in November to $330,112,851, about $5,000,000 more than October.

The British Empire, which uses gold as its principal method of paying for war supplies in the United States, was as usual the principal shipper. Canada sent $262,721,000, Australia $14,441,000, South Africa $6,182,000, and India $2,170,392.

Other major shipments were $15,462,000 from South America, including $12,984,000 from Argentina and $1,047,624 from Chile. Japan sent $12,186,000, and Portugal $9,286,000.

Steel Industry's Electric Furnace Expansion Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry is engaged in an electric furnace construction program expected to add 900,000 net tons of steel ingots annually to the national supply by early 1941, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

A total of 21 electric furnaces is expected to be in operation early next year. Some are already at work.

The additions will increase by nearly 50 per cent the industry's electric furnace capacity, the institute said.

(In 1939, the steel industry, working at an average of 64.7 per cent of capacity, produced 51,000 000 tons of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots. Currently the industry is operating at virtual capacity.)

The institute said approximately 1,300,000 tons of additional capacity for producing open hearth steel will be added as a result of programs now under way.

Electric furnaces are used principally for producing high grade steels. With the increasing use of alloy steel for such purposes as aircraft engines, light armor plate, gun parts and machine tools, demand for electric furnace metal has steadily expanded.

Business Personals

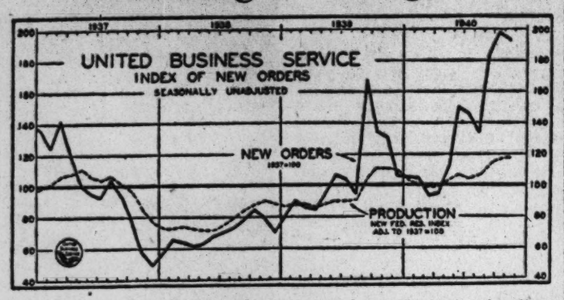
Boston Federal Savings and Loan Association announces the election of Robert H. Taylor as Assistant Secretary. He is believed to be the youngest officer of any Boston financial institution and follows in the footsteps of his father, Herbert F. Taylor, Jr., who has been associated with Massachusetts banking for more than 28 years.

Poor's Publishing Company announces the promotion of Watson M. Shorter from the New York office to the Boston office as comanager. Mr. Shorter was formerly with the Financial Reporter and the Wall Street Journal.

David E. MacLaughlin, President of the Massachusetts Association of Personal Finance Companies, announced the appointment of Thomas H. Hoare, as Director of Social Relations for the Association, to handle all contacts with public and private social welfare agencies and matters pertaining to the social responsibilities of the industry. Mr. Hoare entered the social work field more than ten years ago, having previously been in the newspaper and public relations field.

Wiley R. Reynolds, President of First National Bank in Palm Beach, announced the promotion of three officers of the bank. Charles L. Pierce, Cashier, was also elected a vice-president and will continue as comptroller. Hazel S. Gorham, who has been with the institution since its founding in 1927 and has been assistant cashier and manager of the women's department for several years, was elected cashier.

Incoming Orders for Business Are Holding at a High Level



Although bookings during November fell somewhat short of the record, October volume in coming orders for business in general are holding at a high level, the United Business Service reports.

The United Index of New Orders, based on the year 1937 as 100, is placed at 193 (preliminary) for November compared to an all-time peak of 196 in October, and 130 in November, 1939. Thus, despite the slight dip from the previous month, new bookings during November were the second highest for any month on record.

Of the nine major industries covered by the index, gains were recorded during November in the steel and automotive groups. Steel orders registered a particularly sharp increase, showing a 21 per cent gain over the previous month. Declines were registered in the electrical equipment, furniture, machinery, shoe, chemical, building, and textile industries—ranging from a 2 per cent dip in the case of electrical equipment to a 45 per cent decrease in new orders for textiles. Despite these declines, however, incoming business in practically all cases was heavy in comparison with any previous month except the record-breaking September-October period.

Based on the current inflow of new business and the substantial backlogs of unfilled orders already on hand, the United Business Service forecasts a well-sustained level of production activity over coming months. On the other hand, the inability of many lines to record normal seasonal gains over present capacity levels will show up as a temporary dip in the seasonally adjusted business indexes during the opening months of 1941.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The tremendous size of modern armed forces, the cost of their highly technical equipment, and the ensuing derangement of normal economic life as the result of the blows of the air weapon, have made the problem of financing the present war as important as that of the actual fighting.

The colossal expenditure which has to be met, most of it "unproductive" according to orthodox economic standards, is continuously increasing with Britain's speeding up of preparations for changing defensive into offensive action against Germany.

How sudden and big has been this increase may be judged from these facts. In April last, Sir John Simon's last budget presented estimates for an expenditure of £2,267,000,000 in the coming financial year. Sir Kingsley Wood, his successor, placed the figure at £3,467,000,000 in July, while the October figures show expenditure to be more than £4,400,000,000—or £2,133.000,000 more than budgeted for, eight months ago.

Budget Outlook

Sir Kingsley's revenue estimates totaled £1,360,000,000. This figure may be too low, but experts here think that current tax revenue, together with loans out of savings, will probably not yield more than £3,000,000,000 in this financial year. This leaves a gap between revenue and expenditure of more than £1,400,000,000, and one which it is generally conceded cannot be reduced effectively except through drastic measures, especially as financial experts here now maintain that at the present rate of government expenditure the deficit to be covered by borrowing may very well reach £2,300,000,000 before the current financial year is ended.

How this gap is to be filled successfully is the great problem of government finance today. Yet this must be done in order to stave off uncontrollable inflation. For some time past the question has been debated as to whether Britain is not already in a grave inflationary period. Professor Keynes assured the country toward the end of September last, that he saw no signs of it. But other financial experts have replied that even though the signs may be few it is because the seeds sown in the past 15 months have not yet germinated.

The general signs of inflation, such as steeply rising prices, or if prices are controlled, shop shortages, queues and depletion of retailers' stocks have not appeared here in any very serious form as yet. The October Board of Trade Index shows a rise of 1 per cent over September, with food prices considerably increased but coal and metal prices unchanged, and cotton cheaper.

The success hitherto achieved has been due very largely to strong government counter-measures.

Control Measures

One of the most essential of these has been the restriction of the nation's purchasing power as much as possible. A number of decrees such as The Limitation of Supplies Order, the Purchase Tax and the various measures of wholesale rationing have been designed with this end in view. Increased direct and indirect taxation, particularly income-tax, has also worked for the same end. Nowadays, a Britisher with an income of £2,000 a year pays about one-third of it in direct taxation, a man with £10,000 income, three-fifths, and the proportion rises to four-fifths and more in still higher incomes.

The general public has also cooperated in this work by voluntarily agreeing to convert its own right to purchase at the present time into contributing to the Government's war chest. More than £475,000,000 has been subscribed to the War Savings campaign in the year ended Nov. 23, 1940. This is just another way of saying that these subscribers have agreed to postpone until a future date—in most cases until the war is over—their claims to utilize this amount of purchasing power and to this extent have both given the country the money wherewith to buy war materials and relieve possible demands upon its restricted supplies.

Prices Stabilized

Government policy of subsidizing certain products such as wheat, etc. has resulted in keeping prices at a stable and fairly low level. In this way, a check has been instituted from the beginning upon the struggle between prices and wages which might well have had very disastrous effects already.

This is, of course, not to say that the prices-wages problem is settled. Arbitration even in prewar days avoided strikes in many national industries by providing for automatic wage increases according to the cost of living index and this method is continued today. It may be that this aspect of the wages problem will have to be reconsidered again in the light of war developments. But at the moment what is even more important is to be able to deal with the wage increases of certain types of war workers (munitions workers, etc.) in such a way that their purchasing right does not threaten the price level.

Wages, according to one reliable estimate, have risen on a scale of about £500,000,000 a year, and were this sum to be utilized for normal peacetime purchases with no regard for wartime conditions, market prices would naturally be affected.

As for price increases, the average level of retail prices of food for November, the last official figures from the Ministry of Labor, was 25 per cent higher, working class rent 1 per cent, clothing about 48 per cent, fuel and light about 12 per cent, gas 19 per cent—all above the outbreak of the war figures. The resultant general average increases in the cost of living on November 1 was 92 per cent over the July 1914 level as compared with 45 per cent on September 1, 1939.

Securities Sales Help

The sale of foreign securities has also aided Britain to finance its vast war purchase abroad, especially from the United States. On three occasions, during the nine months, the Treasury has announced the acquisition of American securities held by British subjects.

These securities—more than 350 different stocks have been named in the three vesting orders issued—will be used by the Government to meet certain American obligations, and the British owners paid in sterling. Borrowing from countries within the British Empire is also playing its part in helping to bridge over this enormous gap between war revenue and expenditure at the present time.

Britain's total holdings of foreign investments, calculated at the outbreak of the war were approximately £3,700,000,000 pounds whereof only about £700,000,000 are readily saleable, most of the remainder being in securities denominated in sterling and whereon interest is paid in sterling. During the World War, approximately £1,000,000,000 worth of foreign investments were sold in other financial centers.

Since so much war material has to be imported from the United States every effort is being made to increase exports to those countries which use the $ currency or currencies readily convertible into $ and to the countries of the £ sterling area in order that they may produce munitions and fulfil their own essential needs.

Even in peacetimes Britain had an adverse trade balance. This was £350,000,000 annually in the years 1935-37, and the revenue to meet this excess of imports over exports came from shipping (£95,000,000), banking and insurance (£40,000,000) foreign investments (£200,000,000), etc. Today the adverse balance must be much greater and the "invisible exports" to meet it much less so that ordinary exports must be increased as much as possible.

Retail Sales Show Increase Of 6 to 9 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Biggest news of the week in trade circles, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review said, was the increasing evidence that holiday buying was shaping up to the best volume in a decade.

"Store traffic," it added, "was of capacity proportions in many large cities and retail turnover in units was frequently found to be the heaviest since 1929."

Increases in dollar volume over last year, averaging 6 to 9 per cent, were "well distributed over the cities reporting, although there continued to be more of a clustering of big gains in the south and middle west than in other sections."

Percentage improvement in the various regions compared with the 1939 week was estimated as follows: New England 3 to 6, East 5 to 10, Middle West 8 to 12, South 9 to 15, Southwest 6 to 11, Northwest 5 to 8, Pacific Coast 4 to 7.

"Last minute rush orders for Christmas goods were in heavy volume," said the review, "indicating that many retail merchants had underestimated the strength of demand. Wholesalers were kept fairly busy filling these requests and attempting to catch up on deliveries of contract orders."

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Atlantic Sav & Tr Co (Savannah, Ga.)	$2	Dec.	30	Dec. 20
Bk of Commerce & Tr (Richmond, Va)	80c	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
De Pinna (A) Co. A	5c	Jan.	2	Dec. 23
East Hartford Tr	$1	Dec.	30	Dec. 11
Fallkill N Bk & Tr Co (P'ghkpsie, NY)	$5	Dec.	21	Dec. 20
Hob Mfg Co., A&B	75c	Dec.	23	Dec. 16
La Sav Bk & Tr Co (N Orleans, La)	50c	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Morris Pl Bk (Cleveland, Ohio)	40c	Dec.	27	Dec. 20
Nat Bk of Commerce (Norfolk, Va)	50c	Jan.	1	Dec. 11
Term N Bk of Chi	50c	Feb.	26	Dec. 16
Union Nat Bk (Pittsburgh)	$1	Dec.	27	Dec. 21
Wheeling Dollar Sav & Tr Co (W Va)	$1.50 Q	Dec.	20	Dec. 14

Final

Barclays Bk (DC&O) cum pf	4⅝			
Do A & B	3½			
Brush-Moore U P 1st pf	$1.75	Jan.	1	

Initial

Inland Inv. Inc	55c	Dec.	23	Dec. 16
Madison Crawford N B Chic	$3	Jan.	25	Jan. 20

Irregular

Amer Felt Co	$2.50	Dec.	20	Dec. 13
Am Security Shrs	12c	Dec.	28	Dec. 24
Bug Cap Corp, A	12½c	Jan.	31	Jan. 21

Interim

Distillers Co Ltd	8¼%			

Resumed

Apollo Steel Co	25c	Dec.	21	Dec. 14
Cons Ret Strs	20c	Dec.	28	Dec. 21
Fed Mch & Wel Co	$1	Dec.	18	Dec. 12

Year-End

Acme Stock Co	37c	Dec.	20	Dec. 10
Am Turf Assoc	25c	Jan.	6	Dec. 20
Brewster Aero	25c	Dec.	30	Dec. 23
County Bank & Trust Cambridge	$1	Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Gen Capital	56c	Dec.	24	Dec. 20
Gen Fireproof	50c	Dec.	26	Dec. 18
Green (D) Co	$4	Dec.	23	Dec. 16
Hanna Co (M A)	80c	Dec.	23	Dec. 19
Hawaiian E	65c	Dec.	16	Dec. 5
Hobart Mfg Co B	$1	Dec.	23	Dec. 16
Home Indemnity	65c	Dec.	5	Dec. 2
Inland Investors	35c	Dec.	23	Dec. 16
Kobacker Strs	$1	Dec.	21	Dec. 7
Lisle Mfg Co	$1	Dec.	27	Dec. 20
Mackinaw O & D	4c	Dec.	20	Dec. 5
Mo Port Cem	75c	Dec.	20	Dec. 14
New Orl P S	25c	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
New Process Co	$1.25	Dec.	27	Dec. 18
Newpt News Shpbldg & D D	60c	Dec.	28	Dec. 18
Ohio Rubber	5c	Dec.	11	Dec. 10
Rath Pack	37½c	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Stand Oil	10c	Dec.	4	Dec. 14
Valley M & Iron	$3	Dec.	23	Dec. 14
Zeigler Coal	30c	Dec.	20	Dec. 14

Regular

Amer Felt Co 6% pf	1.50 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Am Locker A	25c	Dec.	27	Dec. 19
Atlantic Sav & Tr Co (Savannah, Ga.)	$4 S	Dec.	20	Dec. 20
Atlas Thrift Plan Crp 7% pf	17½c Q	Jan.	12	Dec. 24
Bank of Com & Tr (Richmond, Va.)	$2 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Calif Pack	25c	Feb.	15	Jan. 31
Do pf	62½c Q	Feb.	15	Jan. 31
Ca Bk of Com	$2 Q	Feb.	1	Dec. 31
City N B & Tr Columbus	30c S	Dec.	31	Dec. 21
Conn Gen L Ins	20c	Jan.	2	Dec. 14
Coon (W B) Co	13c Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 11
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 11
Consol Bak Co	25c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Cons Ret Strs pf	$2 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Cottrell (CB) & Sons Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Davnpt Hos M pf	$1.75 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Day Tr Co Bost	$1.50 S	Dec.	30	Dec. 16
De Pinna (A) Co 6% conv pf	15c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 23
Do Class A	7½c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 23
Eason Oil Co $1.50 cum conv pf	37½c Q	Jan.	5	Dec. 24
East Hartf'd Tr	50c S	Dec.	30	Dec. 11
Fallkill Nat B&T Co				
P'hkpsie N Y	$3.50 Q	Dec.	21	Dec. 20
Fireman Fd Ins	$1 Q	Jan.	15	Jan. 6
First N B Monigo	30c S	Dec.	31	Dec. 20
First N B Mt Vernon, N Y	25c Q	Jan.	2	Dec 31
Do	25c Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 31
First National Bank (Phila., Pa.)	$4 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Fletcher Trust Co. (Indianapolis, Ind.)	$2 S	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Franklin Co Tr Co Mass	$3 S	Dec.	31	Dec. 27
Gen Mch Cry pf	$1.12½ Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Gilbert Co. "A C"pf	87½c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Goderich Elev & Tr Co Ltd	25c S	Jan.	2	Dec. 14
Guar Co N J A&B	50c A	Dec.	26	Dec. 12
Hartfd Conn Tr	75c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Intl Mining	10c	Dec.	27	Dec. 23
Interbanc Inv Inc	20c	Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Jamaica Pub Svc, Ltd.	17c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Do 7% pf A	$1.75 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Do 7% cum pf B	1¾% Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Do 5% cum pf C	1¼% Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Joplin Water Wks Co. 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Jan.	15	Jan. 2
Kellog Co	25c	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Landers F Clark	37½c Q	Dec.	27	Dec. 16
La Sav Bk & Tr Co (New Orleans, La.)	50c S	Jan.	2	Dec. 02
Lynn G & E	$1.25 Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 13
Mansfield T & R	10c Q	Dec.	20	Dec. 10
Do pf	$1 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 14
Martin (Glenn L) Co	$1	Dec.	21	Dec. 19
Mdse N B Chi	$3 Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 21
Do	$3 Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 21
Midco Oil Corp	50c	Dec.	20	Dec. 2
Morrison Cafeterias Cns Inc 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Nat Bk of Com (Norfolk, Va)	$3 S	Jan.	1	Dec. 11
Nat Bk Germantown & Tr Co (Phila)	$1 S	Jan.	2	Dec. 31
Nat Casket pf	$1.75 Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 14
Nat Elec Weld Mch Co				
Do	2c Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 22
Do	2c Q	May	1	Apr. 21
Do	2c Q	Aug.	1	July 22
Do	2c Q	Oct.	30	Oct. 20
Nat Fuel Gas	25c Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
New Orl P S pf	$1.75 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Newp't News Shipbldg D D $3 cv pf	$1.25 Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 15
No West El 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Pacific Tin	10c	Dec.	28	Dec. 23
Patterson-Sargent	25c	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Penn Fed Cp pf	$1.12½ S	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Plainfield Un Wat Co	$1.25			
Putnam Tr Co Greenwich	37½c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 26
Quar Inc Sh Inc	20c	Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Reg Inv Fund Inc	10c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
RWWks Cp 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
R T&S Dep Co (NY)	$1 Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 14
S D&T Co (Balt, Md)	$3 Q	Dec.	27	Dec. 17
Savan Sug Ref	50c Q	Dec.	23	Dec. 14
Sou Fire Ins Co (Durham, N C)	75c	Dec.	21	Dec. 17
Ter Nat Bk of C	50c	Feb.	26	Dec. 16
Tompk Co Tr N Y	60c Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 10
Tunnel RR St L	$3 S	Dec.	23	Dec. 14
U L I Bk (Bklyn, NY)	$1	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Unit Utilities, Inc	10c S	Dec.	20	Dec. 9
Val M&Iron pf	$1.37½ Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 20
West New Brigh Bk (Staten Isl, NY)	$4 S	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Western Mass Cos	50c Q	Dec.	27	Dec. 16
Westg-Grseal Oil Co	1c M	Jan.	15	Jan. 10
Wbe Dollar Sav&Tr Co (W Va)	$1.50 Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 14
Wich W Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Jan.	15	Jan. 2
Wisbold Strs, Inc	75c	Dec.	24	Dec. 18
Do 8$ pr pf	$1.25 Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 18
Do Inc 6% pf	75c Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 18
Woodley Pet	10c Q	Dec.	28	Dec. 19

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
20 4s 54-44	113.30	113.30	113.30
50 2½s 51-48	111.5	111.5	111.5
2 2s 55-53	104.3	104.3	104.3
2 2½s 56-54	106.4	106.4	106.4
1 2½s 60-58	111.4	111.4	111.4

New York City Bonds

4 3s 80	103	102⅞	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	46¼	46¼	46¼
9 Alleghany cv 5s 44	96½	96¼	96½
3 Alleghany cv 5s 49	83⅞	83¾	83¾
12 Alleghany 5s 50 st	60½	60¼	60½
17 Am & For P 5s 2030	51¾	51½	51¾
5 Am Int 5½s 49	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Ann Arbor 4s '95	50	50	50
5 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
25 AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	99¾	99⅝	99¾
9 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s'65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 B&O '95 st A	35½	35⅜	35½
1 B&O '95 st C	39½	39½	39½
79 B&O cv '60 st	12	12⅛	12
2 B&O 4s '48	69½	69½	69½
10 B&O S W '50 st	45½	45½	45½
2 B&O T C 4s '59	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Bell TPa5s '48 B	113⅞	113¾	113⅞
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	79	79	79
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	114	114	114
23 Bur C R&No 5s '34	3⅜	2¾	2¾
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Bush Term 5s '55	42	42	42
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	95	95	95
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	92	92	92
1 Can Pac 5s 44	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Can Pac 5s 54	69	68⅞	69
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	76½	76	76
25 Can Pac 4½s 60	63¼	63¼	63¼
6 Can Pac 4s perp	50½	50½	50½
5 Celanese 3s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	65½	65	65½
31 Cen RR N 5s 87	12⅝	12½	12½
7 C&O 3½s 96D	104½	104	104
2 C&O rfg 3½s 91-E	104½	104½	104½
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	80	80	80
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	83	83	83
1 Chi&E Ill 4s 51 ct	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3 Chic&Gt West 4s 59	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 Chi&L 5s 47	19	19	19
37 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 CMSP&P ap 5s 2000	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 CM&StP 4½s 89	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 CM&StP gen 4s 89	30	30	30
25 Chi&NW 6½s 36	18½	18½	18½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
69 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 CRI & P 4½s 60	7	7	7
2 CRI & P 4s 88	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
22 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	7	7	7
2 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	6	6	6
1 Ch Un Sta 4½s 51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Childs Co 5s 43	33¼	33	33¼
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109½	109½	109½
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	77½	77½	77½
6 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	69¼	69¼	69½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Col & Tol 4s 55	112¾	112¾	112¾
7 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
15 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	16⅜	16¼	16¼
6 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
3 D & R G 4½s 36	7½	7½	7½
9 D & R G 4s 36	7	7	7
1 D & R G Wst 4s 55	1	1	1
2 D & R G West 5s 78	5½	5½	5½
3 Dequesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
9 Erie rfg 5s 67	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Erie rfg 5s 75	17½	17½	17½
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	42½	42½	42½
5 Erie cv 4s 53 D	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
2 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	103½	103½	103½
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	72¾	72¾	73
3 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	7	7	7
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2 Goth Silk Ho 8s 46	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 G Nor Ry 5½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	100	100	100
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	95	94⅝	94⅝
25 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
35 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
3 Gt Nor 3½s 67	84½	84½	84½
19 Hud&Man rig 5s 57	42½	42¼	42¾
13 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	37	36⅞	36⅞
21 Ill Cen 4s 52	36½	36¼	36⅜
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
6 Ill Cen 4½s 66	35⅞	35½	35⅞
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	36	36	36
14 Inland Stl 3s 61	107	106⅝	107
1 Intertake Iron cv 4s 47	96½	96½	96½
2 IntGtNorlst 6s 52	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 IntGtNor 5s 56 B	7¾	7¾	7¾
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	46½	46¼	46¼
2 Int Paper 6s 55	104¼	104⅛	104⅝
3 IntRapher 5s 47	103	103	103
47 Int T&T 4½s 52	33¾	33⅜	33⅝
22 Int T&T 5s 55	35⅜	35⅛	35¼
1 Jones&LaugSt4½s 61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	31	31	31
3 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
3 Kresge Found 3s 50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 LacGas 6s 42 B	52	52	52
2 Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	60¼	60¼	60½
6 Leh Val Coal 5s'54 st	36½	36⅛	36½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
26 Leh Val 4s 2003	16¼	16	16
1 Liggett & M 7s'44	122¾	122¾	122¾
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97¾	97	3-97¾
4 Louis&N 4s'60 B	108½	108½	108½
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1 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	75	75	75
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1 MilwaukeNW 4s'47	13½	13½	13½
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5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	3¼	3¼	3¼
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	10½	10½	10½
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	5	5	5
3 Mo Pac 5s 65A	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
14 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	19¼	19	19¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	18½	18½

British Carry Drive to Libya In Fast Time

Continued from Page 1

from a barracks perched on the 800-foot cliff above the town.

Taking Helfaya Pass, some six miles inland from Salum down the southeasterly-running escarpment, they scrambled onto the tableland and gave chase northward to the frontier.

From their low-walled camps, switchbacking in and out of the rusty sanded gullies of the plateau's edge, and abandoning colossal quantities of material, the Italians sped for the rear.

In exactly one week's fighting every invader, apart from prisoners, had been routed from Egyptian territory.

From this moment the British march forward has assumed the form of invasion.

A few miles ahead of me, at Bardia, the first sizable seaport over the Egyptian-Libyan border, the Italians have been confining themselves to emplacing only rearguard guns outside the town, which is rapidly being evacuated.

Along the coast road to Tobruk the Italian troop concentrations are being remorselessly harassed by the tireless Royal Air Force, which seems almost completely to have dispersed the Italian machines from the sky.

The machine-gunning of troop positions close by me on the escarpment by 12 bombers and a score of fighters is the only Italian aerial demonstration I have witnessed here.

Bardia's Position Untenable

As was the case with both Sidi Barrani and Salum, little remains of Bardia but crumbling skeletons of buildings cracked incessantly by torrents of bomb and shell. The position is untenable.

However, deeper in Libya, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani still has around 200,000 soldiers, despite his astronomic losses in prisoners and casualties under the initial impact of this campaign, and were it not for the streaming convoys miles long and the columns of reinforcements that I have seen blackening the communications arteries behind the British lines, the situation might give room for trepidation.

One Italian officer, a prisoner, but apparently reliable, was heard to maintain that the pick of the Italian militia in Libya had been drawn off to the home front to meet the anticipated German occupation of the foundering Italy.

Whatever may be the actual strength of Signor Mussolini's North African Empire, the British military leaders and their men give every indication of complete sanguineness as to the future of Middle East events.

Strategy Long Planned

Behind Britain's achievement in clearing the Egyptian sands of the invader lie the intrepid adventures of one English intelligence officer, whose lone exploits, it has just been revealed to me, inspired the brilliant strategy of the attack.

Weeks ago this officer alone in an unescorted armored car nightly threaded the location of the Italian forward camps, springing up like mushrooms in the desert south and southwest of Sidi Barrani. In the pleasant coolness of autumn's pale moon he roved the fort-dotted wilderness, industriously charting the dispositions of all enemy concentrations.

What impressed him was the gaping corridor between the strongly fortified Italian camp at Nibeiwa, 12 miles due south of Sidi Barrani and the cluster of formidable enemy fortresses southwestward at Sofafi.

"Keep open that gap," he insisted.

The patrols continuously pierced the vital desert lane, keeping it clear for the impending master stroke It was still yawning, a superb entrance to British troops, 10 days ago when the British swept up for their lightning victories.

Nazis Decide

Continued from Page 1

in Vichy. To abandon him would have raised doubts as to Berlin's loyalty to its friends everywhere.

To support M. Laval is equivalent to assuring the Quislings of Europe that Berlin intends to stand by them to the end. It is the same principle which governs the loyalties of ward politics. Political machines are built on such loyalty.

No other thesis could explain the now evident Berlin determination to support M. Laval regardless of the internal consequences in France. It is to be all or nothing.

The price Berlin may have to pay for this policy could be high. It cannot force M. Laval down the throat of Vichy without alienating French public opinion, and even the majority of Vichy opinion well beyond what it has been.

Coming to Italy's aid is also unlikely to increase German popularity among the Italian masses. But the stakes are high now and getting higher. It is a case of winner take all or nothing. The game gets more tense and more desperate and justifies greater risks.

Germany is apparently ready to take those risks—even the risk of arousing greater American aid to Britain by putting its emphasis on its world role rather than playing this down and stressing only its European role.

What this will mean to German-American relations is the great question mark. If events do move in this direction, which now seems inevitable, it is difficult to believe that the pretenses can be maintained much longer.

Berlin is fully aware of the implications of President Roosevelt's latest statement and can easily read the meaning of a new Ambassador at Vichy and the return of an Ambassador to Rome while Berlin continues to be staffed by a Chargé d'Affaires.

Tells of Cruises

Kaiden Kazanjian

T. H. Rossbottom

Vice-President of the Panama Line, which plans unusual type of winter trips

Unique Cruises By Panama Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—"Take a Go-as-You-Please Cruise" is the keynote of a series of 16-day and nine-day cruises to Panama and Haiti just announced by the Panama Lines. The Lines' three de luxe ships, the Panama, Ancon and Cristobal, will be used in the cruise service and offer the safety, luxury and up-to-date innovations demanded by seasoned cruise travelers.

These cruises are designed for those who shun regimented travel and prefer to be "on their own," according to Thomas H. Rossbottom, Vice-President of the Panama Lines, who further said that an extensive advertising campaign will be begun next week in an effort to bring these cruise features to the attention of the traveling public.

Some of the out-of-the-ordinary features that appeal to widely traveled persons include more space per passenger, wider promenade decks, private verandahs, larger and individually decorated staterooms, unobstructed sports decks, air-conditioned dining rooms and outdoor tiled swimming pools. Further freedom for self expression is provided by an entertainment program that leaves each person free to enjoy himself exactly in the way he prefers.

Wage-Hour Act Hit As State Menace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Supreme Court was told yesterday that if the Administration's Wage-Hour Act is held constitutional "the States will exist only at the sufferance of the Federal Government."

This was contended by Archibald B. Lovett, Savannah attorney, in challenging the validity of the 1938 legislation which fixed minimum pay and a maxim work week for employees of interstate industries.

Mr. Lovett argued that if the statute were sustained "any activity within a State—agriculture, production or manufacture—could be regulated by the Federal Government."

He spoke after Solicitor General Francis Biddle had asserted that the legislation was necessary in order to keep employers who pay low wages and require long hours from obtaining an "unfair advantage."

Mr. Lovett, who represented Fred W. Darby, lumber company operator of Statesboro, Ga., said the measure "goes much farther into the realm of State domain than any act thus far construed by this court."

Mr. Biddle said "the health and welfare of both the worker and the nation depend upon the elimination of sub-standard wage and hour conditions."

Strikes 'Outlawed' By Textile Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Joseph Sylvia, President of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, declared today that there would be no strike in the industry his union covers despite reports of a projected stoppage, which he laid to a Congress for Industrial Organizations textile union. He said wage contracts had been negotiated with some mills and that others were under discussion with other employers.

"As President of the Woolen and Worsted Federation, I would inform all concerned that there will not be a strike in the woolen and worsted industry," Mr. Sylvia declared. "We have contracts and agreements with a number of mills providing for collective bargaining and the right to take up the wage question at any time. These contracts will not be violated."

Navy Cross Given Captain For City of Flint Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—A Navy Cross was pinned on the jacket of Capt. Joseph A. Gainard yesterday for "distinguished services" while he was master of the steamer City of Flint, seized by a German raider in the North Atlantic.

The City of Flint, after its seizure, was sailed into the Russian Arctic port of Murmansk with a German prize crew aboard. Later the prize crew ordered the Flint's crew to sail south, skirting the Norwegian coast. The Flint put into a Norwegian port and while ther officials of the then neutral Norway ordered her freed.

Russian Society Solicits Aid For China Orphanages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—The Russian Children's Welfare Society today had launched an appeal to all Russian Orthodox Churches and all other well-wishers for funds to save its orphanages in China. The serious plight of these Russian institutions was described in letters from orphanage officials in Shanghai and Peking, the letter from Shanghai declaring:

"Our orphanage, which cares for 116 boys and girls and has many more eligible applicants, is living through a critical period. Our buildings are falling to pieces and the owners, who wish to build an apartment house in their place, are doing their best to expel us. Housing shortage in Shanghai is so great that in order to move we must buy a building. Our efforts to collect funds have failed. We need about $15,000 in American money. If we do not get this sum soon, we shall have to close the orphanage and the children will be on the street."

Mrs. Boris Lougevey, Vice-President of the Russian Children's Welfare Society, at 51 East 121st Street, said that small sums had been sent to the China orphanages and that $2,300 had been sent to unoccupied France through the Save the Children International Union in Geneva.

"A considerable sum was sent to Bulgaria," she added, "where the Society supports most of its foster children and helps several schools and homes. We are happy to be able to send funds to Czechoslovakia and Finland, where we have re-established contact with our representatives and correspondents, who carry on their work of relief among our children. In Prague we are again helping a day nursery. In Finland, we are helping to build a home for Russian children evacuated from Karelia."

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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MIAMI, FLORIDA—Clean housekeeping apartment $250.00 until May; weekly maid service, all utilities furnished. FOX, 676 N. W. 27th St.

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COMFORTABLE home available for 3 elderly ladies; loving attention without nursing care. Box F-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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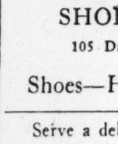

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FLORIDA — CORAL GABLES (Continued)

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
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and Bakery Goods

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Doby's
"Gentlemen Consider Quality"
Fashion Park Clothes • Stetson Hats
French Shriner & Urner Shoes
BEACH CO. VOLUSIA, DAYTONA BEACH

AKRAS LADIES' SHOP
Approved Fashions for Every Occasion
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Bags, Handkerchiefs, Gloves
110 S. Beach St., Daytona Beach

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.
linens curtains, drapery materials.

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TYPEWRITER JONES
Sales, Rentals, Repairs
Agent for
REMINGTON RAND, Inc.
23 S. E. 2nd St., Phone 928

Mrs. Whiting's Waffle Shop
BREAKFAST and LUNCH
7:30 till 2:00 P. M.
DINNERS
5:30 till 7:30 P. M.
612 E. Las Olas Blvd.

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse. A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

FRIGIDAIRE
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL
112 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 648

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

MIAMI

MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1453 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

OCCASIONAL GIFTS AND CARDS
Marinda's
1819 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Opposite
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

FLORIDA — MIAMI (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 23448 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-3696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

RE-REGISTER
Every Miamian must re-register now in order to participate in any city election
FRED W. HOSEA
HART HARDWARE CO.
44-46 N. E. First Street

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MIAMI BEACH

DINE IN
OUR BEAUTIFUL PATIO or ENCLOSED DINING ROOM
Luncheon or Dinner
LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-9933
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
on Normandy Isle
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
946 Everglades Concourse Tel. 6-9113
Opposite the Monument

Pierre's
Fine Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3813

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
Certified Cold Storage
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W. Concord
Branch Offices
54 West Central Ave.
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave. Winter Park Phone 412

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 4351

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.
• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

Make
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Your Christmas and New Year's Headquarters
ORANGE AVE. AT WASHINGTON ST.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

RUTLAND'S
Doorway to a man's world
Quality clothes, hats and shoes
RUTLAND'S
110 S. Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla.

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

SARASOTA

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS — SHOES
SHIRTS — TIES
for Men
338 Main Street

The Sport Shop
Costume Jewelry, Nelly Don Dresses, Hollywood Beachwear, Larkwood Hosiery, Sophie Wagner Dresses, California Hats, Gossard Corsets

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

KEELS FURNITURE CO.
Next to Florida Theater
We specialize in Venetian Blinds and Linoleum
for Kitchen and Bath Room

Williams Stationery Co.
Distinctive Greeting Cards
For All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Rental Library
Royal—Underwood—Typewriters
Kodaks, Films, Developing
SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

Sears
Santa Claus Headquarters
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

MAC'S FOOD SHOP

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
and many other Monitor advertised products
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 6-309 Clearwater 5-4261

ORANGE *and* GRAPEFRUIT
Gift Boxes Shipped Everywhere
M. D. Wever & Son
(Growers Since 1883)
"The Year Around Packing House"
42 SIXTH STREET SOUTH
Phone 91-151 We Deliver

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

TAMPA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole Furniture Company Incorporated
Furniture for any Home

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Oranges, Grapefruit
Tangerines
Half Bushel, 30 lbs.—$1.00
Other sizes proportionate price
PALMER'S CITRUS GROVES
LUTZ, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave. West Palm Beach, Fla.

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center, Palm Beach — Halsey & Griffith, West Palm Beach

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

Watches—Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street
West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

NORGE REFRIGERATORS RANGES and FASTEMP HOME HEATERS
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP INC.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Cy's Men's Store
203 CLEMATIS STREET
Selling Showbilt Clothes Exclusively
Suits, $16.50, $19.50, $22.50 and $24.50
Also showing a large selection of men's furnishings, suitable for Christmas Gifts for the well-dressed man.

WINTER HAVEN

Eat
CATER'S ICE CREAM
Always Fresh
Made As Needed
332 Third Street N. W.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0430 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO S. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 230 Peachtree St.

GEORGIA

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

MALCOLM D. JONES
JUNIOR
Radio Service
Macon's Premier Radio Service Shop
Phone 731 Leland Building

Nutting Floral Co
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 1776 171 Cotton Avenue

Gifts
10 Rose Bushes, $1.00
Canary Birds, $5.00
Cages and Stands, $2.50 and up
All types of supplies for pets
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

Ivey's INC.
ONE OF CAROLINA'S PREDOMINATING DEPARTMENT STORES
30 Haywood Street Telephone 5300

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SYNTHONE CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way. Quality First is our motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 24 50
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods,
Rumford Baking Powder
Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables,

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
Norrmalmstorg

MIMOSA
Florists
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 93

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Else Pelze
PELZWAREN + KÜRSCHNEREI
RODENGASSE 3 TELEPHON 43031 BASEL

Küchenartikel—Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7 Telephon 24.968

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

COUTURE
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3

CORSETS
QUALITY STYLE BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY GROCERIES & DRUGSTORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8.

INTERLAKEN

Raeuber & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and Branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

FREDERIC BUCHER
ARCHITECTE
Études de Projets de Villas Immeubles Transformations
Expertises. Tel. 2.54.61
(ARCHITECT)
Avenue de Montchoisi

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

ZURICH

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel 31.477 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

When You **Purchase Goods**
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued.)

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND
paul Bertschi
Lavaterstrasse 83
Filialen: Ronnweg 4, Sternenstr. 31, Augustinergasse 46
Spezialität: Feine englische Cakes nach alten englischen original-Rezepten
(Baker and Confectioner)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(Florists)

AUTO-KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. BOOTH (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
MEAT PURVEYORS
86-88 BEREA ROAD, DURBAN
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard.
Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20 City Market; W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Rosburgh, Seaview Malvern and Isipingo Beach.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 23321 Residence 22933

H. W. DINGLEY
Specialist in:
MOTOR COACH WORK
PAINTING and UPHOLSTERY
BODY REPAIRS and METAL WORK
NUMBER PLATES
and SIGN WRITING
Estimates Willingly Given
52 Milne St. (Near Beach) Phone 20822

STEVENS
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY and PROVISIONS
Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 23280

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
90 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6918

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 23-4589
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHER'S
73, ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Station
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

PIETERMARITZBURG

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture and Soft Furnishings
"Congoleum" Floor Coverings
"Cold Spot" Refrigerators
"Kenmore" Electric Washing Machines
136 CHURCH STREET PHONE 3057
also at 537 West Street, Durban

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
285 Church St. Phone 4110

ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/t Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware.
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. RICHARDS
PRINTER
17a PITT ST., SYDNEY TELEPHONE. B 4661

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1078

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued.)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 20 years
Syd. FL5171 Adelaide *3796 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

EDWARD FAY Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 Cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

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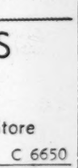

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Escape to Glory (Columbia)—Melodrama with a setting on shipboard during the early days of the war and with a submarine attack to provide a climax. Pat O'Brien, Constance Bennett, John Halliday, Melville Cooper, Alan Baxter.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Here Comes the Navy (Warner)—Reissue of a 1934 film, with a background of naval training and routine on a battleship, against which is set a rough-and-tumble story of the rivalries of a pugnacious petty officer and enlisted man. James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Frank McHugh, Gloria Stuart.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Little Nellie Kelly (MGM)—Judy Garland in a double role as mother and daughter, starting in Ireland and winding up in New York, with a slender story distantly deriving from George M. Cohan's musical comedy. In the narrative may be found a measure of romance, a bit of tragedy, misunderstandings, reconciliations, and an opportunity for songs. Charles Winninger, George Murphy, Douglas McPhail.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Love Thy Neighbor (Paramount)—Movie continuation of the radio "feud" between Fred Allen and Jack Benny, bringing them together in a story which permits them to trade punch-line for punch-line and gag for gag. "Rochester," Mary Martin, Verree Teasdale, Theresa Harris, and the Merry Macs.—Adults and young people.

* * *

No, No, Nanette (RKO)—Movie version of the musical comedy of the same name but now leaning too much on story and too little on song. Anna Neagle makes a brief appearance on the dance floor and sings in sequences which might advantageously have been longer. Roland Young, Helen Broderick, Zasu Pitts, Eve Arden, Billy Gilbert, Richard Carlson, Victor Mature. — Adults and young people.

* * *

One Night in the Tropics (Universal)—Unimportant but pleasant film, with a frivolous story, agreeably inconsequential characters, and tunes by Jerome Kern which harmonize with the rest of the decorations. Abbott and Costello, Allan Jones, Robert Cummings, Nancy Kelly, Mary Boland, William Frawley, Peggy Moran, Leo Carrillo.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Tin Pan Alley (20th-Fox)—Cheerful entertainment, with popular jazz songs worked into a story about a genial and overconfident music publisher and his partner before and during the period of the World War. Deft performances, agreeable songs, and Jack Oakie in the amusing role of the publisher. Alice Faye, John Payne, Betty Grable, Esther Ralston, Fred Keating, Nicholas Brothers, John Loder.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Trail of the Vigilantes (Universal)—Satirical horseplay poking fun at the traditional Western and yet remaining typical enough to satisfy the most ardent admirer of action. The plot deals with a city dweller, sent to the frontier in the interest of law and order. Somebody apparently felt it necessary to create a thrill by the cruelty of making a team of horses dive from a steep embankment into a river. Franchot Tone, Warren William, Broderick Crawford, Andy Devine, Mischa Auer, Peggy Moran.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Above Average Films

Family—"Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the Range," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels"

* * *

Adults and Young People—"Blackout," "Thief of Bagdad," "Escape," "The Great Dictator," "Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back."

* * *

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest."

Party Fun

Christmas Spelling

Give each guest at your holiday party a slip of paper on which the word CHRISTMAS has been typed vertically at the left in capitals. The object of this paper and pencil game is to write nine words, beginning with the letters in the key word, and containing only those found in that word. Each word should have the same number of letters.

The correct set of four-letter words as they appear when completed.

What They Say

Hint to Song Writers

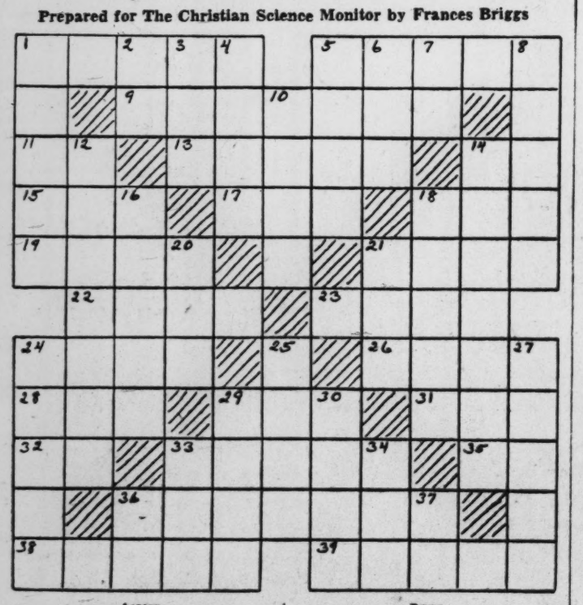
"The songs that endure are those that are tied up with love, patriotism, longing for contentment."
—Gene Buck.

Hired Man

"What our country needs is a good, honest, industrious, competent hired man."
—Raymond Moley.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

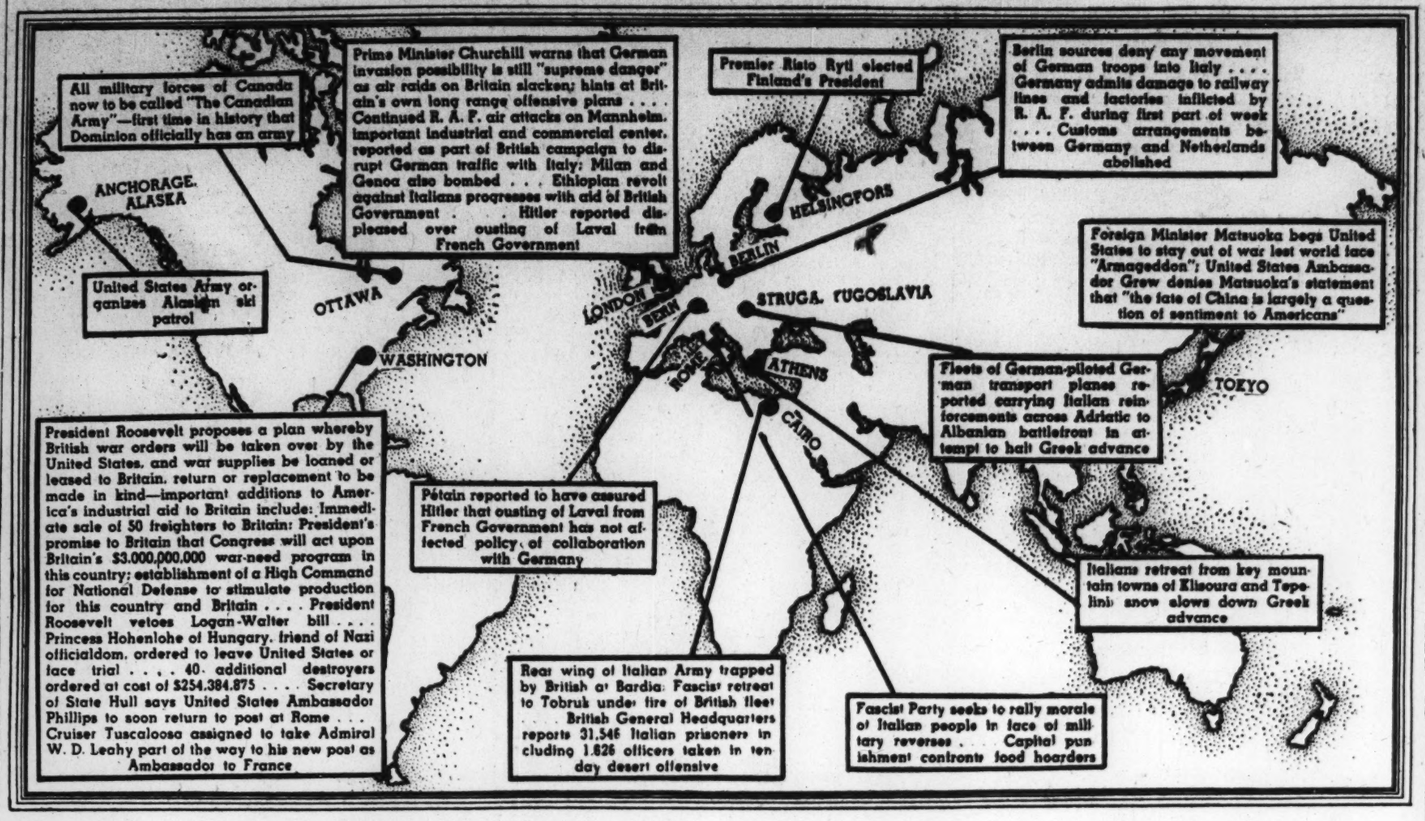
1—Gnomes were supposed to be guardians of what?
5—What do you call plants in general?
9—Headline of an item in a newspaper is what?
11—Territory of Hawaii (abbr.).
13—Gay.
14—What is symbol for silver?
15—Joseph Lincoln writes novels about what Massachusetts cape?
17—What is used as coating to protect iron and copper?
18—Every one.
19—Who wrote "The Dream of Eugene Aram"?
21—Who acted as cup-bearer to gods?
22—Australian crawl is used by those who do what?
23—What is female of equine quadrupeds?
24—What is a ptarmigan?
26—Wet, spongy earth is what?
28—Thornton Wilder wrote "The Bridge of San Luis ——."
29—Light blow is what?
31—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
32—What is a noun suffix?
33—What is the Persian red deer?
35—Authorised Version (abbr.).
36—What dwarf had a very swift horse?
38—What is a city of New Hampshire?
39—Marble statue of Venus was found on what islands?

Down

1—What is a vesta?
2—Raleigh is capital of what State (abbr.)?
3—What is organ of hearing?
4—What holds meat while being roasted over a fire?
5—Who was a companion of Tom Sawyer?
6—Motion picture studio and its adjoining territory is called what?
7—Upon.
8—If you emulated Izaak Walton, you would do what?
10—What is tinfoil for mirrors?
12—What nickname is given to native of Indiana?
14—What is a province of western Canada?
16—Bride's portion is what?
18—What is nest of a bird of prey?
20—Acted
21—Who was one of Noah's sons?
24—In Tennyson's poem, what does past Philip's farm?
25—Rootstock of what plant is a food staple in tropics?
27—What are edges of a roof of a building?
29—Contest of speed is what?
30—What do you call under surface of a ski?
32—Adult male.
34—What Poe heroine lived "in a kingdom by the sea"?
36—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
37—Symbol for thallium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


All military forces of Canada now to be called "The Canadian Army"—first time in history that Dominion officially has an army
Prime Minister Churchill warns that German invasion possibility is still "supreme danger" as air raids on Britain slacken; hints at Britain's own long range offensive plans . . . . Continued R. A. F. air attacks on Mannheim, important industrial and commercial center, reported as part of British campaign to disrupt German traffic with Italy; Milan and Genoa also bombed . . . Ethiopian revolt against Italians progresses with aid of British Government . . . Hitler reported displeased over ousting of Laval from French Government
Premier Risto Ryti elected Finland's President
Berlin sources deny any movement of German troops into Italy . . . . Germany admits damage to railway lines and factories inflicted by R. A. F. during first part of week . . . . Customs arrangements between Germany and Netherlands abolished
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
United States Army organizes Alaskan ski patrol
OTTAWA
WASHINGTON
HELSINGFORS
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LONDON
BERN
ROME
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STRUGA, YUGOSLAVIA
CAIRO
TOKYO
Foreign Minister Matsuoka begs United States to stay out of war lest world face "Armageddon"; United States Ambassador Grew denies Matsuoka's statement that "the fate of China is largely a question of sentiment to Americans"
Fleets of German-piloted German transport planes reported carrying Italian reinforcements across Adriatic to Albanian battlefront in attempt to halt Greek advance
President Roosevelt proposes a plan whereby British war orders will be taken over by the United States, and war supplies be loaned or leased to Britain, return or replacement to be made in kind—important additions to America's industrial aid to Britain include: Immediate sale of 50 freighters to Britain; President's promise to Britain that Congress will act upon Britain's $3,000,000,000 war-need program in this country; establishment of a High Command for National Defense to stimulate production for this country and Britain . . . . President Roosevelt vetoes Logan-Walter bill . . . . Princess Hohenlohe of Hungary, friend of Nazi officialdom, ordered to leave United States or face trial . . . . 40 additional destroyers ordered at cost of $254,384,875 . . . . Secretary of State Hull says United States Ambassador Phillips to soon return to post at Rome . . . Cruiser Tuscaloosa assigned to take Admiral W. D. Leahy part of the way to his new post as Ambassador to France
Pétain reported to have assured Hitler that ousting of Laval from French Government has not affected policy of collaboration with Germany
Italians retreat from key mountain towns of Klisoura and Tepelini; snow slows down Greek advance
Rear wing of Italian Army trapped by British at Bardia; Fascist retreat to Tobruk under fire of British fleet . . . British General Headquarters reports 31,546 Italian prisoners including 1,826 officers taken in ten day desert offensive
Fascist Party seeks to rally morale of Italian people in face of military reverses . . . Capital punishment confronts food hoarders

In Lighter Vein

Prophetic!

A Spanish journalist at Burgos submits an article to the censor. One passage in particular worries the official.

"I will refer it to my superiors," he says.

And he telephones:

"Hullo? Rome?"

A voice answers him:

"Ja."—The Fusion Point.

Unkind Motorists

Joe: "What's become of the Hikers Club?"

Jim: "Oh, it disbanded. It was getting too hard to persuade passing motorists to pick us up and give us a lift."—Grit.

Makes No Bones About It

The waitresses at one Cape Cod (Mass.) restaurant now present customers with the meal check inclosed in an envelope on which is printed: "Here is the bad news."—Grit.

Thinking Out Loud

We like the man whose impulse it is to say "yes" much better than the one whose impulse it is to say "no," but the trouble is that the former never seems to have anything to lend.

Life is much like Christmas—you are more likely to get what you expect than what you want!—Rays of Sunshine.

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Oh, wouldn't it be fine if they would make watch crystals out of the new glass that has the flexibility of rubber?

Bridgeport Times-Star: According to the way the average American thinks, if he doesn't save any money it isn't because he's spending too much, but because he isn't making enough.

Nature Notes

By John Meisner

SCARAB

Scarab, the sacred beetle of ancient Egypt, symbolized immortality. Now, however, it is regarded only as an interesting motif for jewelry. As an outstanding engineer, this remarkable beetle works with scientific precision and skill. It belongs to a huge family that includes some 3,000 classified species.

So You Know Modern Drama?

1. Who was the author of "Anna Christie"?
2. What famous actress created the title role of "Peter Pan" in America?
3. What play is generally considered to be Oscar Wilde's greatest contribution to the theater?
4. One of the following playwrights is not an American: . . . Maxwell Anderson, Rachel Crothers, Robert Sherwood, or John Drinkwater.
5. What famous dramatic character is distinguished by possessing an unusually large nose?
6. Who was the Italian playwright who wrote many great parts for Duse?
7. Was "Liliom" written by an Englishman, a Hungarian, or a Frenchman?
8. Name the actor who originally created the roles of "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde" in America.
9. Was Clyde Fitch an actor, a producer, a playwright, or a director?
10. One of the following plays did not come from the pen of Bernard Shaw: . . . "Candida," "The Thunderbolt," "Pygmalion," "St. Joan," and "Androcles and the Lion."

Answers

1. Eugene O'Neill. 2. Maude Adams. 3. "The Importance of Being Earnest." 4. John Drinkwater. 5. Cyrano de Bergerac. 6. D'Annunzio. 7. Hungarian . . . Molnar. 8. Richard Mansfield. 9. Playwright. 10. "The Thunderbolt."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Ship's Simple Service

(From "Bulletins from Britain")

London

The skipper of one of the trawler partols has introduced a simple and impressive tradition on his boat. Before setting out on mine-sweeping duty, the men gather round the captain at the wheel and participate in a brief service, which, as an expression of ultimate conviction, has the inevitability of genius.

Q. Are we all here?

A. All of us here are under God's care. Amen.

Q. What then are we afraid of?

A. We are afraid of nothing.

Will Rogers on Economics

Lo, the poor Indian! The Indian, he's a ward to the Government, but we all are now. Everybody's an Indian.

* * *

Well, all I know is just what I read in the papers. Congress just keeps us all on the jump all the time, waiting to see what they are going to do with us.

* * *

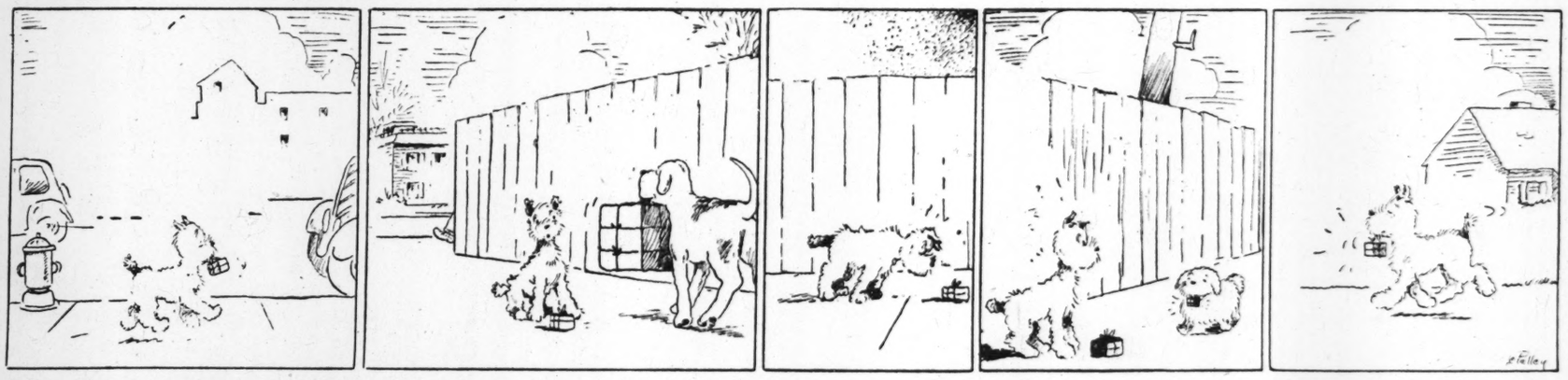
Every invention during our lifetime has been just to save time . . two hundred years from now, history will record, "America, a nation that flourished from 1900-1942, conceived many odd inventions for getting somewhere, but could think of nothing to do when they got there."

A Verse for Today . . .

They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the LORD, *as the waters cover the sea.*—ISA. 11:9.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Christmas Packages*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe It's Just as Well—But Now What am I Going to Do?*

By RODGERS

The closer it gets to Christmas the more I wonder how that big dog will work out as a Christmas present. I can just imagine what Mrs. Simpson will say!
And I began to suspect the big dog had read my thoughts today when he asked me if I was sure the Simpsons would be glad to give him a home-
"Well--er--," I started to say, when he wagged, "I don't want to spoil your plans for Christmas—but—"
"The milkman has been most friendly, and I'm sure he would give me a good home, if you didn't mind."—
I had to admit that it might work out better that way and told him to go ahead—But NOW, what am I going to do about the Boss's present?

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Thar She Blows!"*

By THE HAGERS

OUR DUCK GEOLOGIST HAS SAID WE'VE DRILLED THROUGH AN OLD OCEAN BED."
"BUT, WUZZLEDUFF, HOW CAN THEY TELL?" "THEY FOUND," SAID HE, "THESE BITS OF SHELL."
JUST THEN WE HEARD A MIGHTY BLAST, AND SAW THE DRILLERS SCATTER FAST.
A BLACK STREAM SHOT UP TOWARD THE SKY. "HOORAY! A GUSHER!" CAME THE CRY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Christmas 1940

Christmas 1940 will live in many memories as one singularly full of meaning. Some will see again in recollection the confiding eyes of small evacuees, guests at their festive tables. And they will remember how there came to them with new import the words of him the world honors: "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me."

Some, in the years to come, will recall how as children, that Christmas 1940, they hung their stockings in the cold, damp depths of an air-raid shelter. Then they will feel again the surge of warm affection that swept over them as they thought of the Christ child receiving gifts in a barren manger.

Others will rejoice to think with what quickened understanding, in the midst of war's desolation, they pondered the mission of him who, on that first Christmas morning, was heralded as the bringer of peace on earth. With fresh vision, born of suffering like the Master's own, they perceived that Jesus' gentle ministry was indeed one mighty warfare upon greed, pride, hatred, lust—upon all materialistic thinking. No peace, "but a sword," did he bring to worldly aims and ambitions.

Many will recall how at the Yuletide of 1940, their gratitude for the Christ child welled deeper than before. For, in the months preceding, they had reaped the blessing of his teachings. They had experienced "miracles" of protection as a result of trusting Him whom Jesus preached aright. They had won that peace of mind that comes of standing for the right—a peace that bombs were powerless to shatter. And, best of all, because the Christ thus had come anew to individual consciousness, they could face the New Year with courage and quiet confidence.

Yes, in future, many will gladly tell the story of Christmas 1940.

Manchukuo, Doubtful Asset

Manchukuo is not one of the world's hot news centers. A long dispatch from this Japanese dependency is a rarity. But an attentive study of the Japanese press, which is still franker and more informative than that of the European totalitarian states, shows that this economically backward country has been driven too hard by its Japanese military masters, with the result that serious inflationary symptoms have appeared and a considerable curtailment of ambitious production plans for the current year has been necessary.

Manchukuo is a pivotal partner in the so-called yen bloc, the other members being Japan itself and the occupied North China. Early in the year the Japanese Government worked out a plan for investing 1,200,000,000 yen (nominally a little less than $300,000,000) there in 1940. In return Manchukuo was to concentrate on coal, steel and power industries, all capable of serving military ends, and to increase shipments of coal, iron, and farm products to Japan.

Neither side, however, was able to live up to the terms of this bargain. The Japanese capital market is so choked with issues of war bonds that it proved impossible to raise the projected amount for investment in Manchukuo, and exports from Manchukuo to Japan fell off instead of increasing. This was partly because Japanese monopolistic control of farm products has discouraged production and partly for lack of necessary raw materials.

Another retarding factor in the progress of Manchukuo is the growing inflationary trend. Official figures usually understate rather than exaggerate unfavorable financial and economic developments. But on the basis of Manchukuo official figures one learns that the wholesale price index in Hsinking, the capital of the new state, has more than doubled between 1936 and 1940, while the cost of living in Hsinking has more than doubled between 1937 and 1940.

One of Japan's contributions to genuine well being in Manchuria, a stable currency, has thus been sacrificed to military and industrial expansion. Effective development of Manchukuo seems impossible while Japan's resources in capital and material are so heavily mortgaged for the war in China. And, while there have been no recent reports of major political unrest in Manchukuo, the nationalist discontent of its Chinese population can only be aggravated by a shaky currency and a rising cost of living.

Of Courses

"Study at Home for a Degree," suggests an advertiser in a London weekly. "It relieves war strain."

The degree, of course, is not necessarily the goal, nor do university extension courses promise definite specifics for anxiety, boredom, or loneliness. Yet thousands of students, rich and poor, employed and unemployed, are turning to them every year in almost every city in the world.

We confess ourselves intrigued by the variety and character of courses offered in Boston this year: "Advanced Juvenile Story Writing," which may suggest a degree of sophistication in the modern child; then there is a course "to meet the needs of those who wish to equip themselves for effective oral communication with others."

One may also, for the small sum of four dollars, attend lectures on "The Art of Straight Thinking." (Do enrollees think or merely listen?) Then there are courses on dancing, selling by mail, microphone personality.

Certain combinations ought to be fruitful. Such as, for example: "Traffic Management" and "Controlling Human Behavior"; "Credits and Collections" and "How to Get Along with People"; "Investments" and "Comptometer Operation."

Battle of Music

"Do you notice anything different?" American radio audiences are, in effect, being asked these evenings. The question is unspoken, for the radio broadcasters indeed would rather not raise it. The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers—ASCAP for short—is hoping that the listening public will miss some such melodies as "Old Man River," "Sylvia," or even Ravel's "Bolero," and insist on hearing them.

Apparently very few of the hit songs or serious music from the most widely known composers of the last twenty-five years will be heard over the air during the next few weeks unless some sort of a settlement is reached between the broadcasting industry, represented in the National Association of Broadcasters, and ASCAP.

For some years the radio stations have paid 5 per cent of their revenue to ASCAP for the privilege of using its music. Recently the composers' organization, which is in fact a copyright pool, demanded in addition a percentage of the radio networks' earnings after the expiration of the current contract on January 1.

The radio chains responded by reducing sharply the amount of ASCAP music played in their programs and preparing to do without it entirely after the first of the year. Part of this preparation took the form of organizing Broadcast Music, Inc., to encourage new composers, acquire catalogs of old music, and provide an alternative source of melodies.

Now the controversy has reached a stage in which the listening public stands to be the loser. In behalf of ASCAP be it said that this organization was formed in 1914 under the leadership of Victor Herbert to prevent pirating of the works of music writers and that it has done excellent service in assuring payment to composers and authors for the use of their lyrics.

The criticisms currently made of ASCAP are to the effect that it has become a tightly closed organization in which, though non-profit, its administrative costs are high, a large portion of its revenues goes to music publishers and to writers with established names, while most of the members receive comparatively small returns.

There seems little basis either for its demand that it receive a flat cut of all broadcasting revenues, including those from entirely non-musical programs. Fairer is the proposition that writers should be paid in some proportion to the number of times their compositions are used.

Yet some modifications in the methods of ASCAP are probably not impossible if they can be proved desirable. And at the same time, the profits of the radio networks are large enough that they can afford to deal generously with the writers of their lyrics. A committee of ten leaders in the field of musical education has protested the development of a situation which would remove from the air not only a great range of popular music, but also the works of a large number of serious artists such as Sibelius, Debussy, Kreisler, Heifetz, Rachmaninoff, Spalding, Grainger, Damrosch, and Howard Hanson.

Certainly the radio industry and the composers' representatives should enter negotiations with a view to recognizing the interest of the public in so great a body of music.

The Bookshelf

Professor in Transit

Professor Hogben is one of the growing number of savants who have picked up some of the tricks of the journalist's trade. He can discourse on sociology, mathematics, or natural history and give it all the sparkle of a best-seller. If he had caught the 8 a. m. plane from Oslo to Copenhagen on April 9 and delivered his lecture as he had intended, he would probably by now have produced some popular treatise on politics or biology. But since the plane never left Oslo—the Germans having arrived unexpectedly at 7:45—and since Professor Hogben found that his nearest way home to Aberdeen was via Moscow, Vladivostok, Tokyo, and San Francisco, he has given us instead a book entitled AUTHOR IN TRANSIT (New York: Norton. $2.50) in which he forsakes erudition completely and breezes into pure travel.

The story is delightfully entertaining—beginning as it does with real adventure as the Professor and his daughter, reduced to $5 in pocket and vanishing prospects of a lecture fee in Copenhagen, have to elude all frontier difficulties and find the wherewithal for a world-girdling tour by plane, boat and Trans-Siberian railway.

* * *

The author expresses himself with lively candor on Norway, Japan, and the United States, but his most engrossing chapters are those describing his three days in Moscow and his nine days of incarceration aboard the Trans-Siberian from Moscow to Vladivostok.

The Russians no doubt have their full share of shortcomings, many of which have been constantly instilled into us by pre-Hogben travelers in those parts. But, even so, can one justly say that a nine-days' ride cooped up in a railway coach is likely to afford an adequate insight into Russia or any other nation?

To ask such a question, however, is not to know Professor Hogben. The reader may be assured that there is scarcely anything in Russian life that the author does not see from the window of that ill-managed coach. The education—such as it is—the town-planning, the general "graceless gloom" of the country, the ugly homes, "hatred of flowers" and "vitriolic contempt for vegetation," the total absence of "appreciation of color or sense of the picturesque," and the shiftlessness, inefficiency and untidiness of this unsmiling nation—all this and more is taken in by the absorbent eye of the natural history professor, gazing out of that coach window.

* * *

Inside the coach all the above defects seem to combine in a scene of unbelievable squalor, described with apparent relish for unsavory detail, but happily tempered with amiability and good-hearted unselfishness on the part of the fellow travelers.

The author, whose profession no doubt imposes some scruples in the matter of fair assessment, admits that this *wagon-lit* view of a nation may be "lop-sided," without however allowing such a possibility to qualify or moderate his views. But Russia's faults, as the author sees them, are almost entirely negative. "I do not believe," he says, "that Russia is either a menace for property owners or a model for social reformers. I suggest that we shall not establish more friendly relations between Russia and the outside world until we get rid of both these notions and realize that Russia can neither contribute to nor participate in the fruits of contemporary material progress till she emerges from her own self-imposed national exclusiveness."

All Professor Hogben's observations are interesting. Some of them are undoubtedly accurate. As to which are, and which are not, that is up to the reader to decide for himself.

H. J. S.

New Currency

The Part That the Carols Play

To say that simple beauty really moves people more than other things is, of course, a truism—and ineffably banal. And yet do we not need the truisms now and again, just as reminders?

For example, there is just now this matter of Christmas Carols. One would suppose that the world is full of disillusioned, preoccupied, matter-of-fact persons who would not find a free moment, even if they could, to sing a carol or listen to someone else sing it. Because it just would not occur to them. And yet look around and observe what is happening during these last days before Christmas.

On the street corners, in the thronged shops, in drab offices, in the midst of bleak railroad terminals—everywhere carols are being heard, are being sung. And a grateful world is listening, is participating.

* * *

Men who ordinarily stalk grimly in the direction of their suburban train forget about their burdens, physical and mental, pause, smile and perhaps join in singing: "O, Little Town of Bethlehem." In Boston this is now the second Christmas season that carols have been sung in the North Station, daily between five and five-thirty.

Then there is the Carol Service in The Memorial Church, on the campus at Harvard University, which has been twice repeated to eager audiences this year. To hear it is an exquisite experience—with the mingled voices of the Harvard University Choir and those of the Choral Society of Radcliffe College. The lights are turned low and there is an ethereal quality pervading the place. But this is not all. For the people are easily worth study.

Not all are elderly, serious folk, though they mingle with the rest. Young people are present, too, eager, with shining eyes; students, naturally, but younger boys and girls as well. What of their fun-loving, not to say frivolous inclinations? Here they sit quietly in their places, content. And the older people, some sad and worn, drink it in so hungrily: the Bach Chorale Preludes with which the organist opens the proceedings, the old Gloucestershire Carol, the French ones and the Italian, even one from southwest Virginia, and ending with the favorite "Good King Wenceslas." People listen to them all, quieted, reassured, renewed.

* * *

One's reason would insist that it could not be—that these simple, often childlike expressions of love for the Bethlehem Child and the light that he brought with him into the world would reach straight into the hearts of the listeners and win them wholly. It isn't rational. The world fails to realize and weigh what it does. But people, when lifted out of themselves, will sit mildly, humbly relaxed, to hear the reading of those passages from St. Luke 2: 1-19. One cannot explain. And why try? For there remains the inescapable fact. The deeper implications of Christmas enter like balm into the troubled spirit of men and the singing of "Adeste Fideles" will subdue and restore alike the boisterous children and their cynical, sophisticated burdened elders. The part that the Carols play is not to be disparaged.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

North . . South . . East . . West

We Take an Inventory

By Frank L. Perrin

Long before the years when the affairs of individuals as well as business enterprises were placed by law under the supervision of boards, commissions, and taxing officers, even the storekeeper at the four corners took a day or two at the end of the year to figure his gains or losses for the period. It was easy to estimate his accounts payable and those receivable. The unknown quantity was his stock in trade. This comprised his liquid or available assets. To ascertain the true value he must figure a little, estimate a little, and hopefully calculate the possible appreciation, allowing liberally for that important factor, good will, which is never insignificant.

Whatever our calling or avocation, whatever our place in the busy or unhurried affairs which engross us, we all come face to face, at least at the end of the year, with this inevitable season of personal accounting. Most of us, like the storekeeper, find that over and above the things we possess, that which is of greatest value is the good will which we have won or earned in our contacts with those about us. We are happy if, in the storehouse of memory, we fail to discover the unwelcome reminder of some opportunity to do a kindness which has been neglected. We are equally glad to remember that the way of someone has been made a little easier even at the cost of some sacrifice.

* * *

We need no ledger, no trial balance, no typed or written inventory, to inform us of the actual or approximate value of this item in our store. And let us not forget that what we thus appraise and assess has a fixed and continuing value. True friendship, once accorded, does not fluctuate or depreciate. Its standard is fixed, to be lowered only by the overt act of those in whom love and confidence has been bestowed.

There is an inner or secret chamber to this mental storehouse in which we deposit our current treasures of friendship and good will. It is the room in which rest the memories of days and years which are past.

To youth, this is the day of opportunity, the era of emancipation from discipline and restraint. The important truth to be impressed on the boys and girls, the young men and young women of today, is that they are building for themselves this same little inner chamber which they cannot lock against themselves. Its door opens at a familiar touch, or is set ajar by some remembered word or the memory of some song almost forgotten. In vain one may plan to post a guard there to make impossible, or at least more difficult, the parading of shadows all too realistic and somber. Make no mistake. The door cannot be locked or sealed.

But the glorious and reassuring fact is that we may learn, before it is too late, that we need not fill that niche with scenes and memories which we do not like to recall. That is why we should, if we are wise and reasonably thoughtful, join the storekeeper, right now, in taking an inventory of the things we have on our mental shelves and in the safety-box. It is a fair guess that most of us will find that some of what we have imagined to be assets will, in the light which reveals their true proportions, prove to be liabilities. We may have kept them in stock under some misapprehension. By a little inquiry we may discover that a misshapen package marked "justification" is really nothing but a noxious mixture of revenge and hatred. And there are others.

* * *

One whom I had known quite well from boyhood to the age when one should be both discreet and wise, told me not long ago, while we were reminiscing, that in his youth he became convinced that he was a little lacking in perception or courage, and perhaps a little dumb, because he did not take offense as quickly as some of those with whom he associated. This realization troubled and embarrassed him for years. Even now he admits that he might have been imposed upon, or that he might have been slighted without sensing it.

As we sat together we reviewed the years in hasty retrospect. My friend did not find much to regret. I knew, as we recalled the names and faces of those whom we mutually remembered, that all were his friends down through the long years. I hoped that they also were my friends. It is the faces of these which we like to see when the little door of the memory box is opened. Their remembered voices blend in tones sweet to hear.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Impatience Does Not Help

Our law surely would say that it is best to keep as tranquil as possible in misfortune and not to be vexed or resentful: for we cannot see what good or evil there is in such things, and impatience does not in any way help us forward; also because nothing in human affairs deserves serious anxiety, and grief stands in the way to hinder the self-succor that our duty immediately requires of us.—PLATO: "The Republic."

The Wide Horizon

Main Street Comes of Age

By William Henry Chamberlin

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

When one is doing the job of an observing reporter a vast amount depends on the angle of vision that is provided by one's own background of experience. Moscow would look very different to a Young Communist from the wilds of Kazakstan and to a tourist newly arrived from New York. Japan will assay differently if seen from a comparative background of Russia or of the United States.

I approached the Middle West with a double standard of comparison. There was first a period of eighteen years of residence in Europe and Asia. And there was a set of dim childhood memories of the places which I was visiting, the rolling hills and cornfields and peach orchards of Southern Ohio, the blustery towns along the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, the rugged climate of Minnesota, with its sturdy population of European "Northerners."

Coming to the United States from any Oriental country or from any European country, except perhaps England, always conveys an impression of fabulous and rather breathtaking wealth. Of course, I know that there are all sorts of spots on the sun of American prosperity. There are millions of unemployed and many more eking out a precarious existence on the WPA; dustbowl farmers are paying the price of a reckless neglectful waste of our natural resources, and even Americans who are comfortably situated economically are often made restless by a high-speed competitive existence and miss some of the values which Europeans and Orientals often enjoy with a much lower material standard of living. Yet the facts of comparative national wealth are there, complete and undeniable: skyscrapers and automobiles, magnificent university and college plants, and an unsurpassed network of railways and motor roads, a higher proportion of the people getting more of the good things of life than in any other large country.

* * *

The war has greatly widened the chasm between American and European living standards. The small countries of high civilization from which America could have learned much in orderly social progress and cultural development have been victims of invasion, or are leading a very precarious existence on sufferance.

The decline of Europe in everything from creative thought to tolerable conditions as regards food and shelter and employment must be seen to be realized. It finds one eloquent reflection in the flight to these shores of that very small minority of the European elite who have any chance of getting away.

To one who has recently come from Europe the ordinary well-being of a typical mid-western community is a cause not of complacence, but of very sober reflection. Can America forever remain the "capitalist" among the "proletarian" nations of the world? Are there not positive dangers of all kinds, social and economic, if not military, in the present disparity? May it not prove necessary in the long run for foreign standards of living to rise or for the American standard to fall?

The answers to all these questions are far too complicated for the compass of the present article. But people in the Middle West are beginning to furnish these answers for themselves. A barber in Columbus, Ohio, gave me a long talk on how America might be drawn into the war because of the threat of a world-wide totalitarian economy to the American worker's standard of living.

* * *

Approaching the Middle West from the other standpoint, my own early recollection of this part of America, I gained the impression that Main Street, like myself, had come of age. Except for a few of the larger newspapers one doesn't get much individual treatment of foreign news west of the Alleghenies. But the syndicated columnist and the radio have been great levelers in the matter of awareness as to big national and international issues. And the thirst for lectures seems to be as insatiable as that of a sponge for water.

In other ways also Main Street has probably become more mature than it was when Sinclair Lewis wrote his lively chronicle of Gopher Prairie. A broadcast on international affairs designed for children which I heard here at the University of Minnesota was thoroughly thoughtful, while couched, of course, in assimilable language. And both in Minneapolis and Columbus I had a heartening feeling that such State universities as Minnesota and Ohio are valuable centers of an authentic democratic culture. Main Street undoubtedly is growing up. In times like these it is difficult to stand still.

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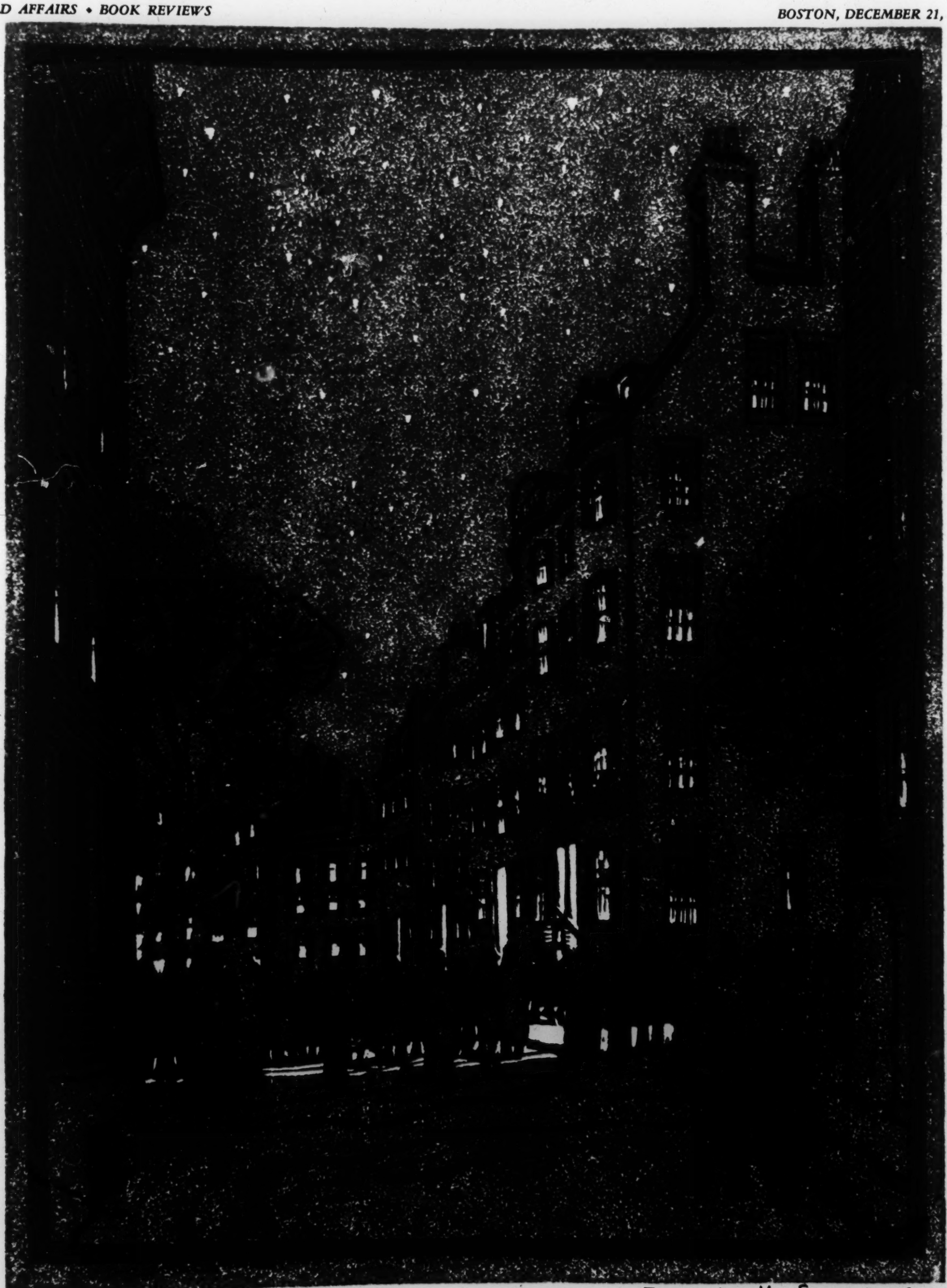
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, DECEMBER 21, 1940*



Christmas Eve on Beacon Hill F. Wanderoth Saunders

LET'S SCRAP THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE! • • *By David A. Orebaugh* • • Page Five
CHARLES DICKENS WRITES TO CHILDREN • • *By Monica Dickens* • • Page Six

A Greek-American Speaks

By George Steffanides

EVER SINCE the signing of the three-power pact between Germany, Italy, and Japan, it has been driven home to most peace-loving people that liberal government as known in the United States is passing through its most critical stage. For the third time in its 3,000 years of recorded history, western civilization again finds itself at the crossroads, and is called upon once more either to defend the democratic traditions which it inherited from ancient Hellas or else succumb to the threats of Asiatic despotism which is today threatening the whole world's way of life.

It should be noted, when we speak of Asiatic despotism, that we do not mean Japan alone, because that despotism is not confined to that continent. Two of the biggest countries of Europe, Germany and Italy, where the Hellenic spirit flourished at the close of the Middle Ages, and where the Greek ideals of democracy and scientific learning found their greatest exponents, have forsaken their spiritual mother and have espoused the doctrine of Asiatic despotism. That doctrine ancient Greece repudiated and repulsed with valor on the field of Marathon and in the Bay of Salamis.

There are, of course, basic reasons why Germany and Italy have repudiated their allegiance to the ideology of ancient Greece and have adopted the despotism of Asia; a change which certainly supports Spengler's theory of the decline of western culture. For it is true that the culture of Europe, especially, has been showing signs of decadence during the last 50 years. However, the cause of this decline does not lie in any intrinsic weakness within the broad traditions of western civilization. The real cause is to be found in the erroneous or imperfect application of these traditions.

For how can there be any imperfection in the Hellenic ideals of freedom, truth, beauty, and excellence, and their Christian supplement of human charity, which form the basis of western culture? It is the misuse of these ideals which has brought upon us the present crisis. What has actually taken place in the western world is the accentuation of the materialistic phase of western culture which was brought about by the unrestricted development of the natural science spirit, and a slackening in the ethical development of this culture. With his unbridled desire to acquire the material things in life, western man has forgotten the necessity for the nobler disciplines of the spirit, and has become the victim of his materialistic tendencies.

It is these materialistic tendencies, which have been rampant in the world during the last 100 years, that are responsible for the change in doctrine in Germany and Italy. The worship of Mammon has turned the world into the "haves" and "have-nots" and has driven the people to desperation. It was the despair and dejection which reigned in Germany and Italy at the close of the World War that Hitler and Mussolini exploited and thus were able to bring about the present state of affairs.

Taking advantage of their peoples' desperation, the two dictators have been able to alter even their basic ethical and cultural traditions and to rob them of even the most elementary sentiments of humanity. Hitler and Mussolini, in place of these traditions of their people, have installed hate and the doctrine of despotism in order to conquer the world.

* * *

The proof of the superiority of the democratic ideals over those of totalitarianism is illustrated in the history of western culture. The spiritual and scientific progress of humanity has shown its greatest flowering during those brief periods of history when democracy had its sway. It was democratic Athens of old that gave to the world its greatest thinkers, natural scientists, and artists. On the other hand, in Persia and Rome, where democracy was unknown, these noble endeavors of humanity were grossly lacking. Rome was even obliged to take over Greek culture in toto in order to fill the gaps of her uncivilized existence.

Later, at the close of the Middle Ages, after the spiritual and scientific lethargy of a theocratic despotism was brought to an end, the democratic ideals of the ancient Greeks arose again like the phoenix of old, and a new awakening took place. After a thousand years of intellectual slumber, western civilization was again aroused by the leavening of the Hellenic spirit. In both Italy and Germany, where unfortunately we are witnessing the present retrogression, the Hellenic spirit found willing minds and fertile soil to give us the marvels of the Renaissance. Once again men's minds were freed from bigotry and superstition, and a new era opened in the western world.

We see, then, that the spiritual and scientific development of western civilization began its second upturn about the sixteenth century. But whereas the scientific discipline has had a rapid and steady progress up until today, the spiritual or, more explicitly, the ethical-religious discipline, has made slower advances, with the result that natural science has gone almost completely out of human control. This unequal development of natural science and religion reached its peak about 100 years ago, with the result that ever since that time these elements have found themselves to be largely in two opposing camps. The result of this state of affairs has tended toward the alienation of these two human disciplines, the consequences of which we are copiously reaping at present.

Utilitarianism has made nations greedy, and jealous of one another, untrustworthy and suspicious.

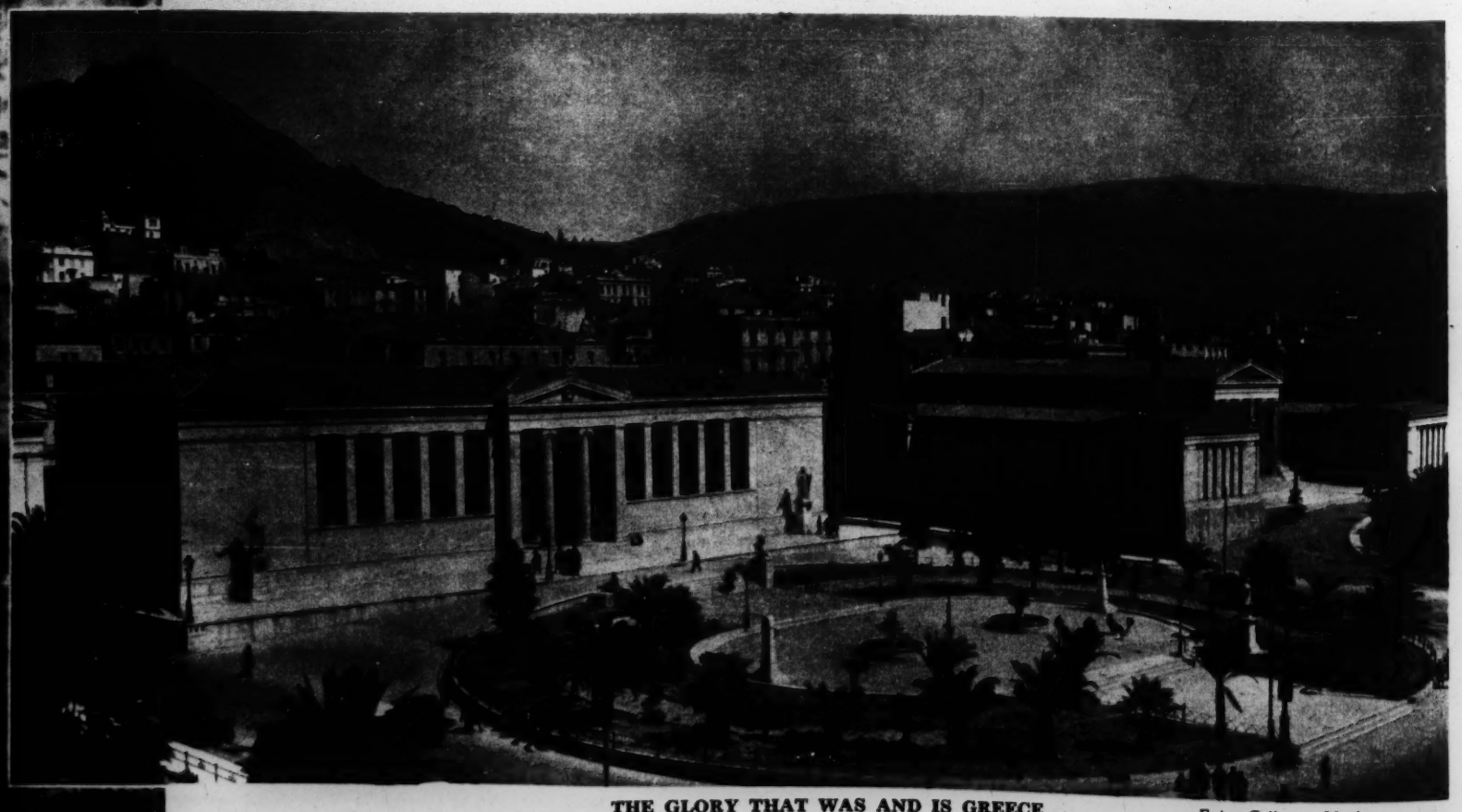
Even Hitler, or whoever helped him write "Mein Kampf," has instinctively recognized this sad state of affairs; but the method he has chosen to remedy the situation is highly questionable. The Asiatic system of force or despotism which he has chosen can do nothing but aggravate the thinking people of the West, who have been nurtured with the Hellenic ideals for 2,000 years. Had he studied these ideals more closely, he would have realized that despotism is incompatible with them. He would have seen that democracy and despotism are opposites, and that his choice could not but bring havoc upon the world. Instead of attempting to remedy the situation by using his energies to reconcile natural science and ethical religion, the products of the democratic ideals, Hitler and his followers have chosen the forces of destruction in order to impose upon the whole world the arch enemy of western civilization, the despotism of Asia.

* * *

One thing is certain. Even if the totalitarian dogma should get the upper hand for the time being, the democratic ideal will just as surely reassert itself as it has in times past. As long as there are people who are not afraid to think, humanity will always vindicate its God-given right of exercising its reason. Force is not enough to squelch it. The progress of humanity will begin once more on a still higher plane when the products of the Hellenic spirit, natural science and ethical religion, are made to supplement each other.

Happily, this trend is already visible. The future of humanity can only be but a bright one, once the present storm is over and the new methods and objectives of natural science and religion begin to get under way.

We here in America, people of all races and creeds, should be both proud and thankful that this continent remains a guardian of humanity, and bearer of the torch of progress and freedom which ancient Hellas so valiantly upheld and which its offspring today are struggling to preserve.



THE GLORY THAT WAS AND IS GREECE Ewing Galloway, Monkmeyer

Temple of Dionysius (Left) in Athens; the Boulevard de Universitie (Above) in Modern Athens

A 4,000-Mile Course in Economics

By William R. Ross

"GOOD AFTERNOON, President Vargas." The correctly attired possessor of a broad Harvard accent took two steps toward the President of Brazil and bowed. "My cousin, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, renders to you, through me, his very kindest apologies."

Hastily, and with obvious embarrassment, the youth backed away from the President of Brazil. Blushing, he muttered something about "regards."

Eleven other North American boys of college age coughed noisily. Erect, ornately uniformed officials of the Brazilian palace staff stood a little straighter. There was an embarrassing silence.

Foreign Minister Aranha rescued the situation. Translating for the President, who does not understand English, he departed a bit from the text as originally spoken. "My cousin, President Franklin D. Roosevelt," he repeated in Portuguese, "renders to you his very kindest compliments."

Such was the greeting tendered Brazil last summer by a self-constituted North American emissary of good will. The boy, who hopes to remain anonymous, is a Harvard College senior. He was one of those on the unique South American trip known in Harvard Yard as "Economics S-44."

With the Countess Elaine de Pierrefeu, an American philanthropist, as their sponsor, 13 boys and men and one "co-ed" set out with a college professor from New York on June 28 to study South American economics. They toured Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina in the next seven weeks, receiving generous welcomes from the governments and the people, gaining new insight into inter-American problems, and enjoying themselves thoroughly.

* * *

Supervising the course was Prof. Norman T. Ness of Pomona College, California. Doing the studying and writing the examinations were the 12 men and one "co-ed": Robert W. Corson, Alfred J. Gilbert, John Grant, Herbert G. Pratt, 2d, Roger Prouty, and Robert S. Trainer—all of Harvard University; James Carter of the University of Indiana; Robert Freeland of Texas A. & M.; Douglas Manship of Louisiana State; Terry Sanders, Yale '40; Kenneth Vayette, headmaster of a Peoria, Ill., public school; Charles O'Donnell, of Woonsocket, R. I., and Miss Katherine French, Boston, Mass., instructor in physical education.

The trip had many results. Among other things, according to John Grant, they "learned how to visit a country." Tourists see only the most superficial aspects of a land, in his opinion. "Industries, raw materials, the social structure, international outlook—these are the things to learn when you go abroad. They're worth a dozen old ruins, gothic cathedrals, waterfalls, and ritzy cafés."

There was an abundance of fun, too, along the way. If one can judge from the number of times the story is being told, a game of basketball in São Paulo, the industrial center of Brazil, stands out—although the joke was on the North Americans.

Now basketball is not the most common Brazilian game. The favorite is an outdoor sport which corresponds to North American soccer and which, logically enough, is called "football." On arrival at Makenzie College, São Paulo, the visitors were invited to play this game. But they were forewarned; Brazilians, they had heard, played their "football" terrifically. Not feeling quite equal to such a strenuous contest, they declined.

This was apparently a great disappointment to their hosts. They were crestfallen. But, hopefully, basketball—surely a North American sport—was proposed. Only three of the visitors had ever played the game. Since to refuse would have meant hard feelings, an informal, "pick-up" game was agreed upon.

* * *

That afternoon, arriving at the gymnasium with some misgiving, they were stopped short by a tremendous, brightly lighted sign. "Basketball this afternoon," it read. "Makenzie College vs. Harvard University. 5 p. m."

Venturing inside the gymnasium, the "Harvard" team found 1,000 excited students and townspeople in the stands, cheering, waving, and expecting the game of their lives. Eager opponents pushed uniforms into their hands. A referee tried out a shrill whistle; timekeeper, official scorer, and scoreboard operator made sure all was ready. And as the red-faced recruits crept onto the floor, they were met by a delegation of the local press with telephone, typewriters, and photographers' bursting flashlight bulbs.

This was just a little too much. A hasty conference with the referee took the game "off the record." But the rest could not be avoided. "Harvard" advances were generally made after the fashion of relay runners; wild discus-throws in the general direction of the basket comprised their attempts at scoring. At one point the "Harvard" left guard intercepted a pass on the ten-yard line, and galloped up the floor for a touchdown—never bothering to dribble, and ignoring the protests of the referee. In all, the visitors managed to score (legally) three points: a foul and a goal from the floor. Their opponents were champions of the region, and kept the result down to a merciful 15-3.

The "program of study" at São Paulo—visits to commercial enterprises and other points of interest, talks with informed men, and a sprinkling of fun—was followed with little deviation at each of the other cities along the route.

The first stop was Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. As the S. S. Argentina drew into Rio Harbor, a celebration began on shore. Cheering crowds waved banners, sang songs, and tossed confetti into the breeze. A brass band played. Automobile horns set up a racket. Swelling with pride, a little bewildered, the visitors stepped ashore—to be ignored completely. Carmen Miranda, Brazilian, Broadway, and Hollywood singer, was on board.

The Brazilian Government gave the North Americans a bona fide welcome. They were introduced to President Vargas and, in turn, tendered him the greeting which, though ever so carefully rehearsed, misfired. Secretary of State Aranha, hero of that interview, gave the visitors two hours of his time; and other members of the administration also consented to question and answer periods.

* * *

In Buenos Aires, the central theme of all economic discussion was the beef question, and the most interesting event a visit to the Argentine Hollywood.

The film industry is of recent development, according to Bob Trainer. "The pictures are shown only in the more obscure sections of Argentina, where our movies meet an impassable language barrier," he explains.

Almost everywhere in South America, Hollywood films are shown with Spanish or Portuguese sub-titles. They have had a remarkable effect on Latin-American lives and customs, and have left distinct if incomplete impressions of the United States.

Yet Hollywood products are doing more perhaps than any other single thing to break down the language barrier between the Americas. If for no other reason than to be able to understand Mickey Rooney (a general favorite) in his next picture, Latin-American boys and girls study English with vigor and determination. Adults, in much the same way, are encouraged to become acquainted with the language and culture they see presented in the motion pictures in English.

* * *

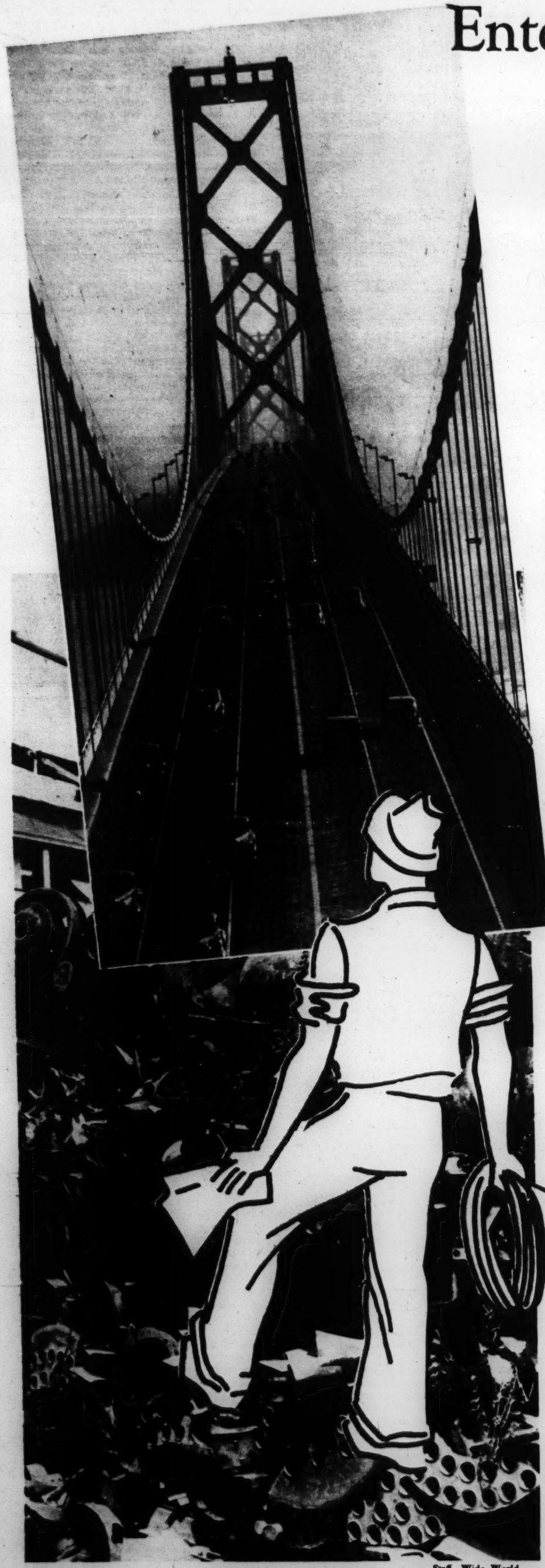
Buenos Aires was the last stop for all except John Grant and Roger Prouty, who continued several weeks alone. On Aug. 16 the other 13 in the party boarded the S. S. Uruguay for home. "I didn't like the parting at all," one of them writes in his diary. "They had all been so swell to us. We finally got down to the boat at 4 o'clock. For over an hour we stood around saying good-by to our many new friends. When we got aboard we gave them three cheers and they us. The boat was towed away, and long after we had lost sight of the little crowd on the docks I could still hear their final 'cheerio.'"

ECONOMICS S-44

The Harvard Group (Top) With South American Hosts; Sao Paulo's Basketball Team (Upper Right) and the Harvard "Varsity"; the Stadium (Above), Where Harvard Was Thrown to the Lions; the Boys From the Harvard Campus (Below), Ready for the Last Roundup on the Argentine Pampas

Enterprise and Old Iron

By John Patric



Staff, Wide World

ON A FERTILE PLATEAU above the raging Snake River, near Jackson, Wyo., Ora Grisamer owned a ranch. Until last year, he and his neighbors were virtually marooned there. Their only way across the turbulent Snake, 300 feet wide, was riskily by skiff or along a swaying footbridge sagging from a half-inch cable.

And now Ora Grisamer's tractor had broken down. There was no way to get it to a repair shop. Once there had been a ferry across the river—a scow pulled along a cable—but a flood had washed it away. Recently Grisamer had heard that a strange fellow named McCrary—a wizard mechanic—was camping in the canyon across the river. People said that Charles McCrary could make or repair anything—out of junk; that he had gathered around him the queerest caravan of old iron ever assembled west of the Missouri.

Grisamer hunted him up. In a clearing, he found the McCrary caravan, a bizarre collection of gadgetry on wheels, a traveling Valhalla of noble junk. There was a trailer as big as a box car, hitched to a mammoth but decrepit coal truck. The truck was loaded with a donkey engine, a ton of tools belonging to all trades and professions, and a mountainous assortment of cogs, ratchets, springs and unclassified gear that McCrary had collected in his wanderings. Near by was the family jalopy and a smaller trailer where the family ate and slept. The family included Mrs. McCrary, four children, and a white goat. Strangest of all was a homemade contraption that McCrary proudly called his "drag-line" rig—another old truck on which was mounted a sort of power shovel whose bucket hung from pulleys at the end of a derrick.

Yes, McCrary would be glad to earn a few dollars by repairing Grisamer's tractor. The two men carried McCrary's tools over the narrow catwalk of the footbridge. "A wagon bridge would be worth $1,000 to me and my neighbors," said Grisamer, "but there's no use talking about it. Government engineers say that it would cost at least $10,000 to swing any kind of bridge across this river."

McCrary said nothing. But while he worked on the tractor, he did a little figuring in the back of his mind. Finally he said, "I'll build you a bridge for $1,250. And I'll guarantee it to hold three tons."

* * *

It sounded good to Grisamer. A bridge would make his farm more valuable. He knew his neighbors would chip in too. So that night by lamplight in a simple contract McCrary agreed for $1,250 to build—of second-hand steel and old cable—a suspension bridge eight feet wide, with railings, across the Snake. Grisamer agreed to advance $400 when actual construction began, and the remaining $850 when he could drive a three-ton load over the completed bridge.

McCrary walked home to his trailer camp, tingling with confidence. All his life he'd been making his own way, despite hard times, with supreme self-reliance, and never a penny from charity or relief. When his little repair shop in Missouri had burned in 1933, he started west with his family, in their old car, landing finally in Wyoming, where he made a living by reconditioning junked cars and selling them. Accumulating a stake, he leased an abandoned coal mine, operating it with machinery from the junk heaps, reconditioned by his expert hands. During a long winter he made his drag-line rig—also from junk—and with it got jobs clearing fields and building roads. Why shouldn't he likewise build a bridge from junk?

McCrary's only cash was the $6 he had charged Grisamer for repairing the tractor. But he did have his drag-line excavator. Its 900-pound bucket, made of old bridge girders cunningly welded together with a makeshift acetylene torch, would scoop up half a ton of gravel at a single bite. The rest of the machine consisted of such things as scrambled bits of gaspipe, a bicycle chain, a hay-rake seat, a locomotive coupling, and parts from automobiles and farm machines that McCrary had found on junk heaps. In cold cash, it had cost him only $3.50, mostly for bolts and screws. With this contraption he was going to dig the foundations of his bridge.

McCrary knew nothing of engineering; but he had a picture postcard of the Golden Gate Bridge: that would serve him in lieu of blueprints. He figured that his own towers, allowing for the droop in the cables, would have to be 30 feet high on Grisamer's side of the river and 40 feet on the lower Jackson side.

One morning he leveled off a shelf on the Jackson side, and set up his beloved drag-line rig. He climbed to the old hay-rake seat, started the engine, and dropped the bucket for the first load of dirt. Days later, two deep holes yawned darkly. McCrary could dig his pits no deeper; the bottom was solid rock. And now the once-rusty, bridge-steel bucket shone like a plowshare on a spring evening.

To find steel for the supporting towers of his bridge would have stymied a less ingenious fellow. But McCrary remembered a twisted heap of bridge ruins washed out in a flood of the Gros Ventre River. The mangled bridge still lay buried in the swirling river; wading out to his armpits, he cut off four girders with his acetylene torch. Then he dragged them through Jackson, one at a time, on a rude trailer made of two auto wheels and an axle. On the bank of the Snake River he laid them in approximate position near the holes he had dug.

* * *

Now for the cables! McCrary set out in his old truck for the oil fields, a several-hundred-mile trip, made none the easier by 17 flats. He knew that the long cables used in well drilling are discarded when they develop kinks. Oil men gave McCrary all the discarded cable he could haul away. Soon, at the bridge site, he had eight flawless pieces of cable, each about 400 feet long. He was ready to begin construction of the Jackson end of the bridge.

Erecting the steel uprights was a gruelling job that required patience and precision. Aided only by his 13-year-old boy, Buster, McCrary picked up a pair of bridge towers with his drag-line rig, now transformed into a derrick, and lowered them into the hole already dug. With the $400 advanced by Grisamer, he bought a small cement mixer. He swapped an old automobile engine he had found in the dump, and then repaired, for a stationary gas engine to run his mixer. With this equipment, he poured tons of concrete, reinforced by scrap iron, around the bases of the towers. Behind the towers he sunk a 10-foot section of steel I-beam, and buried it in concrete under 100 tons of rock and earth. This was the shoreward anchorage for eight cables which were to be festooned across the river. He did not know it, but the cost of this extra anchorage, required by the nature of the soil, had thwarted past plans for building such a bridge.

Thus far, McCrary and his boy Buster had done all the work themselves. They would have continued alone, but two jobless wayfarers turned up and McCrary hired them at 40 cents an hour. Their wages would cut into his profit, but he knew what it was to be jobless. The quartet now began the task of stringing the eight suspension cables across the river. First they pulled a light cable to Grisamer's side and with that, tugging like demons, they dragged each of the heavy bridge cables through the foaming waters of the Snake.

* * *

After the cables had been drawn across, McCrary strung two of them on a temporary scaffolding. Then he devised a sort of cablecar that ran along them on pulleys, with the drag-line rig supplying motor power. On this cablecar, tools, cement, and cement mixer went across. But now came the herculean job of transporting the 7,000-pound tower to the farthest side of the river! Would the cablecar support it. The cables sagged perilously under the burden. McCrary's face was gray with strain. But the cables held fast; the tower reached the other side. Then the four bridge builders tipped it into holes already blasted for it.

But now McCrary had ominous visitors—two U. S. Forest Rangers. "You should have gotten a permit before you started this work," they said. McCrary hurried to Grisamer. "Have we got to stop work?" he asked.

"Not unless you want to, Mac," the farmer replied, "and I don't figure you will when you hear what they're saying uptown. They're saying, 'Grisamer's hired a little boy and a couple of tramps and a dumb mechanic, who never saw a suspension bridge in his life, to build him one with stuff from the town dump.'"

"That's so," McCrary grinned. "But she'll be a bridge. I'll show 'em!"

A few days later, as the concrete tower

(Continued on page 15)

Let's Scrap the Electoral College!

By David A. Orebaugh

HAVING RECENTLY emerged from one of the quadrennial travails of its democracy, the attention of the American people again is focussed upon that archaic and lightly esteemed institution, the so-called Electoral College. With the "College" again playing its superfluous role it will be both opportune and profitable briefly to trace its history and to take note of its originators and sponsors, to the end that the reader may be able to weigh the motives that gave it birth and decide upon the advisability of retaining or discarding it as an integral part of the United States governmental system. In order to examine the Electoral College against its original background and in its true perspective, it will be helpful to review briefly some historical events which antedate by centuries the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

In 962 A. D., under the guidance and sponsorship of the church of Rome (which after the fall of the Empire inherited whatever remained of organized authority), central Europe, including eastern France and northern Italy, was welded into a confederation which approximated a United States of Europe and which was dimly comparable to our own federal union. The confederation continued to function in succession to the Roman state under the name of the "Holy Roman Empire" until 1806, when it was overthrown by the ambitions and armies of Napoleon.

* * *

Attention is directed as we proceed to certain striking analogies and similarities to the United States Electoral College. The emperors of the Holy Roman Empire were elected by the votes of certain hereditary and ecclesiastical princes called "electors," the source of whose authority seems to have arisen from the nomination and support of the popes of Rome, and a popular acquiescence in their prestige as princes and civic and religious leaders. Apparently the electoral system was patterned after the College of Cardinals, the group of ecclesiastical dignitaries who from time immemorial have elected the popes of Rome. Its purpose was to remove as far as possible from the people the actual choosing of their rulers, and to insure the retention of power by the ruling classes.

It then was felt (as later was felt by many of the framers of the United States Constitution) that the people could not be trusted to make a wise selection of a chief magistrate. Hence, it became necessary to invent some means of curbing any tendency toward popular elections, and the necessity was shrewdly met by the establishment of the Electoral College of princes. Thus will be seen that the term, "Electoral College," now used by Americans to describe what they have been pleased to regard as a part of the democratic process, has a distinctly ecclesiastical and monarchical connotation and was designed not to promote democracy, but to restrain it.

* * *

When the delegates to the Convention assembled in Philadelphia in May, 1787, for the purpose of establishing a new government under which the weaknesses and defects of the old Articles of Confederation were to be remedied, the most exasperating problem that confronted them at any time, and the one fraught with the greatest possibilities of disaster to the Convention and the purposes for which it convened, was that of the method of choosing a President. This danger was recognized by the delegates, and by tacit consent its consideration and final settlement was deferred until disposition had been made of virtually all other controversial questions.

Throughout the summer in which the Convention was in session the subject had been touched upon gingerly from time to time, but such tentative discussion had served only to disclose and emphasize the fundamental difference of opinion among the delegates. An able and powerful faction led by Alexander Hamilton favored the election of a king with right to his heirs in perpetuity to the crown. Others of the same faction were willing to concede the election of a President for life, while still others of the delegates favored a limited tenure of years. As to the method of election, curiously enough, but few favored a popular plebiscite.

The old distrust of the people entertained by the ruling classes of church and state through so many centuries, together with the conservatism engendered by vested property interests, served to obscure the ideals of pure democracy. In accounting for this anomalous attitude in a convention whose members lately had been in revolt against monarchical institutions, we should not lose sight of the fact that the delegates, in addition to being without experience of republican government, were themselves chosen from the wealthier, aristocratic element in the colonies.

When it finally was decided that the head of the new nation should be a President with a fixed term of office, the vexed question as to how he should be chosen imperatively demanded solution. In order to appreciate the influences which persuaded the Convention to adopt the device of an Electoral College, let us trace the historical development of that system a step further.

* * *

During the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, while the Holy Roman Empire was at the zenith of its effectiveness as an organized state and while its "electoral college" was functioning with the approval and support of the politicians and statesmen of Europe, came the discovery and colonization of America. One of the incidents of this great epoch in world history was the granting by Charles I, in 1632, to his friend and partisan, Lord Baltimore, of that part of North America corresponding to what is now the state of Maryland. The royal charter, besides conveying the land by indefeasible title, conferred upon the Lord Proprietor the most autocratic powers including "the free, full and absolute power to ordain, make and enact laws" for the government of the inhabitants.

After several generations of paternalistic government under this charter the state of Maryland emerged in 1776 with a constitution which provided for a legislature whose senate was to be selected by fifteen electors. It is interesting to note that this method of choosing its state legislators persisted in Maryland long after the adoption of the Federal constitution. Here, then, existed a cue to a compromise by which the troublesome problem of the presidential selection could be solved.

* * *

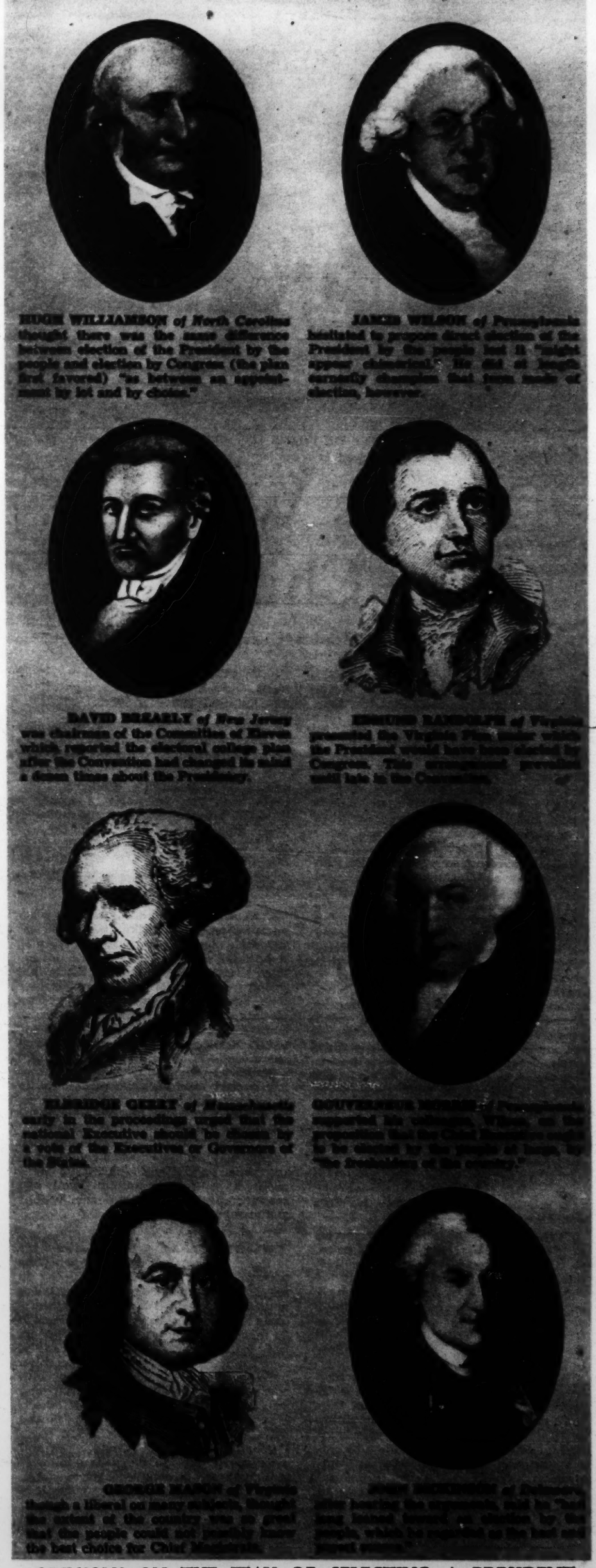
Whatever may have been the motives that actuated the delegates it must be conceded that, despite their distrust of democracy, they intended the College to be a deliberative body, free and untrammeled to select whom it might please, regardless of whether its choice had been proposed by any group or party, and regardless of the verdict of the people as expressed at any popular election.

For a period of nearly 40 years succeeding the establishment of the Electoral College it functioned as it was designed to do, usually, but not always, making its selection from a group of eligible candidates designated by a caucus or other influential group of the existing political parties. As a matter of political expediency and not by virtue of any right conferred by the Constitution, the people were permitted to express their preferences or approval at a popular election. Such election was merely advisory to the electors and did not bind the College in its official capacity.

In that day party conventions had not yet come into being. Any group or organization from a county caucus to a state convention might propose and urge the election of a candidate. The essential requirement was to bring the candidates, with some show of authoritative sponsorship, before the College for its consideration. The campaign was not over until the College had made its choice. From the standpoint of practical politics it was more necessary to persuade the College to vote for a candidate than to campaign among the people; for the College had the last word. Incidentally, it was feared by many that such persuasion might take the form of bribery, since obviously it would be easier to buy up a few electors than to bribe the great mass of voters. Indeed, after the Adams-Jackson campaign it was more than openly hinted that Adams' election was the result of a conspiracy in which money played a part with both electors and members of Congress.

It remained for the political upheaval following the election of John Quincy Adams in 1824 to discredit the Electoral College in so far as its original purpose and practical usefulness are concerned.

(Continued on page 13)



HUGH WILLIAMSON of North Carolina thought there was the same difference between election of the President by the people and election by Congress (the plan first favored) "as between an appointment by lot and by choice."

JAMES WILSON of Pennsylvania hesitated to propose direct election of the President by the people but it "might appear chimerical." He did at length earnestly champion that form mode of election, however.

DAVID BREARLY of New Jersey was chairman of the Committee of Eleven which reported the electoral college plan after the Convention had changed its mind a dozen times about the Presidency.

EDMUND RANDOLPH of Virginia presented the Virginia Plan, under which the President would have been elected by Congress. This arrangement prevailed until late in the Convention.

ELBRIDGE GERRY of Massachusetts early in the proceedings urged that the national Executive should be chosen by a vote of the Executives or Governors of the States.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS of Pennsylvania supported his colleague, Wilson, on the proposition that the Chief Executive ought to be elected by the people at large, by "the freeholders of the country."

GEORGE MASON of Virginia though a liberal on many subjects, thought the extent of the country was so great that the people could not possibly know the best choice for Chief Magistrate.

JAMES MCCLURG of Delaware, after hearing the arguments, said he "had long leaned toward an election by the people, which he regarded as the least and purest source."

OPINIONS ON THE WAY OF SELECTING A PRESIDENT BY MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

From the "Formation of the Union of the American States." Washington: 1927.

ONE OF PHIZ'S ILLUSTRATIONS FOR "DAVID COPPERFIELD"

Dickens Writes to the Children

By Monica Dickens

LONDON

IN A LIFETIME of only 58 years, Charles Dickens produced more literature than two or three ordinary authors put together. Knowing with what care he worked, often writing and rewriting a single paragraph 10 or 20 times, it has always been a mystery to me how he found time to do anything else. Yet he knew more people, sought more experiences, and had a hand in more enterprises than almost any man of his time.

A man in Dickens's position today would be surrounded by secretaries with typewriters and dictaphones and loose-leaf notebooks, who would at least lighten the burden of his correspondence. Charles Dickens wrote all his letters himself, and they were letters in the old-fashioned sense of the word. They had no resemblance to the sort of postcard scrawl that passes today: "O. K. about Thursday. X marks my window. All send love." His letters were often minor literary masterpieces, obviously written with as much energy and thought as any passages in his novels. Reading through some of them lately, I could not help thinking that it was almost as if he had written his letters with half an eye on what they would look like on publication after his passing, but the truth is that he wrote them like that because it was impossible for him not to put the utmost of himself into everything that he did.

* * *

In a letter to my grandfather, his fifth son, he wrote:

"I should never have made my success in life if I had been shy of taking pains, or if I had not bestowed upon the least thing I have ever undertaken exactly the same attention and care that I have bestowed upon the greatest. Do everything at your best. Look at such of my manuscripts as are at Gad's Hill, and think of the patient hours devoted year after year to single lines."

Whatever Dickens's failings as a husband may have been, and modern biographers would have us believe that they were many, he never failed in his duties as a father. My grandfather kept a letter that his father wrote to him when he was a young man in his first term at Cambridge.

"Whatever you do," it ran, "above all things keep out of debt and confide in me. If ever you find yourself on the verge of any perplexity or difficulty, come to me. You will never find me hard with you while you are manly and truthful.

"You have never been hampered with religious forms of restraint, but I most strongly and affectionately impress upon you the priceless value of the New Testament, and the study of that book as the one unfailing guide in life. Deeply respecting it, and bowing down before the character of our Saviour, as separated from the vain constructions and inventions of men, you cannot go very wrong, and will preserve at heart a true spirit of veneration and humility. Similarly, I impress upon you the habit of saying a Christian prayer every night and morning. These things have stood by me all through my life, and remember that I tried to render the New Testament intelligible to you and lovable by you when you were a mere baby.

"And so God bless you."

I think that must have been a very encouraging letter to receive. Although the style seems now curiously formal, it is a far more natural communication from a father to a son than many that spring from the relationship, at the same time flippant and inarticulate, between parents and children today. There are so many things that "one doesn't talk about" today, and it would be so much better if one did.

Another letter that my grandfather kept is a perfect example of Dickens's ability to express himself in a nutshell. It refers to my grandfather's first speech at the Cambridge Union:

"My dear Harry, I am extremely glad to hear that you have made a good start at the Union. Take any amount of pains about it; open your mouth well and roundly, speak to the last person visible, and give yourself time."

* * *

When I am reading a book, I always try to imagine how the author felt when he was writing it; whether he believed in his characters and lived their experiences with them; whether they were mysteriously alive within his mind, clamoring to be materialized on paper, or whether he had to manufacture them laboriously, limb by limb, foisting a turn of speech on them here, there endowing them with characteristics selected, after trial and rejection, from a hundred possible others, rather than instantly perceived to be the only possibility. When it is a bad book, I imagine the author getting more and more bored with it, persuading himself that a phrase is good enough to stand, when he knows that it is not. When it is a good book, and I come to something just right in it, I imagine the author bouncing on his chair with excitement and saying: "But that's good!"

You constantly get that picture of Dickens from his books. You can feel his delight in what he wrote. That his characters are alive and that he is living with them is certain, and made doubly so by the evidence provided in some of his letters. Concerning the "Christmas Carol," he wrote to a friend:

" . . . Over which Christmas Carol Charles Dickens wept and laughed and wept again and excited himself in a most extraordinary manner in the composition; and thinking thereof he walked about the black streets of London 15 and 20 miles a night when all the sober folks had gone to bed."

Nicholas Nickleby was first published in serial form, Dickens writing each instalment as it fell due. A small boy who had been following the story, wrote to him with suggestions for what should befall the various characters. Here are some extracts from Dickens's reply:

"I have given Squeers one cut on the neck and two on the head, at which he appeared much surprised and began to cry. . . . Nicholas had his roast lamb as you said he was to, but he could not eat it all, and says if you do not mind his doing so he should like to have the rest hashed tomorrow with some greens, which he is very fond of and so am I.

"Fanny Squeers shall be attended to, depend upon it. Your drawing of her is very like. The nose is particularly like hers and so are the legs. She is a nasty, disagreeable thing, and I know it will make her very cross when she sees it; and what I say is that I hope it may.

* * *

"I meant to have written you a long letter, but I cannot write very fast when I like the person I am writing to, because that makes me think about them, and I like you, and so I tell you. Besides, it is just eight o'clock, and I always go to bed at eight except when it is my birthday and then I sit up to supper. . . .

"P. S. I don't write my name very plain, but you know what it is you know, so never mind."

Can't you imagine that small boy reading and re-reading that letter and treasuring it? Not because it was a letter from a famous man, but because it was exactly the sort of letter that ought to be written to a small boy.

He adored children, and, always remembering his own miserable childhood, wrote about them with a tenderness that has spurred the charge of sentimentality that critics have brought against him. Whether or not that sentiment was a fault, it was not humbug. He was sincerely and emotionally moved to write what he did. In a letter concerning the death of little Nell he said:

"That Nellicide was the act of Heaven, as you may see any of these fine mornings when you look about you. If you knew the pain it gave me—"

Writing again about the "Old Curiosity Shop," he describes the passing of the child, and ends: "I am breaking my heart over this story and cannot bear to finish it."

MISS MONICA DICKENS

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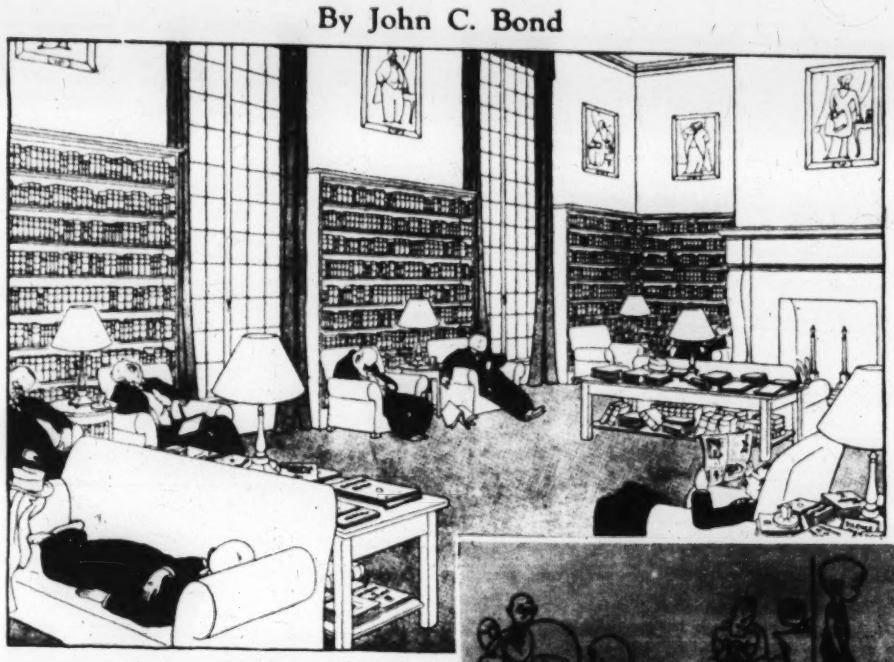
Best Friend, Severest Critic of Suburbia

By John C. Bond



"CLUB LIBRARY"

THERE IS NOTHING to indicate that Gluyas Williams was born with a drawing pencil in his hand, but it seems safe to assume that one was placed there shortly after. At any rate, there are those in Mr. Williams's native San Francisco who recall the budding artist's work gracing the back-yard fences of his neighborhood.

For years now, in a grown-up world, Gluyas Williams has been poking gentle fun at you and me and the one hundred and one trivial things against which we spend most of our lives battling. Through his eyes such every-day incidents as the door bell sticking, or being locked out of the house, or losing the shopping list your wife has given you, become the stuff of high comedy.

There's a reason why those things are funny, and Mr. Williams will tell you why if you sit down with him of a crisp fall evening in the cosy study of his home. The men and women who appear in the cartoonist's "Suburban Heights" series act just the way you and I act under like conditions, and our familiarity with the circumstances, he believes, contributes to the fun.

Take Fred Perley, chief actor in "Suburban Heights." He is the typical suburbanite, a composite of all the men on your street wherever you live. The dilemmas in which Fred constantly finds himself are funny because you have been in a like predicament and, if you haven't, you certainly remember the time your neighbor across the street was.

Fred it is who goes to the station to meet his wife's mother, gets engrossed listening to the ball game on the radio in Ernie Plumer's car, and before he knows it finds that the 5:15 has come and gone and that mother has bundled herself and her bags into a taxi and gone along home in high dudgeon.

Fred, the commuter, had to give up riding on the 5:15 because the new conductor didn't like his bridge and insisted on leaning over his shoulder and telling him how to play each hand. He is also the neighbor who, knowing Ernie Plumer is away, starts helpfully to move their chairs up on the porch for the night, only to discover Mrs. Plumer has just repainted them as a surprise for Ernie.

"Each humorist must have something fresh to contribute to justify himself," Mr. Williams tells you. "You try to portray life or the things in life that interest you. If all of us were concerned with the same things—if we saw things in exactly the same way—a lot of us would be looking for a job."

"Incidents that attract me, for instance, would bore Peter Arno and those that catch the mischievous eye of Helen Hokinson would be lost to both of us," the cartoonist explains.

"Trivialities interest me most," he continues. "We spend the greater part of our lives struggling against things that don't matter. Minor crises often aren't comical at the moment but, viewed in perspective, they take on overtones of humor.

"Two things I strive for in my cartoons," Mr. Williams declares: "To bring the reader to smile at himself in the past or to make it easier for him when the incident happens in the future."

In achieving this result, Gluyas Williams accomplishes with line what Robert Benchley, another humorist of the day, succeeds in doing with words. Mr. Williams's illustrations for a Benchley book are about as natural a teaming up as ham and eggs.

Gluyas Williams first met Robert Benchley at Harvard. The young Californian became a regular contributor to Lampoon and eventually its art editor. It was during his Cambridge days that he began to draw the commonplace things which have characterized his work ever since. Humorous scenes around the Yard, in the class rooms, and at the Stadium began to appear in "Lampy" shortly after Williams arrived and immediately caught the Harvardian fancy.

Mr. Benchley had artistic ambitions of his own in those days, but Art Editor Williams urged him to give up any notion of becoming an artist and to write. "Thus," says Mr. Benchley, who is probably best known for his riotous movie shorts, "The Treasurer's Report," "How to Sleep," and many others, "if it had not been for Williams I should today probably be earning thousands of dollars as an artist."

Gluyas Williams remarks that a knowledge of human nature is part of the equipment of a cartoonist, as the knowledge of figures is to an accountant. If you are a cartoonist you have to know what people will do under a given set of circumstances.

"You can't go out on the street, see things happen, then go to your studio and draw them," he says. "It doesn't work that way. You see things and hear about incidents which make for good cartoons, but you must depend on a knowledge of how people will react to construct the cartoon later, far from the event both in time and distance."

Often, unrelated incidents, Mr. Williams finds, combine to furnish an idea for a cartoon.

"One night Mrs. Williams and I faced the common domestic dilemma: whether or not to "go formal." Well, a few nights later while looking out my study window, I observed a gentleman in formal attire walking up the drive of the house across the street. He entered and in a few moments came out, got into his car, and drove away.

"Later, in 'Suburban Heights,' I put the idea to use, with Fred and Mrs. Perley arriving at the Plumers' for dinner. Seeing a man in evening dress entering, they hustled home, changed to formal clothes, and returned only to find everybody in tweeds. The man in the 'tux' had the wrong house."

Many of Mr. Williams' most successful cartoons have to do with youngsters, yet his two children—David, now a student at University of Southern California, and Margaret, studying art in Philadelphia—insist that they never were subjects for their dad's "kid" cartoons.

Mr. Williams' own suburban heights is West Newton Hill. He has lived in this Boston suburb most of the years since his graduation from Harvard in 1911, and here it is he gathers color for his cartoons. Like his own Fred Perley, Mr. Williams commutes to his studio in Boston, except during his summer months on Deer Isle, Maine.

After Harvard, Gluyas Williams went to Paris to study art. He spent six months drawing from life in Colrossi's studio. "I probably could have done as well here," he remarks, "but Paris was the place in those days and I had probably been reading 'Trilby.'"

Returning to Boston, Mr. Williams went to work on the old Boston Journal as a cartoonist. In three months he resigned, dissatisfied with the quality of his work.

Believing himself a failure as an artist, he got an editorial job on the Youth's Companion. But the urge to express life through the drawn line was too deep-rooted, and before he had completed his ten years with the Companion he was head of the art department.

During the editorial years, he kept up his cartooning, meeting with only moderate success. Finally he produced a

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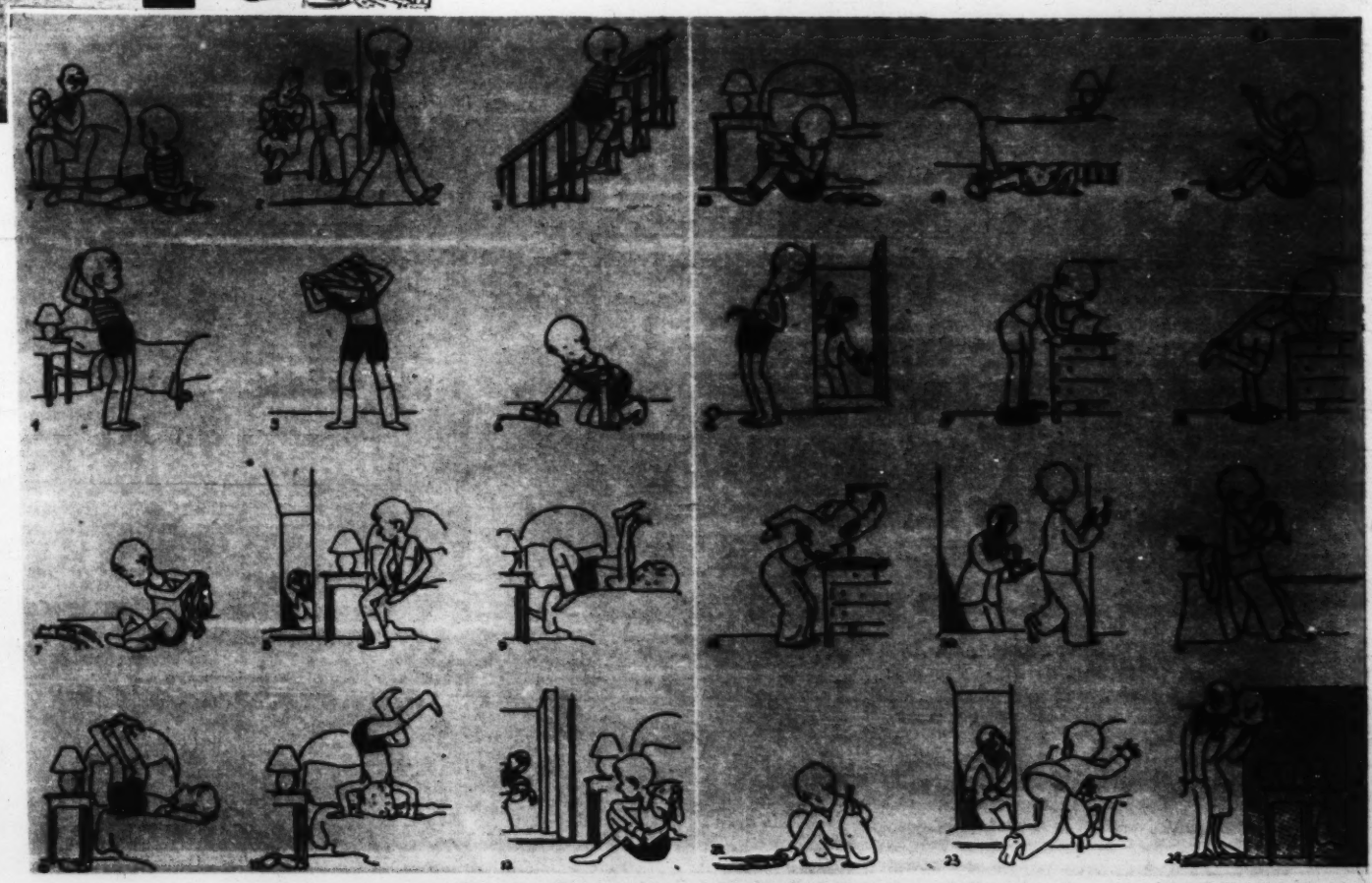

Illustrations From "Fellow Citizens," by Gluyas Williams, 1940. Courtesy of Doubleday Doran and the New Yorker Magazine

AND SO TO BED

"Well, good night again—this time we really are off. You know, Wallace scolds me. He says I never think of things I want to say until I have my wraps on and have said good night. Just last evening we got roped in for bridge at the Northrops', and you know how Wallace loathes bridge, though I must say he's a lamb about playing, but anyway I tried to break away early, and we got all ready to go, and . . ."

Yachting

THE TECHNOLOGY FLEET

BELAY THA

SMALL, WHITE SAILS freckled the already wind-swept waters of Charles River Basin. Clock-like sirens piercing the chilly fall air attracted hundreds of Sunday motorists passing the Cambridge shore by Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They pulled over to the curb, jumped out and hustled to a small sailing pavilion seeking the cause of the excitement.

Before them was something new in bedlam. Some 20 dinghies were tied to the dock, sails flapping in the breeze, with a hundred individuals in a variety of dress running about excitedly, their voices raised to a shout above the steady wail of the siren. Occassionally a loud speaker split the confusion.

"Red division skippers change boats for an immediate start. Consolation skippers report to the regatta room for the draw of boats."

A blue-gray uniformed Metropolitan policeman stood watch at the lower end of the dock beside his motor launch. "What's it all about?" someone asked.

"Intercollegiate dinghy racing championship," was the answer. "We have to be on duty for capsizes."

It was a loud hail from the summer sport of yachting. More appropriate was the query by one spectator, "How soon does the Basin freeze over for ice skating?" Yet, the hardy collegians only howled with delight when the wet spray smacked their faces with an icicle touch. This was real fun and they were going their ski-sport brothers one better.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dartmouth's skippers and crews wore their usual mid-winter sport attire. One of them sported ski boots. The Coast Guard Academy representatives wore gray track suits with the usual white towels around their necks. Michigan and several others were protected from the wintry blasts by M. I. T.'s patented overcoat, along the lines of a football substitute's mackintosh, with a special lining of buoyant material that keeps its overstuffed wearer afloat in case of capsize.

Out in the Basin the "blue division" was running before the wind on their second leg, while the "red division" skippers prepared for their start. Fourteen colleges had entered the day's competition after elimination series had whittled down the original 40 entries. A strong, northwest wind occasionally whipped the usually protected waters of the Basin into tricky, knock-down puffs, and the boys were being thoroughly tested not only in the racing competition itself but in seamanship.

"Boat over!" was a shrill cry that broke in on the steady spiel of the siren. Fifty feet off the pavilion and near the starting line where the "red division" was jockeying for its start was an overturned dinghy, sail nicely pancaking the water's surface, its two-man crew hanging on the edge of the craft.

M. I. T.'s motor launch quickly sped out to the rescue, while Metropolitan police jumped into their speed boat. Chattering teeth and sheepish grins greeted the rescuers who pulled the two unfortunates into the launches. "Got caught in a Chinese jibe," was their only comment.

That was the only capsize of the day, but thrills were plentiful. A weather leg thrash to the first turning marker produced the usual jam at the starting line. Then, of course, there was always the leeward turn, when some 10 dinghies would all attempt to gain the inside "right o' way" position. Rules were strictly enforced, yet red bunting "protest" flags fluttered among the sails.

Fittingly enough, this annual fall championship regatta was under the sponsorship of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For it was that institution which sponsored intercollegiate yachting five years ago.

It developed from a "bull session." Books had been turned aside for a short breathing spell, and summer yachting experiences were being exchanged. The thrill of sail versus wind, of boat against tide, was familiar to these college yachtsmen. Finally, John Austin spoke.

"Why can't we sail here at M. I. T.?"

"Impossible," one of the group remarked. "Look, the Charles River is covered over with ice and, besides, who

ting Goes Collegiate

By Wendell A. Davis

ever heard of sailing in the winter time!"

Outside the dormitory, snow had concealed all signs of summer and yachting, and only the warmth of the flickering fire in the fireplace could have brought back memories of bronzed backs hauling on mainsheets, of spray flowing from white-capped waves smacking sleek bows.

"But haven't you heard of frost-bite racing?" Austin persisted. "Yachtsmen have raced at least four years in small dinghies in the middle of winter. If they can do it, it is not impossible for us to sail here in the Basin in the fall and spring when the water isn't covered with ice." The group agreed.

Thus in the winter of 1935-1936, the fastest-growing intercollegiate sport began. Today, the parent Nautical Association of M. I. T. gives statistics which show 18 member clubs of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association totaling 1,957 members possessing 232 boats, while 45 other colleges from Canada to Florida, from Maine to the University of Washington, have taken steps in this new collegiate sport.

The crystallization of yachting interest at M. I. T. gave the "go" signal to intercollegiate yachting throughout the country. From that "bull session" Austin used his position as president of the senior class and head of the Institute Committee, student governing body, to call a meeting of would-be yachtsmen.

Austin gained the aid of Prof. Erwin H. Schell, head of the Department of Business Administration. More than 500 students attended the mass meeting, voting in favor of the new sport, and a committee was formed to solicit money from all sources for purchasing boats.

When the ice was out of the Basin, the newly formed Nautical Association of M. I. T. made its debut. Thirty-seven dinghies were testing the tricky spring air currents. The old boathouse was too small. The committee got to work again. By Class Day in June, a mere two months later, M. I. T.'s sailing pavilion, one of the best equipped of its kind, was dedicated. Today this pavilion houses over 50 dinghies, a large workshop, regatta committee room overhead, where the races are started, and several auxiliary rooms for the Commodore and Jack Woods, nautical instructor.

Now that active yaching interest had been established at M. I. T. and the future of intercollegiate sailing brightly enhanced, Mr. Woods and Leonard Fowle, a local yachting editor, set about to revitalize the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, sponsors of McMillan Cup racing since 1926.

Until this time the I. Y. R. A. was composed of Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Williams, Cornell, and Princeton. M. I. T. and Brown were invited to join the union and race in the McMillan Cup series, annually held following the completion of college in June.

While the McMillan Cup and the I. Y. R. A. were receiving a general keel-hauling, dinghy interest was spreading like prairie-fire. Brown joined with Tech in securing boats and inviting other colleges for fall and spring regattas. Other colleges began to raise money to purchase boats, while individual members transported their own small boats to school. The United States Naval Academy and the Coast Guard Academy had for some time possessed sail boats which undergraduates used upon occasion, but few races were scheduled. Soon these two service academies formed yacht clubs and were invited into the Association. Today, the I. Y. R. A. has 18 members, and all

BENDING ON THE PEAK HALYARD

are eligible to compete for the McMillan Cup. Elimination series limit the final-round contestants.

Dinghy sailing, however, has replaced the McMillan Cup in bona fide intercollegiate competition. It all started in the spring of 1936, when a youthful Boston yachting organization, the Boston Dinghy Club, donated a trophy called the Boston Challenge Cup for intercollegiate competition.

That spring nine colleges raced for the trophy which M. I. T. sailors captured. In the fall of that same year, 14 colleges entered the competition, while last fall over 40 were represented.

Because of this spread of competitive yachting among colleges, elimination series are required. A Middle Western open intercollegiate regatta is staged for colleges in that section, with the winner and Michigan, a member of the I. Y. R. A., invited. Three eastern sectional championships are scheduled, one for New England colleges, nonmembers, at M. I. T., of which the first two teams qualify, and the other two at Princeton and the Naval Academy for schools in these two respective vicinities.

With the 18 member colleges automatically represented, the top two colleges in the New England elimination series plus the winners in the two eastern championships and the Midwest regatta all entered in the final round of the intercollegiate dinghy series, yachting now claims more colleges competing in one day than any other collegiate sport. This is the result of only five years' conscientious work!

As in any other sport, practice sessions are held to select crews and skippers for the intercollegiate series among the respective colleges. M. I. T., with 50 dinghies, has more adequate facilities for competition within the college itself, which is undoubtedly the reason why that institution has emerged the most frequent victor in the dinghy championships thus far.

Various steps are required by M. I. T.'s Nautical Association before a man can even fondle the tiller of a dinghy. The "landlubber" is first required to pass seamanship tests, swimming, handling of sails, and other fundamentals. When he successfully passes these tests, he is termed a "crew," which entitles him to sail with any registered "helmsman." A "helmsman" ranking is the next step, and it, too, is reached after a more serious set of tests. The "helmsman" may take out a boat at any time.

But the M. I. T. "helmsman" doesn't stop there. The fun of sailing around the Basin is eclipsed by the thrill of competition, and he soon holds informal races with other members of his class. He then enters courses which teach racing tactics and conscientiously practices these various maneuvers, gybing at marks, timely starts, and the trim of sails. He soon learns the tricky wind slants of the Basin and discovers the relative speed of his craft. Upon completion of this rigid course of racing tactics, the "helmsman" is rated as a "racing skipper," eligible to enter the Association's regattas. Displaying sufficient interest and the ability to pass an advanced course in seamanship enables the student to obtain the rank of "bosun"—the highest rating in this newest, all-weather college sport.

THE "TECH" SAILING PAVILION

BELAY THAT OUTHAUL!

NUMBER 6 FETCHING THE "LOO-ARD" MARK

Among the New Books

Professor White Offers a New, Full-Length Biography of Shelley

Shelley, by Newman Ivey White. New York: Knopf. Two volumes. $12.50.

A REVIEW of a new full-length biography of a famous poet may take the easy form of a summary of the familiar career with side glances at the fresh contributions that have been made to our knowledge; or the more difficult form of an evaluation of these contributions, with the assumption that everyone is acquainted with the general lines of the story. It happens that Shelley's life is one of the most familiar stories in English literary history. The poet was so constantly on the move that it is difficult to keep in mind, especially in their precise chronological order, his many temporary dwelling places: at home and school and university; in Scotland, Westmorland, Ireland, the West of England, and Wales; in and about London; in France and Switzerland; again in London and at Marlow, near Windsor (with a famous interlude at Geneva); and finally in Italy, where he lived near Venice and Padua, and in Rome, Naples, Florence, Lucca, Pisa, and near Lerici.

* * *

The succession of places associated with him is paralleled by the succession of women with whom he was associated: Harriet Grove, his first love; and Harriet Westbrook, his first wife; Eliza Westbrook and Elizabeth Hitchener; Mary Godwin, his second wife, and Fanny Imlay her half-sister, and Claire Clairmont; Emilia Viviani and Jane Williams. That strange fate which keeps in vivid memory the personalities of comparatively insignificant people because they have been associated with a genius makes memorable the long succession of Shelley's friends, most of whom remained loyal to him throughout his life; and consequently his story involves the story of (among many others) Godwin and Leigh Hunt, Horace Smith, Thomas Jefferson Hogg, T. L. Peacock, Trelawny, and Edward Williams, to say nothing of Byron and Keats.

Throughout this restless career there ran a thread of perfect consistency. From his boyhood Shelley was rebellious against the established order in church and state. As he grew in wisdom he altered the strategy of his campaign against society. There was little chance that an individual could overthrow society; but through poetry the thought of men could be gradually changed. Shelley remained a reformer, a revolutionist; but he came to see "the inevitability of gradualness" and substituting for his youthful necessitarianism a Platonic conception of Intellectual Beauty or Ideal Love, he was willing to further the slow, remorseless advance towards the Golden Age of the future. Yet, as the final choruses of the "Prometheus" and "Hellas" show, he was not blind to the possibility that the coming Utopia might be overthrown and the forces of reaction and despotism re-established. Freedom and justice are neither lightly won nor, when won, easily maintained.

Professor White makes clearer than ever before the consistency of this thread which runs through the familiar story. He shows also that as a reformer Shelley was far more practical and moderate than has often been supposed. The challenging titles attached to his political tracts obscure the reasonableness of most of the measures which he proposed. He was against violence; he warned men of the dangers inherent in their demands for the right to associate together; he believed that the time had not yet come either for the overthrow of the monarchy or the granting of universal suffrage; he realized that revolution might put power into the hands of those as yet too inexperienced and unwise to exercise it properly. All this and much more this new biography makes very clear; and the narrative is illuminated with admirable discussions of each of Shelley's major works. These critical interludes are generally woven into the thread of the story; but in the case of the "annus mirabilis," 1819, the biography is interrupted and the great works of that year are considered in a separate chapter.

But valuable as all this is it would hardly warrant a new biography on a scale as large as Dowden's and Professor Peck's. What justifies the undertaking is the large amount of new material that has come to light or has become accessible since Peck's two volumes of 13 years ago. Mr. White has been able to use the joint journal kept by Shelley and Mary and the journals of Claire Clairmont. These were used but not fully exploited by Dowden half a century ago, but they have been, since then and until now, inaccessible to biographers. Harriet Grove's diary, privately printed in 1932, is here drawn upon. The series of letters which the poet addressed to Harriet Westbrook Shelley after he deserted her were discovered by Prof. Leslie Hotson too late to be used by Peck. They are here of course given their proper place, as are various other letters, from, to or about Shelley, which have recently turned up. A surprising batch of letters is the series addressed by Mary to Hogg, suggesting her readiness to put Shelley's theories into practice.

* * *

Research conducted for Mr. White at Naples has revealed in the public archives documents of first importance for clearing up the mystery of Shelley's "Neopolitan ward" and the consequent scandal in which Byron, Claire, and the Hoppners were involved. Mr. White brings this much discussed problem to the verge of solution. Probably his reasonable suggestion must remain merely the most likely, as it is also the most creditable, hypothesis; but so many documents are published in his book that the reader wonders whether the future may not contain further revelations. His frontispiece is a hitherto unpublished water color portrait which Mr. White gives good reasons for claiming as the lost likeness made by Edward Williams. In almost every particular it harmonizes with descriptions of the poet's appearance; Mr. White does not, however, remark upon the fact that while Shelley's hair is always described as very light, the hair in this portrait is dark, nearly black.

* * *

Notes may be added upon a few points not so much because they are of any great significance as to indicate the care with which the reviewer has faced the task of appraising this huge work. It is curious that Mr. White says nothing about the last phase of the "Hoppner scandal," which involves the question of whether Byron suppressed Shelley's communications to Mr. and Mrs. Hoppner. In two different connections Mr. White refers to the five "Triumphs" of Petrarch; there are really six. He omits the "Triumph of Time," which is not important since the figure which guides the chariot in Shelley's "Triumph of Life" is probably Time. He explains Shelley's use of the word "witch" in "The Witch of Atlas" in a way different from the "usual unpleasant English meaning of the word" as due to Shelley's reading of an Italian poet; but he has forgotten that Byron's Witch of the Alps is a beautiful spirit. Mr. White's admirable survey of Shelley's "after-fame" (based in part upon the separate monograph on the subject which he published last year) might have been extended to include, among other things, Bayard Taylor's significantly early poetic tribute; Swinburne's rapturous salutations of Shelley as one of his masters, and Sir William Watson's epigram on Shelley and Harriet and his "To a Certain Great Poet" which I used to think was addressed to Swinburne till Watson told me he had Shelley in mind.

S. C. CHEW

'A Most Unmalleable Man'

Nathaniel Hawthorne, a Modest Man, by Edward Mather. New York: Crowell. $3.50.

A NEW BIOGRAPHY of Nathaniel Hawthorne does not, at first thought, seem like news, but Edward Mather has given some unexpected turns to the subject.

In the first place, Mr Mather does not follow either of the courses pursued by most of those who have written about Hawthorne heretofore. He does not approach with genuflections, and he does not consider Hawthorne as a writer. This book is about the man, about that Nathaniel Hathorne who changed his name to Hawthorne partly to get out from under the witch-hunting reputation of his Salem ancestors, but was influenced more than most persons by his mother's eccentricities.

Nathaniel liked to be alone and spent most of his first 38 years in an "owl's nest." His biographer calls him a "modest man"; he himself wrote to Sophia Peabody, his future wife, "I forewarn you, dearest, that I am a most unmalleable man; you are not to suppose because my spirit answers to every touch of yours that therefore every breeze, or even every whirlwind, can upturn me from my depths." This quotation has been chosen by Mr. Mather to preface his biography.

* * *

When Hawthorne was a boy, an unsocial pattern was set for his life by his mother's retirement from the world as a young widow. In her brothers' house she went into seclusion, and influenced her daughters to follow her example. The habit spread to her son. He, too, would have his food left on a tray outside the door of his upper room. He, too, would take the air only after dark, and acquired the material for his writing by observing Salem from behind the curtains of the old gray house on Herbert Street. There was, to be sure, a brief respite on his uncle's place in Maine, and then the years at Bowdoin. There were spells of daily toil in the Custom Houses at Boston and at Salem, and a surprising attempt to endure communal existence at Brook Farm. There were the years at Concord, besides, where the intellectuals seemed to live in one another's pocket; but always Hawthorne made it clear not only that his physical privacy was not to be violated, but also that the citadel of his opinions would be impervious to assault by the propounders of theories that were attracted thither by the great and burning light of Emerson.

In still a third way this biography is of fresh interest. That is in its brilliant, if devastating, portraits of Hawthorne's contemporaries. Lion-hunting Elizabeth Peabody; overbearing Margaret Fuller; George Bancroft, who, returned from Paris, scandalized Harvard by greeting old Prof. Andrews Norton with a kiss on either cheek; Longfellow, the Alcotts, the Transcendentalists, the Abolitionists, stand out under a white light that is far from flattering, even to the great Mr. Emerson, though there the author does admit the greatness.

* * *

With the exception of Emerson, who without being really belittled gets a sly dig once in a while, the real friends of Hawthorne receive kinder treatment. Franklin Pierce, for instance, gave to Hawthorne and received from him loyal support and does not show up too badly as an honest man surprised into the Presidency. That in commissioning Hawthorne to write a political biography of him he was asking a genius to debase his talent would not occur to him, and he never knew how Hawthorne was criticized for accepting the task. Only to this friend did Nathaniel show himself malleable.

Edward Mather, in real life E. A. Mather Jackson, is an Englishman with many American associations. His biography of a great American is vivid, and if iconoclastic in respect to some traditional figures of the Golden Age, is not so toward Hawthorne.

'Shawcross Boy' Makes Good

Fame Is the Spur, by Howard Spring. New York: Viking. $2.75.

FROM THE STRUGGLE between England and Ireland which formed the background of "My Son, My Son!" Howard Spring has now turned for the framework of "Fame Is the Spur" to the history of the Labor Party in England.

This thick, deep, and mellow novel is in effect the biography of an imaginary character who might have been actual, and has, no doubt, some suggestions of actuality—a hint of one leader, a touch of another—to students of English history, but is nevertheless fictitious.

* * *

The career of John Hamer Shawcross synchronized with that of the Labor Party in the years when it became a power. Manchester, in a workingman's section called Ancoats, the Yorkshire mill town of Bradford, the Rhonda Valley in Wales, and London furnish the scene. Here were the men for whom the Labor Party was made—here were long hours, starvation wages, and absentee landlordism, a seedbed for labor unions, riots, and strikes, fiercely contested elections fought again and again, and finally, in London, Labor leaders in office allowing themselves to be drawn over into Nationalism.

As history, this means more to English readers than to Americans, but as a novel filled with dramatic passages and surging emotions, built round the ironic figure of a rarely gifted man to whom desire for fame was the spur, and around other men and women to whom the cause was everything, it cannot fail to mean a great deal to any reader able to merge himself in a magnificently portrayed character and able to give himself up to the unfaltering sweep of the story.

Viscount Shawcross grew up in a mean street of a factory suburb of Manchester. Before daylight he would be roused by the sound of clogs on pavement, of mill folk going to their work in the blackness of 6 o'clock. But no mill for John, said his stepfather. So the boy profited by the kindly foresight of the lay preacher whom he called father, by his mother's gift of home-making, by platform training at the Wesleyan Chapel, by the learning of the old bookseller who was his first employer.

* * *

He took a little legacy left him by the bookseller, got a berth as a ship's boy, and went abroad. When he came back after four years he was not "the Shawcross boy" but a man, tall, broad, handsome, assured; and the Labor Party, nourished by his old friend Arnold Ryerson and other consecrated ones, was ripe for a leader.

Here was Hamer Shawcross's opportunity (he had dropped the John). With his striking appearance, magnetic voice, oratorical gift, theatrical sense, and energy, he sprang into the fray and seized the banner, so that those who had been his forerunners found themselves his followers, and happy to be so.

At the end of the story Shawcross's England is on the verge of another war. Shawcross himself, in spite of his gift of self-deception, is aware that "just for a riband to stick in his coat" he denied his friends and his party. He has seen the dreams of many men fade, but still there is a grandson to inherit this age which Shawcross and other men like him helped to make. Another generation may have more light.

W. K. R.

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'Final Edition' Is E. F. Benson's Glance Back—A London Letter

Final Edition, by E. F. Benson. London: Longman. 15s. New York: Appleton-Century. $3.

England Without End, by John R. Allan. London: Methuen. 8s. 6d.

Purbeck Shop, by Eric Benfield. Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.75.

LONDON

RARELY can there have been a family so conscious as were the Bensons of their individual and corporate identity. They wrote lives of their father and their mother, of themselves and each other. Hugh, who became a Roman Catholic priest, was the least given to autobiography, but even he produced an apologia. E. F. Benson and A. C. Benson, however, found in the contemplation of the household from which they both sprang a never-failing source of inspiration.

Arthur Christopher, in particular, was inexhaustibly copious on this subject. He wrote a biography of his father, the Archbishop of Canterbury. He wrote a biography of his brother Hugh. He wrote a biography of his sister Maggie. He wrote of his early memories of life at Wellington, where his father was headmaster, at Lincoln, and at Truro, where he was bishop, in "The Trefoil." This same material E. F. Benson used for a work which he plainly called, without prevarication, "Our Family."

There have also been published some 50,000 words of Arthur Christopher's diary, with supplementary biographical information by Pecy Lubbock: and, as if all this were not enough, A. C. Benson poured out an endless stream of meditative novels which form a substantially accurate record of one side at least of his untiring mental processes. Lastly, after writing memoirs called "As We Were" and "As We Are," E. F. Benson completed, shortly before he passed on, the present volume, "Final Edition."

* * *

The Bensons were better worth this unflagging curiosity than most families would have been. They moved in circles both illustrious and intelligent. It is no small thing, even in these days, to be Primate of All England, taking precedence of every peer in the realm. Arthur Christopher, had he wished, might have been Headmaster of Eton, which is a post almost as distinguished. He did not put out a tithe of his strength in seeking the honors: even so, he became Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge. His books sold in thousands. So did those of E. F. Benson, who made a first-class sensation when a young man with "Dodo," the heroine of which was taken to be the future Lady Oxford. The propagandist novels of Hugh Benson also were popular.

Their lives took them into pleasant places, which they were able to describe in readable and vivid prose. At Tremans, in Sussex, near the Downs, whither their mother retired after the Archbishop's passing, they enjoyed many a contented hour, with congenial friends, though neither Arthur nor E. F. could ever be persuaded, after one unsatisfactory experiment, to live there. And at Rye E. F. Benson, inhabiting the old house that Henry James had made his own, found in his surroundings many a suggestion for freakish comedy, and became Mayor of the ancient and picturesque borough. At Cambridge, of course, Arthur Christopher was a figure of might.

* * *

They were at home with wits. E. F. Benson tells of the luncheon that Harry Higgins had at the Garrick Club on Armistice Day, 1918. "He sat down in a vacant seat at a long table, and his neighbor, a stranger to him, opened conversation, according to the friendly and informal custom of the club. He was exuberant on the happy event: on the awakening from the nightmare of the last four years with its air raids, its lack of petrol for private motors, its rationed fare, its darkened streets, its dislocation of business and recreation. No hunting, no racing, and so many caddies had joined up that one had to carry one's own clubs playing golf. Harry Higgins listened to this monologue very courteously, sympathetically nodding his head and eating his lunch. . . . When there was a pause in this roulade of observations, he replied, 'Yes, I was very glad to hear about the Armistice. It will be a great stimulus to recruiting.'"

In spite of their many successes, one does not, however, gather the impression that the Bensons were particularly happy. Especially does this seem the case in the first half of "Final Edition"; for, curiously enough, in the second part, when all his relatives have gone, something of the quiet peace and charm of Rye appear to descend upon its author. Late in his life E. F. Benson had qualms about the value of his novels: they seemed to him brittle, slick, superficial: and he turned from them to formal biography.

His opinion of the literary significance of the reflective novels of his brother Arthur was a low one. He thought them a profitable but unfortunate offshoot of the second-rate part of his brother's mind. Arthur himself felt something of the same sort, though he vastly enjoyed writing them. He was pleased to know, from the hundreds of letters he received, that they gave comfort to large numbers of people, but he was disconcerted by the intellectual standing of the people they gave comfort to. He never quite decided whether he would really have liked to be Headmaster of Eton, and his mind was not altogether easy when he was not elected. He had, moreover, frequent moods of profound depression.

* * *

Such is the picture drawn, with one or two mordant, even ungenerous, touches, but with supreme skill, in "Final Edition," which is, by the way, inaccurate on one or two literary matters, and unsure about titles, even its own. For "Final Edition" is by no means the final ringing down of the curtain on the Benson archives. There are, it seems, 350,000 words of Arthur Christopher's diary which cannot be published until 1975.

Mr. Allan's invasion of England, like "Final Edition" in many of its phases, is agreeably tart in temper. There are lots of things in England that Mr. Allan does not like, including dukes and cathedrals. But he writes about them with energy and incisiveness, and when he is pleased, as by Miss Edith Evans and Sir Thomas Beecham, he is very pleased indeed. He has wit and exuberance, and writes a travel book much better than the average.

Mr. Benfield's book, too, is very good. He is a worker in stone, and he takes great pride in his material. For stone, unlike brick, is not manufactured. It is hewn out of solid substance. That gives to it a dignity of its own, which pervades his entire story.

HAROLD HOBSON

Recent Books on Religion

Harper's Topical Concordance, compiled by Charles R. Joy. New York: Harpers. $3.95.

THIS IS A DEPARTURE from the usual type of Bible concordance in that its subjects are arranged alphabetically by topics. This enables the student or Sunday School teacher, in fact, any one looking for Scriptural support of a given topic, to turn quickly to all the important passages in the Bible relating thereto. It has been arranged with great care and is sure to meet a need which has long been felt. The book is well bound and the type is of good size, larger than is common in Bible concordances. The compiler has rendered a real service in preparing practical help to Bible study.

* * *

Bible Names, Pronunciation and Meanings. Alphabetically Arranged. With a Brief History of the Bible. Compiled by E. N. Hamilton. San Francisco: John Howell.

The compiler of this little book holds that because the Scriptures abound in symbolism, allegory and parable, a dictionary of Bible names giving both pronounciation and original meaning will be of great use to the student. He holds that as the spiritual is the important interpretation of the Scriptures, an understanding of the original meaning of proper names is necessary. Often the metaphysical meaning of a word may reveal the inner or spiritual meaning of a passage. Only names of the Old Testament appear, as the names of the New Testament are, as a rule, not symbolic. The names are from the King James Version.

* * *

The Daily Companion: Readings Through The Year from the Moffatt Bible. New York: Harpers. $2.35.

The firm conviction of the compiler that the religious life requires constant refreshment through daily contact with the Holy Scriptures has led to this arrangement of brief passages from Dr. Moffatt's excellent translation for reading and study, morning and evening. It is not intended that reading of these passages should supplant reading and study of the Bible itself in its intirety, but rather are the passages prepared for those who through brief reading may quickly gain the needed refreshment. It is a handy volume, well printed and bound with semi-flexible covers.

* * *

Golden Treasury of the Bible, compiled by Emily V. Hammond. New York: New York Bible Society. 50 cents.

This little volume, compact and handy, contains passages from the King James Version which the compiler believes to be the most important. They cover a wide variety of subjects arranged under specific headings, and each topic contains successive verses from a single book. A complete list of subjects is given as the table of contents. It is the type of book one enjoys having on the reading table for quick reference when Biblical reference is needed.

* * *

SS. Peter and Paul in Rome, by Walter Lowrie. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

Dr. Walter Lowrie, for many years pastor of the American Church in Rome and a student of archaeology, has written what may be termed a casual book out of his own experiences in the Eternal City. One of its charms is its informality. He discusses the unsolved problem of the relation between the two, Peter and Paul—the impetuous Apostle and the great Missionary. While it is clear that the wide chasm that has developed in the Christian Church did not stem from the lives of these two heroic Christians, yet there are phases of the problem, always somewhat clouded, upon which Dr. Lowrie sheds much light. There was sharp disagreement between them which ended with their martyrdom. The author probably sets forth all that can be said with certainty regarding their presence in Rome. These two, however, have become the symbols for a schism which has never been settled. It is a handy volume, easy to read, and highly informative.

* * *

Let Us Have Faith, by Helen Keller. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $1.

It will appeal to many that very few have exhibited the results of a firm faith more convincingly than has Helen Keller. Heroically did she hold to the vision which through unconquerable faith has advanced her to a position at once unique. Hers is a compelling example of life begun under most unpromising circumstances, blossoming into great usefulness through the refusal to accept the apparent as real. In this attractive little volume the author proclaims her faith in the Divine Presence and her assurance of what this faith will do when actively operative in human experience. It is a beautiful message, timely and attractively presented.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

Reflected in a Mirror

A Toast to the King, by Elizabeth Coatsworth. New York: Coward McCann. $1.50.

SOMEWHERE, at some time, Elizabeth Coatsworth has known three elderly sisters. Of this one may be sure, because always there is a generous grain of actuality behind the tales which her imagination evolves. Probably the three lived in Miss Coatsworth's own Hingham, in a square wooden house with a narrow, winding stair and some fine paneling in the best room. One can suppose, then, that the writer, having access to the place, lingering in that best room, letting its atmosphere of other years sink in, gazed dreamily into one of its tarnished gilt mirrors, and felt instinctively that this must once have been the abode of Loyalists.

In those clear, glassy depths she read this little simple tale which she relates in "A Toast to the King." It is fragile, even tenuous. One reaches out a hand to touch it, but it is gone—merged again in the mirror's reflections. Of course, it was never really there at all.

Three sisters, as the author will have it, lived as elderly women in the house their father had built along the Massachusetts Bay shore; and, although there had been a United States of America for something like 50 years, the sisters still fancied themselves subjects of an English King. Each night they drank tea from three exquisite china cups which had been dexterously mended and showed it. The sisters were not ashamed of this fact; on the contrary, they were proud. Because each evening they remembered the occasion upon which these cups were broken.

Loyalists to the point of affrontery, the young girls had given shelter—all those years before—to a young English officer strayed from the Boston headquarters of General Gage. And, in consequence, there had been an evening of such excitement, not to say danger, as those three young women were bound to remember all their lives. The hot-headed local patriots, calling themselves the Committee of Correspondence, had of course got wind of the presence in their town of one considered a spy. Only by dint of the most adroit strategy had the youngest of the sisters saved the situation. And, in the end, nothing more calamitous had befallen their household than the shattering upon the hearthstones of a number of dainty china cups and the burning of several cherished packages of English tea.

No wonder, then, that the officer, now back in England and in comfortable possession of his earldom, sent the three loyal sisters in America a gift each Christmas—a gift of tea, naturally, plus a surprise gift. From year to year they lived for the arrival of these tantalizing parcels; and their excitement at the one which came on the fiftieth anniversary of their girlhood adventure with the officer left them positively breathless. What it was, it would be unfair to Miss Coatsworth to divulge. Her little book has the authentic fragrance of the past; and Elizabeth Coatsworth's writing is, as always, the product of such sincerity, such clarity, such simplicity as the reader rarely encounters in these sophisticated days.

The Book Window

False Shame, and **Thirty Years**, by William Dunlap, edited by Oral Sumner Coad; **Glaucus** and Other Plays, by George Henry Boker, edited by Sculley Bradley; and **Trial Without Jury** and Other Plays, by John Howard Payne, edited by Codman Hislop and W. R. Richardson (Princeton University Press, $5 each), are vols. II, III, and V, respectively, of "America's Lost Plays," Barrett H. Clark, general editor. As such, they represent additions to works written for the American stage from the period of the Revolution down to times within the memory of many. Allowance made for the shift of fashion from the romantic to the realistic, the pieces appear to bear considerable relation, after all, to things turned out by dramatists of today.

Singing Valleys, the Story of Corn, by Dorothy Giles (Random House, $3), offers testimony in 350 pages that the best sweet corn is grown in the region where Golden Bantam originated—in New England. In the course of her chapters, the author relates how corn planting and corn raising have developed and extended in America since Colonial times, and so writes a special sort of history of the settlement and agricultural progress of the West.

The Works of Henry D. Thoreau, with a biographical sketch by Ralph Waldo Emerson (Crowell, $2.49). "Walden," "Cape Cod," "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," and "The Maine Woods," each complete, included in a single volume of approximately 1,700 pages.

Hoaxes, by Curtis D. MacDougall (Macmillan, $3.50). An account of hoaxes, from practical jokes to whispering campaigns.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Land of the Long, White Cloud

ONCE AGAIN New Zealand has gallantly sprung to the defense of the Empire. As an infant colony it was scarcely out of swaddling clothes before eager contingents of stalwart sons were sailing as volunteer troopers to the Boer War. Today as during the first World War, the islands are a-bustle from end to end recruiting, training, and dispatching men for service on European and Near-Eastern fronts, while those left behind are exerting every effort to triple the normal amount of dairy, meat, and wool products for export to the Motherland in her hour of need.

This smallest and youngest Dominion has just celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its first white settlement. Gone are the days of rough pioneering. In one brief century this land of opportunity has passed from one of untouched resources to one of the most productive and progressive countries in the world. Gone is the handicap of isolation once its lot on the outermost bounds of the seas. Direct air service now links it with Great Britain via Asia, and soon the Pacific service will be in operation.

A thousand years ago a battered prau drove through the Great Sea of Kiwa, lacquered sail straining in the steady breeze. Far on the horizon a long, dim shape appeared, and a shout of joy went up from the exhausted occupants. The weary wife of Kupe was not so optimistic. "Only a long, white cloud," she pronounced. Although she was wrong, Kupe, the chief, named the fair islands, on which they presently landed, Ao-tea-roa, the Long, White Cloud.

One hundred years ago the Maoris yielded their sovereignty to Queen Victoria, and in return were guaranteed protection and full rights to their tribal lands. "Come," persuaded Nene, grand old warrior, to hesitant brother chiefs as they gathered, resplendent in flax and feathered robes, about the British representatives. "Let us all walk together," and he led the others in signing the pakehas' document—the historic Treaty of Waitangi.

Today, descendants of those tattooed nobles proudly share with the pakeha honored places in government, and in the peaceful paths of church, education, and agriculture. Of the Dominion's 1,500,000 total population, 85,000 are Maoris. They enjoy full voting privileges, full representation in Parliament, and equal educational, social, and industrial opportunity with the Europeans.

CABBAGE-PALMS AND SNOW
Mountain-Guarded Rees Valley, Wakatipu, Otago, on the South Island of the New Zealand Group

New Zealand is famed as a pioneer in social legislation. It was one of the first countries to grant woman's suffrage and old-age pensions. In the field of maternal aid, child welfare, social security, and working hours and wages, it is several steps ahead even of America's much-debated program. Many thoughtful New Zealanders, however, doubt the wisdom of so much dependence upon government aid. Certainly the path of life there has been eased to such a degree that it is doubtful if this and succeeding generations will have the opportunity needed to develop the sturdy independence of their indomitable forbears.

* * *

Within New Zealand's boundaries are the smaller islands of Campbell, Solander, Three Kings, the Aucklands, Antipodes, Bounty, and Snares. Under its jurisdiction are lands scattered from the tropics to the Antarctic. These include Western Samoa, Cook Islands, Kermadec, Nuie, and the Ross Dependency of Polar regions. Not so long ago official and commercial communication with these isolated outposts was a matter of weeks and even months. Radio and airplane have changed all that.

Within New Zealand itself the problem of communication has also undergone a transformation. In marked contrast with the old-time bullock trails, and even some present-day backblocks roads, dependable train, motor, and air service now links all centers of population. On the outside, the three or four days of steamer time to Australia no longer affects the mail, which now goes by air in a few hours. Air lines from Australia speed it on to Africa, Europe, and the Orient.

On the volcanic hills crowning a narrow isthmus in the north of the North Island, where Maori strongholds once dominated the surrounding territory, the Dominion's largest city of Auckland is now enthroned. The situation is both picturesque and strategic, for the Queen City's front steps are washed by the sparkling waters of the island-studded Waitemata Harbor. Manakau Harbor, on the Tasman side of the isthmus, affords another ocean approach. At the crowded wharves of the Waitemata lie ships from all over the world—palatial passenger liners, huge, business-like freighters, tramp schooners, island traders, and millionaires' yachts. In adjoining waters are moored colorful fleets of motor launches and sailing craft—the pleasure boats of Auckland's nautical-minded population.

Wellington, the capital, is centrally situated on the northern shores of Cook Strait, which divides the North from the South Island. Most of this busy, modern city and its tree-embowered suburbs lies on the steep hillsides rising from the shore. Near here in 1840 arrived the first colonists, so it was appropriately chosen as the site of the 1940 centennial exposition.

Christchurch, lovely city of the Canterbury Plains in the South Island, was settled by Church of England immigrants. Built around a stately cathedral, the city's business and residential districts are intersected by the winding River Avon, its banks framed in emerald lawns and weeping willows. Beneath graceful, trailing foliage, gay boating parties share the placid waters with flotillas of stately swans. On the far-reaching plains of the city's back-country is raised the finest of New Zealand lamb.

Next important city of the South Island is Dunedin, settled by hardy Scots, and the seat of a fine university. Into it flows the produce of rich farming lands of the interior. It is perhaps best known to outsiders as the provisioning depot and taking-off point for Antarctic explorers.

New Zealanders are an enterprising, energetic, happy people. While there are not many opportunities to become wealthy, there are few people who do not own a comfortable home surrounded by spacious, well-kept garden and orchard. The wealth of the country is in its farming produce, most of which is exported. From its ports go huge cargoes of butter, cheese, wool, frozen meat, hides, rabbit skins, and fruit. Drastic restrictions have lately been placed upon all imports for the purpose of forcing the development of home industries.

* * *

There is much to attract the traveler in these verdant "isles where the palm meets the pine," for they contain an astonishing variety of scenery and natural wonders. New Zealanders confidently challenge any other part of the world to produce in an equal area of a mere 100,000 square miles a range of marvels comparable with its spectacular geysers; boiling sulphur pools; swirling plumes of steam and gases rising from snow-crowned peaks; sparkling waterfalls leaping from fern-embroidered rocks to fall in streamers of light past a green backdrop of foliage-draped cliffs; lakes of incomparable beauty, both thermal and glacial; alpine peaks unrivaled in grandeur.

IN A HAND-HEWN WHAKA
This Smiling Native Maori Miss Wears a Dress and Headband of Native Flax and Her Canoe and Paddle Are Fashioned by Hand From a Tree Trunk

DISTINCTIVE FLORA
Tree Ferns Are Tall Enough to Provide Shade as Well as Foliage Beauty for Lovers of Forest Glades

Should others claim to match this line-up, the patriot can proudly point to a whole island of sulphur, continuously wreathed in vapors from the blowholes of its secret furnaces; the only known Glowworm Grotto, and that one reached by way of a mysterious subterranean river; and to top off, the series of magnificent fiords, whose silent deeps and precipitous forest-covered walls have rarely echoed to the voice of man.

Then there are the interesting customs and art of the native Maoris. In their communities one may still see fine examples of wood carving. Meetinghouses, storehouses, canoes, and weapons are wonderfully adorned with intricate spiral designs.

* * *

New Zealand is believed to be the remnant of a land mass submerged so long back in the mists of time that a distinctive flora and avifauna evolved. What naturalist then could ask for more than the amazing wealth of native plants of forest, swamp, and shore? To delight him there are magnificent Kauri pines that yield a valuable amber gum; flax with sword-like leaf blades 10 feet long; 40-foot tree ferns, and a bewildering variety of delicate filmy ferns and mosses that clothe the tree trunks and floor of the forest in a mosaic of beauty. A profusion of flowering trees provide nectar and berries for hosts of strange and charming birds. Even the desolate shingle slips of rugged mountain regions yield their own peculiar wonders, among them a golden-eyed daisy with jet black petals. Among the country's 50 species of buttercups there is the largest one in the world, its satin cups glorifying acres of secluded alpine meadows and rivaling in gleaming beauty the surrounding snowfields.

In the surrounding seas are swordfish, mako, and thresher sharks. The interior offers rainbow trout and salmon; duck, black swan, deer, wild boar, and, most elusive of all, the Royal Wapiti.

The seasons being the opposite of those in the Northern Hemisphere, the best time to visit New Zealand is from September to March. Fast steamers from California now make the trip in 16 days, the pleasures of life aboard a luxurious liner being highlighted by calls at the romantic ports of Honolulu, Tahiti, Pago Pago, and Suva.

EDITH M. LAING

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. . Let's Scrap the Electoral College!

(Continued from Page 5)

"Old Hickory," although he received a substantial plurality of the popular vote, and a greater number of electoral votes than any of his rivals, lost the election. Immediately he began laying plans for his candidacy in 1828, in which year he was triumphantly elected.

The failure of the College to meet public expectation made the institution, then as now, universally unpopular and Jackson found it easy to enlist the support of the people in any plan that would prevent a repetition of the farce of 1824. Accordingly, the new administration, thirsting for revenge, cast about for some means of making the Electoral College inoperative. In several of his messages to Congress he advocated an amendment to the Constitution providing for the direct election of the President by popular vote.

* * *

Despite Jackson's great popularity and the general dissatisfaction of the people with the existing system, his recommendation met with no active response from the Congress. Thereupon the method of nominating candidates by a convention of delegates from all the states and pledging the electors, expressly or tacitly, to abide by the popular vote, was adopted. The value of the new system, in the judgment of the political leaders, was the compulsion it put upon the electors to recognize the verdict expressed at the polls as the authoritative voice of the people which they had no moral right to disregard.

With the passage of time and the development of political acumen and technique the convention system and the resulting impotence of the Electoral College have been so unquestioned as to have all the force of positive law. For the College now to disregard the result of the popular vote would be the signal for an immediate uprising. Now its only use is the perfunctory one of conveying to Washington, weeks after the election, the results that already are known to the whole world, and there casting a formal vote.

* * *

Not only is the Electoral College an outworn survival of medievalism, but its potentialities for fraud and injustice are incalculable. As has been noted, its capacity for working injustice was responsible for its loss of prestige after the election of 1824. Jackson felt that the will of the people had been ignored by both the College and the House of Representatives. He dwelt upon his moral right to the presidency by virtue of his popular plurality.

Likewise, Tilden's popular plurality in 1876 was substantial and undisputed, but he was declared the loser. This result, and the political maneuvering (to use no harsher term) leading up to it, brought the country once more to the verge of civil war.

Again, in 1888, the expressed will of the people was overriden when, by reason of the inequitable apportionment of the electors in the different states, more Harrison than Cleveland electors were chosen, although the latter received approximately 100,000 more popular votes than his opponent.

The foregoing are outstanding examples of the wrong and injustice, both to candidates and voters, that have been fostered and perpetuated by the Electoral College system. As a matter of fact, by reason of that system it is doubtful if there has been a presidential election in the history of the nation where the will of the majority has found honest and complete expression. The recent election furnishes an example of the evils inherent in the Electoral College. Let us consider them briefly.

In order for the electoral system to do equal and exact justice to the candidates and to the voters, each candidate's share of the electoral vote should bear the same ratio to the total electoral vote as his share of the popular vote bears to the total popular vote. Any other ratio is inequitable and undemocratic and often results in the practical disfranchisement of millions. Applying the correct ratio, as just indicated, to the result in November (ignoring the vote of the Socialist and Prohibition parties as not necessary to illustrate the point), the situation adds up as follows:

The total popular vote (based on newspaper returns of Nov. 7, and using round numbers as being sufficiently accurate for purposes of illustration) was 47,600,000. Of this number Roosevelt received 25,600,000 and Willkie 22,000,000, or 54 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively, of the total. Therefore Willkie should have had 46 per cent of the total electoral vote, or 245 instead of 82 he actually received, and Roosevelt 286 instead of 449.

On a percentage basis Willkie received approximately only 16 per cent of the electoral vote. The difference between his percentage of the electoral vote and his percentage of the popular vote represents the number of voters who will have no representation in the Electoral College. By the inequitable apportionment of the electoral votes among the states, 6,600,000 voters practically were disfranchised, which result becomes a travesty upon democracy.

Whatever else may have been in the minds of its framers when they adopted the Constitution it now is universally conceded that the principle of majority rule was not necessarily the controlling one. But all will agree that it is now the central ideal of American democracy. Logically, therefore, it would seem that any institution, policy or procedure that runs counter to that ideal ought to be discarded. This is the logic that appeals to the average thinking man or woman, who cannot understand why a candidate receiving the greatest number of popular votes should not get the office, nor why we should be saddled with the remains of an obsolete institution which tends to prevent that equitable and just result.

Postal Tribute to Dogs

THE DOG MAY BE man's best friend, but you could never prove it by the number of appearances he has made on the world's postage stamps. So far as known there are 15 postal items that pay tribute to the dog. With a single exception, these have been issued in New-World countries.

It is not easy to understand why the dog should have been so neglected by postal authorities. There are several thousand postage stamps portraying fishes and birds, and all sorts of animals from the most common domestic breeds to dwellers of unknown hinterlands.

The world's first adhesive postage stamp was printed in 1840. It was a matter of 47 years after that before the first "dog stamp" made its appearance.

Newfoundland was the first country to honor the dog. In 1887 it issued a half-cent stamp depicting the Newfoundland dog, with a design after a famous Landseer painting. In 1932 the postal officials in Newfoundland again paid tribute to the country's canine namesake, this time with a full-length reproduction.

The French-owned islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon issued a set of 11 stamps in 1933. All of them depicted the Newfoundland dog, to make this particular canine the most popular of all breeds portrayed on postage stamps.

In 1927 Canada issued a special delivery stamp to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Dominion of Canada. Different modes of mail transportation are depicted on this stamp, including a dog team pulling a sled through northern snows. That was a thoughtful tribute, for dogs have played an important part in the development of Canada's isolated northland.

Aside from these North American contributions, one other country has issued a canine postage stamp. That particular adhesive was printed by the Saar in 1926, at which time it was under French control. This stamp depicts a blind man being guided by one of the famous "Seeing-eye" dogs.

Watch for further news

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Waterfowl on the Wing

WERE YOU TO VISIT a certain prairie pond in Kansas some October morning, you might see a girlish figure paddling a light canoe up and down through narrow inlets and grassy shallows. Camera in hand, she will sit motionless in the bow, intent upon a row of blue-winged teal, small, round puffs in the autumn sunlight. Then, as they spring suddenly and without warning into the air, she brings the camera upon their upward flight, with hardly a glimpse in the focusing screen as they flash by.

For eight years Lorene Squire has been photographing waterfowl on the wing, her pictures winning praise from naturalists in the United States and abroad. When, in 1932, she received her Bachelor of Arts from the University of Kansas, there was a scarcity of jobs; but Lorene was glad. She wanted nothing so much as to experiment with her camera in photographing birds; and this she has been doing ever since with increasing success.

The little pond 12 miles from her home at Harper affords ideal lurking and feeding places for many varieties of watefowl during spring and fall migrations. Heralding the vast autumn flight come the gentle, blue-winged teal, followed by spoonbills, bluebills, mallards, pintails, widgeons, gadwalls, redheads, canvasbacks, and green-winged teal. To photograph these wary creatures is not as simple as one might think.

* * *

Sometimes Miss Squire sits huddled for days in a blind erected of sunflower stalks and tumbleweeds. Then again she takes her stand upon a bluff overlooking the water, focusing her camera upon the birds as they swing into open view overhead. Often she crawls along much like a measuring worm, as she expresses it, with her chin almost to the ground; gathering up a natural camouflage of cockleburs. The slightest visible movement or flash of sunlight upon the camera is likely to send the suspicious creatures away on whistling wings.

After a tedious stalk along the ice-encrusted inlet of the swamp one November morning, Miss Squire found herself within camera range of a pintail drake.

"To see the matchless grace of one of these rising birds at such close range," she declares, "was worth all the effort of my progress along the muddy shore."

Frequenting the little pond are many waders, such as the yellowlegs, killdeer, sandpiper, willet, jacksnipe, rail, dowitcher, and Wilson's phalarope or swimming snipe. Early in October wild geese come down from the North to feed off the green prairie wheat fields. These Miss Squire considers the most challenging of marks to hunt with the camera, but their flight in its wild, proud, fugitive outlines offers an unequaled beauty.

Once without so much as focusing the lens, she obtained a good picture of a solitary blue goose as he rose from the shore with a long, trumpeting cry. Again, on a cloudy day, she waited for hours, watching a Hutchins's goose feeding in the shallows. Finally, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the sun's rays suddenly broke through a rift in the clouds as she came toward him. As he winged up from the water, she released the shutter, and immediately the clouds again shielded the sun.

Arriving in a dust storm was a snow goose, so tame that instead of flying when the photographer approached him, he would run along the ground, stopping frequently to feed in the wheat field. The views Miss Squire finally secured of this bird in flight represented as much time and patience as any she ever took, and are judged by critics to be among the best ever taken of a snow goose on the wing.

To secure a good camera image of a bird resting upon the water, one must be within much closer range than when capturing a flock of birds in flight. In wing-shooting with the camera, Miss Squire considers one good picture out of 40 negatives a satisfactory score. She uses an Exacta camera, taking only still pictures, and doing her own printing and enlarging.

* * *

Season after season, as this sportswoman has watched the pageant of migratory flight past the waters of her Kansas pond, she has longed to visit the northern marshes of Canada, where the same wildfowl build their nests and rear their broods. During the summer of 1937 she was able to take a trip through northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, photographing wild ducks rising off their nests, the sandhill crane performing his courting dance, and a brood of downy, jonquil-yellow canvasbacks pattering along behind their mother on the way from their nest to the water. By imitating the shrill, piping call of a baby duckling, she lured a mother mallard, all bustle and attention, within camera range; and one afternoon a downy young mallard even followed her around the pond. The spirited calls of mud hens in the northern marshes seemed strange in contrast with their silence during migration through Kansas. Wild birds that Miss Squire had glimpsed only as passing wanderers in spring and autumn now became for her contented dwellers in swamps beneath a northern sky.

* * *

At Egg Lake, on the edge of the Coupe River, where trappers and fur traders pass from Lake Athabasca west up the Peace River, an Indian guide pushed Miss Squire's "rat" canoe into the open channels of the lake. Crouched in the bow, holding her camera in readiness, she caught the image of a green-winged teal, the swiftest of wild ducks, in his take-off from the water, rising like a feathered rocket out of the tall marsh grass.

"Mallards, pintails, blue-winged teal, bluebills, and canvasbacks jumped from the reeds with such frequency," Miss Squire exclaimed, "that, for the first time in my life, there were too many ducks for me!"

The bays of Ile a la Crosse formed an ideal feeding ground for flocks gathering in preparation for their migratory flight. In the tall grass one might surprise a lone bittern, and the querying call of the yellowlegs, "Where am I? Where am I?" was amusing. Miss Squire stationed herself on a grassy mound through the long afternoon, waiting for ducks to come in for their evening's feeding. Then as the flocks came rushing in she could feel the whirr of air from their wings against her face. At night the outlined wedges of wild ducks made a striking picture against the mysterious brilliance of the northern lights.

Summers of 1938 and 1939 were spent in similar excursions along MacKenzie and James Bays and in Greenland. Miss Squire's book, "Wildfowling With a Camera" (Lippincott, 1938), is soon to be followed by another, relating further adventures in the northern marshlands.

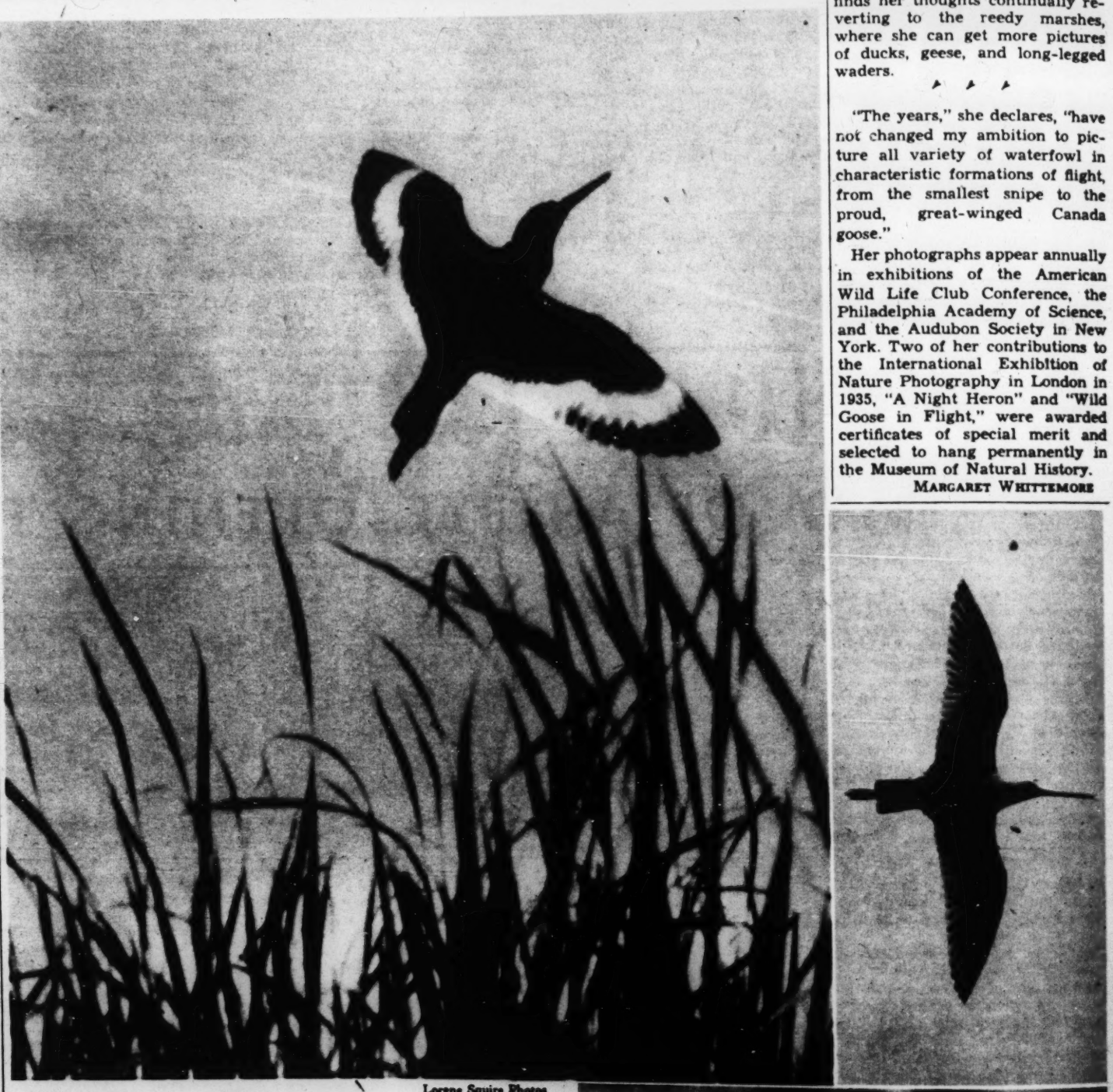
Although she has climbed to the tops of tall cottonwood trees to photograph hawks and smaller nesting birds, and has tried her hand at game animals in the Canadian Rockies, Miss Squire finds her thoughts continually reverting to the reedy marshes, where she can get more pictures of ducks, geese, and long-legged waders.

* * *

"The years," she declares, "have not changed my ambition to picture all variety of waterfowl in characteristic formations of flight, from the smallest snipe to the proud, great-winged Canada goose."

Her photographs appear annually in exhibitions of the American Wild Life Club Conference, the Philadelphia Academy of Science, and the Audubon Society in New York. Two of her contributions to the International Exhibition of Nature Photography in London in 1935, "A Night Heron" and "Wild Goose in Flight," were awarded certificates of special merit and selected to hang permanently in the Museum of Natural History.

MARGARET WHITTEMORE



Lorene Squire Photos

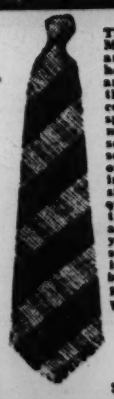
WILLING RISING

BLUE-WINGED TEAL
Mother Bird Pretending a Wounded Wing to Draw Attention Away From Her Young. Above: Marbled Godwit

Unique Ties for Christmas

Hand Woven - Hand Tailored

By the Natives of Old Santa Fe



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Southwest ARTS & CRAFTS

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Dept. 6

Over Editor's Desk

MONICA DICKENS, great-granddaughter of Charles Dickens, recently published a book, "One Pair of Hands," in which she describes her experiences as a domestic servant. She found it a bit difficult to get a start because of her name. "People expect too much of you, or else they think you are trading on the name, and put you down as a loss before they even read you." But she has got the better of all that, for she has another book in process, and does a good deal of writing about cookery.

David A. Orebaugh, who presents an argument for the abolishment of the electoral college, as an American institution of the founding fathers that long ago outlived its reason for being, was for many years a Chicago corporation lawyer. Upon retiring from practice not long ago he took up residence in Florida, and now devotes his time to subjects more or less allied to his profession. He is the author of two books and of numerous articles for newspapers and magazines, chiefly on political, legislative, legal, and sociological subjects.

Winter yachting is a topic to make the landlubber in the north temperate zone shiver a trifle in his imagination, but the hardy collegians who break out the sails and lean on the rudders in Boston and elsewhere refuse to be intimidated by anything short of a freezeup. Then they spend their spare time swapping sailor yarns until open water arrives. Wendell Davis, a free-lance sports writer, describes the frosty sport.

One of America's most popular cartoonists, Gluyas Williams, gets his fun out of the ordinary events in the days and nights of the ordinary man. Mr. Williams really deals in high comedy, the humorous embarrassments that we all have shared. One of Mr. Williams's neighbors is John C. Bond, a member of the Boston Staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

That rousing tale of resourcefulness in the American West, "Enterprise and Old Iron," related in this issue by John Patric, has all the flavor of the pioneer days, we think readers will agree. Unforgettable is that homespun Wyoming engineer, who, when asked by the inspector for his blueprints, acknowledges that there aren't any blueprints, and then draws from his pocket a postcard of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, and modestly remarks that this suspension bridge over the Snake River is going to be "something like that, only smaller."

George Steffanides, a Bostonian of Greek descent, tells why, in his opinion, the Nazi-Fascist aggression must fail. It is out of step with progress, and attempts to set aside the centuries of cultural and humanistic development that he traces back to the flowering of the Hellenic ideal. Mr. Steffanides is a businessman who devotes much of his time to work beneficial to Greek-American citizens.

That South American tour of study made by a group of students last summer is described by William R. Frye, a Harvard student, who has talked with the tourists about their adventures.

Frozen Wonders

Frozen foods are a 10-year-old story in the United States, but flowers may some day be commercially quick-frozen and preserved indefinitely in cold storage plants if experiments conducted by A. A. Richards of Mobile, Alabama, can be reproduced through the country. At a recent talk before the Mobile Rotary Club, Mr. Richards, manager of the Alabama State Docks cold storage unit, showed bunches of gladioli which he said had been kept in a dormant state while frozen. The flowers appeared in exactly the same state of growth as they had when picked from the garden, with buds just beginning to burst. He claimed that the flowers had been stored for several months after being picked and that the same results had been achieved with peonies.

. . Suburbia

(Continued from Page 7)

cartoon which he felt would blast the apathy most art editors were showing toward his work. Life and Puck rejected it. Then came the decision which Mr. Williams believes changed his whole future. He dispatched the work to Collier's Weekly, at that time not as interested in cartoons as it is today.

Frank Casey, then art editor of the weekly, liked the cartoon, used it on a cover, and bought more of the new "find's" work. Not long after, Charles Dana Gibson bought Life and took Collier's Frank Casey with him. Mr. Williams was invited to become a regular contributor, and thus began a long and profitable association with America's famous humorous weekly.

* * *

In 1922 Gluyas Williams signed a contract with Bell Syndicate, placing his cartoons daily on the pages of newspapers in principal cities in the United States and in English-speaking countries abroad. In fact, Mr. Williams believes his cartoons were best received in England, where they appeared until the outbreak of war.

Now his work also appears in many American magazines—notably the New Yorker. In addition to illustrating books for Robert Benchley, Mr. Williams did the art work for A. Edward Newton's "A Tourist in Spite of Himself," and more recently for "Daily Except Sundays," a little book by Ed. Streeter, author of the famous "Dere Mable" of World War days.

Gluyas Williams spends odd moments in his basement workshop, where he goes in for cabinetmaking "in an amateur sort of way." He believes that people should learn to use their hands, if only to wash the family car.

* * *

Unlike many suburbanites, Mr. Williams does not play golf. That is one reason he resists the entreaties of his golfing friends that he draw golf cartoons. The other reason is that he thinks it would be an impertinence when Briggs, who, he considers, was one of the masters of cartooning, turned out inimitable golf cartoons.

His favorite sports are sailing and billiards. Sailing keeps him busy during those sun- and spray-washed summer days at his island home. Billiards occupy spare time winter evenings.

And Mr. Williams enjoys a good mystery thriller.

Young men and women with the idea of earning a livelihood in art frequently ask Gluyas Williams for advice. He usually replies, "Get a job to relieve any financial worries and fool around with art. If you find that you would rather draw than do anything else in the world you'll probably make good."

Roland T. Bird, American Museum of Natural History, New York

Time Out to Make Jelly

SCIENTISTS ON EXPEDITIONS don't spend all their time digging fossils and footprints. This impressive array of jellies, worthy of any housewife's art, was made by Dr. Barnum Brown, dinosaur hunter, on a recent expedition into the Bad Lands of Dakota and the bone-filled areas in Wyoming. One of Dr. Brown's hobbies in 40 years of old-bone hunting in the United States is making jelly from buffalo berries found in this region. On rainy days when the expedition has to halt, and at night, Dr. Brown claims he can make enough preserves and jellies from sugar, water, and red and yellow buffalo berries, to last through the winter months he spends in New York. Dr. Brown is the foremost dinosaur hunter of the world and has recently returned from an expedition in which he discovered footprints of extinct animals made 60,000,000 years ago.

Quaker Designer

The Capitol building in Washington, D. C., was designed by Dr. William Thornton, a young Quaker doctor living on the island of Tortola in the West Indies, who submitted his drawings in a $500 prize contest held by George Washington for the best plans for a state house. On being notified he was the winner, the 25-year-old American went to Washington, where he became the friend of Thomas Jefferson and was later invited to assist with the planning of the University of Virginia buildings.

. . Enterprise

(Continued from Page 4)

bases were slowly hardening, the county engineer came up to McCrary: "You fellows are undertaking something pretty serious here," he said. "The United States Forest Service has been to see me. May I see your blueprints?"

"Blueprints? What blueprints?"

"Your plans and specifications."

"Ain't got any."

"But, man, you must have something!"

From his pocket, McCrary pulled his postcard of the San Francisco Bridge. "I'm making it something like that," he said. "But"—apologetically—"not so big, of course." The engineer shook his head and turned to gaze at McCrary's bridge admiringly. "I don't see how you did it. But there she stands." After a careful inspection, the engineer passed judgment. "McCrary, if you'll make a few minor changes, I'll O. K. your bridge for a three-ton limit."

McCrary thanked the engineer and went back to work. Six more cables were strung and anchored in concrete. A solid plank floor was laid. Stout wooden handrails were fitted along the sides. County Commissioners, impressed by the job, agreed not only to improve the road approaches to the bridge but to pay the lumber bill also, thus saving McCrary $200. Whereupon, he promptly raised the wages of his two helpers from 40 to 50 cents an hour, with back pay from the beginning. Charlie McCrary wasn't in the bridge-building game for the purpose of getting rich!

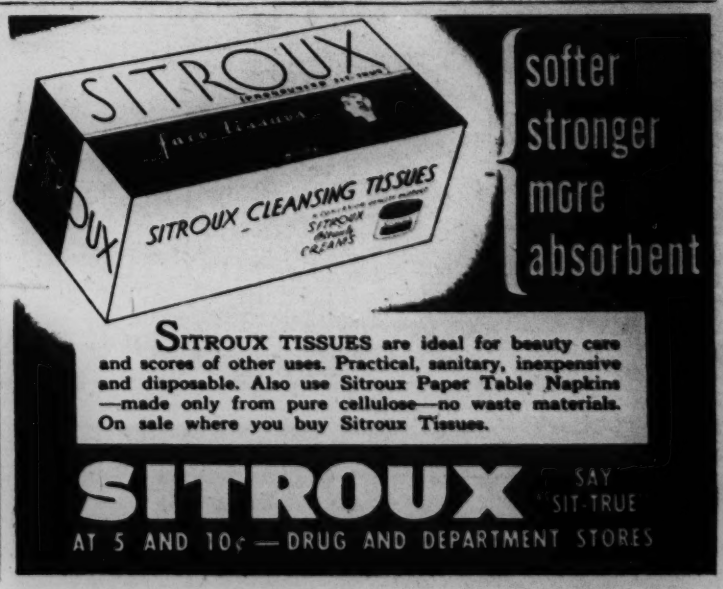
At the opening of the bridge, just two months from the day McCrary started building it, no Government official cut any ribbons. But there was a ceremony just the same, with just a touch of sadness about it. Ora Grisamer, who had waited half his life for a bridge, passed on just before it was finished. But his tractor, driven by his daughter, headed the procession. Then came the two helpers and the McCrarys in the family jalopy, with the white goat bringing up the rear. The bridge was as steady as a cathedral under the tramping of a little cavalcade.

This story has an epilogue.

I visited Jackson last summer and found McCrary living in a real house, with his trailer rented to campers. Financially, things were a little easier with him; he owned two building lots, a bank book—and a new baby. I saw him slip a dollar into the collection plate the day he took me to church with his family. The drag-line rig was earning good money. It had moved houses, dug basements for new homes and stores. Already it was a Jackson legend, a fragment of the greater legend that is America.

The bridge, McCrary told me, had held up during the past winter even when there were—by careful reckoning—15 tons of wet snow on it. More than that, loads had gone across on the snow before the farmers found out how much it weighed.

I last saw Charlie McCrary sitting in the old hay-rake seat, digging a water-main ditch. As he swung his bucket to and fro, I saw him as a living symbol of American ingenuity and self-reliance.



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